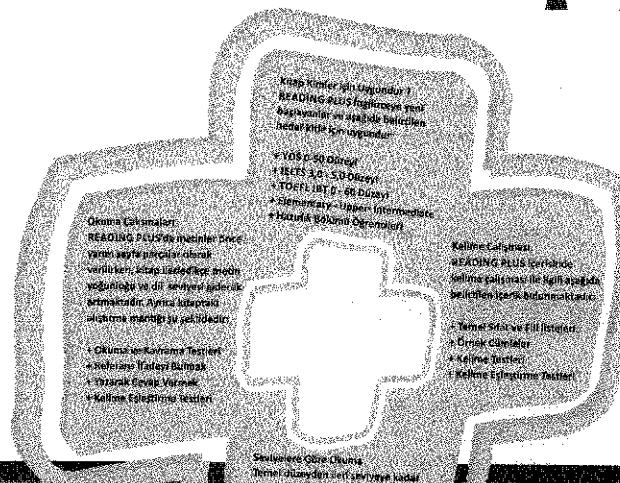


# READING PLUS<sup>+</sup>



Ahmet AKIN  
Özkan KIRMIZI



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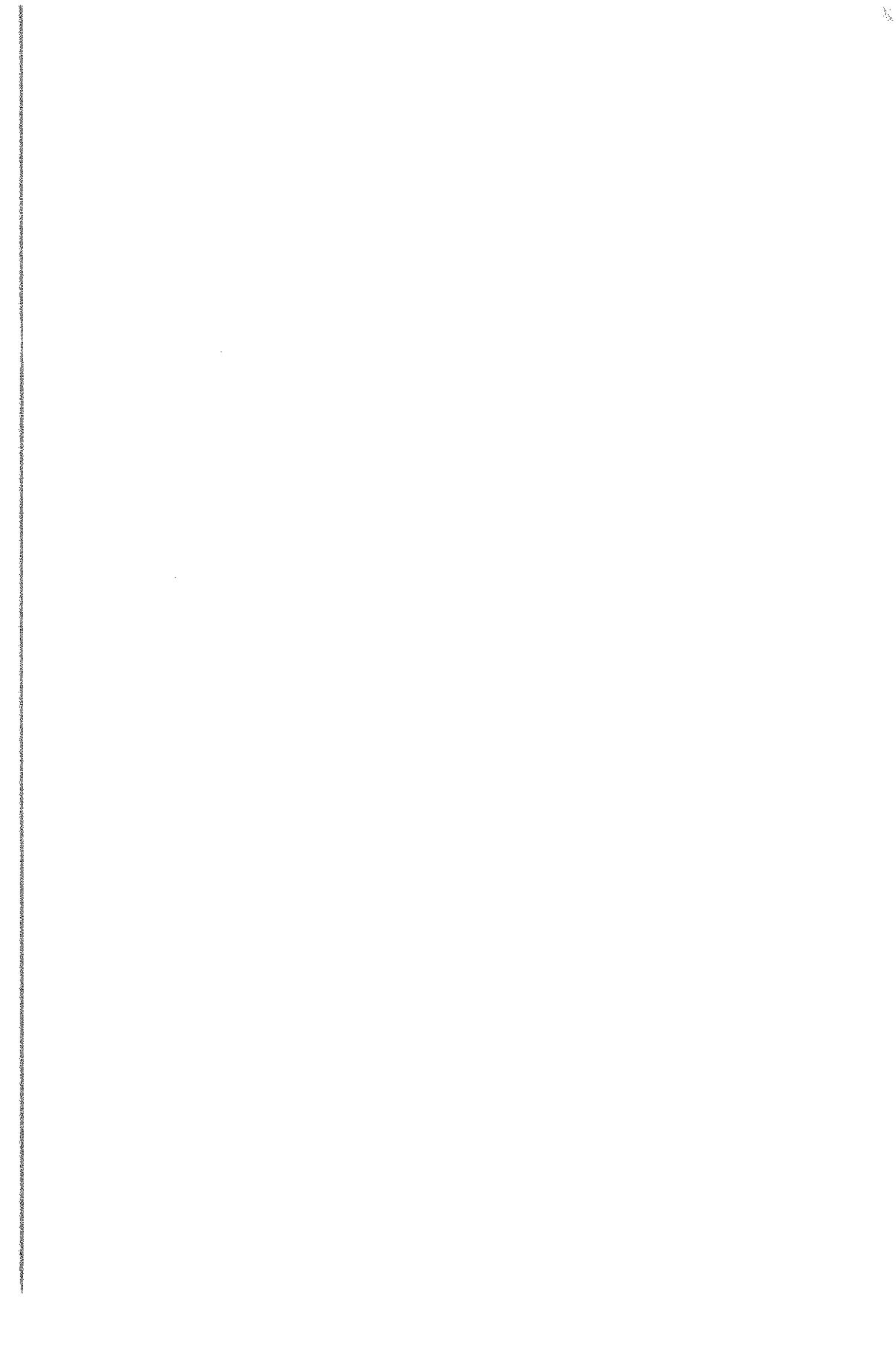
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*Bu kitap ailemizin bir parçası olan  
tüm Akın Dil öğrencilerine  
İthaf edilmiştir.*

*İyi ki varsunız.*

*"İnsanların en mutlu edecek olan adatı,  
bilginlik, aklın ve inancın birleştiği yerdir."*

*Orhan GENCEBAY*



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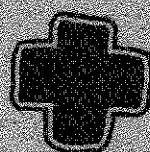


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**READING  
PLUS®**



**ADJECTIVES**



## SINIFLANDIRILMIŞ SİFAT LİSTESİ

ÖNEMLİ	GEREKLİ	ZORUNLU	TUHAF	HARİKA	MİKTAR (ÇOK)	(AZ) - YETİŞİZ - KIT	KÜCÜK - KISA	BÜYÜK - UZUN	GÖRÜNÜM
Important Crucial Critical Vital Significant Imperative Paramount Premier	Necessary Essential Fundamental Required Basic Primary	Mandatory Obligatory Compulsory Unavoidable Enforced	Strange Weird Odd Bizarre Peculiar Unusual	Fantastic Marvelous Wonderful Amazing Excellent Outstanding Extraordinary	Abundant Numerous Plenty Ample Considerable Substantial	Inadequate Insufficient Limited Inadequate Short of	Tiny Minature Insignificant Negligible	Huge Immense Giant Gigantic Vast	Shining Luminous Gleaming Lively Vibrant Visible Vivid
PARA-DEĞER- EKONOMİ	CLASLIK	HAL- TUTUM	KARAKTER	ZENGİN & VARİKLİ	TREND	ARTAN & AZALAN	HIZLI & ANI	BENZER - TİPKİ	FARKLI - BAŞKA
İmprobable Priceless Precious Likely Unlikely Unlikely Tenable to	Possible Probable Likely Unlikely Unlikely Unlikely Tenable to	Ambitious Decisive Indifferent Neutral Impartial	Invincible Unbeatable	Keen Extravagant Moderate	Consistent Stable Steady Fixed	Increasing Growing Ascending Soaring Mounting	Instant Sudden Immediate	Similar Resembling Alike	Different Unlike Divergent
ESKİNDİ	ESKİNDİ	on the brink of on the edge of be about to	Angry Annoyed Disappointed Frustrated	Insane Crazy Careful Cautionous Meticulous	Optimistic Pessimistic	Fluctuating Variable	Abrupt Quick Rapid Fast Prompt	Separate Distinct Different Noticable	Separate Distinct Different Noticable
Faziletli Viable Practical Applicable	Profitable Lucrative Gainful Innovative Competent Appropriate Fit Proper	Eminent Distinctive Famous Illustrious	Rebellious Disobedient	Thoughtless Reckless Confident Sure Certain Assured	Temporary Momentary	Decreasing Descending Lessening	Identical the Same Uniform	Opposing Contrary Contradictory Incompatible with At odds with Alien Foreign	Opposing Contrary Contradictory Incompatible with At odds with Alien Foreign

## SINIFLANDIRILMIŞ SİFAT LİSTESİ

OLUMSUZ ANLAM TASHİYANLAR		ÖLÜMLU ANLAM TASHİYANLAR	BASIT - SADE - ZARARSIZ	VAR - YOK	DURUM	UYGUN	YENİ - ESKİ
Adverse	Disappointing	Conscious	Humble	Ambiguous	Convenient	New	Old
Unfavorable	Frustrating	Consistent	Modest	Incredible	Appropriate	Innovative	Obsolete
Bad	Futile	Beneficial	Benign	Vague	Suitable	Novel	Out of date
Barren	Obsolete	Smart	Genite	Implicit	Proper	fresh	overdue
Infertile	Useless	Intelligent	Smooth	Obscure	Correct		
Bitter	Hostile	Wise	Straightforward	Irrelevant			
Alarming	Aggressive	Innocent					
Harsh	Antagonistic	Blimless					
Confusing	Disgusting	Promising	Lacking				
Puzzling	Evil	Gifted	Missing				
Perplexing	Formidable	Talented	Absent				
Controversial	Frightening						
Contradictory	Malfunctioning	Graceful					
Cruel	Broken	Alluring					
Brutal	Wicked	Appealing					
		Charming					
Corrupt	Abusive	Impressive					
Defiant	Humiliating	Striking					
Counterfeit	Embarrassing	Thrilling					
Forged	Shamefacing	Remarkable					
False	Immoral	Noteworthy					
Deceptive	Unethical	Conspicuous					
Inhospitable							
Hostile							
Harsh							

**ÖNEMLİ/ÖNCELİKLİ**

<b>Important</b>	<b>önemli</b>	
<b>Crucial</b>	<b>kritik</b>	a) The hygiene of the room is really important for the health of a newborn baby.
<b>Critical</b>	<b>kritik</b>	b) The glaciers play a significant/critical/crucial role in the climate.
<b>Vital</b>	<b>hayati</b>	c) The glaciers are of paramount importance.
<b>Significant</b>	<b>önemli</b>	d) Paying bills is imperative if you don't want to live without the facilities.
<b>Imperative</b>	<b>mecburi</b>	e) The benefits of the internet are paramount.
<b>Paramount</b>	<b>en önemli</b>	
<b>Premier</b>	<b>öncelikli</b>	

**GEREKLİ**

<b>Necessary</b>	<b>gerekli</b>	
<b>Essential</b>	<b>temel</b>	a) Water has always been fundamental /essential/ necessary for the human populations.
<b>Fundamental</b>	<b>temel</b>	b) Vocabulary is required when learning a language.
<b>Required</b>	<b>gerekli</b>	c) Food and water are primary /basic for survival.
<b>Basic</b>	<b>temel</b>	d) Primary education is crucial for a child.
<b>Primary</b>	<b>temel</b>	

**ZORUNLU/ŞART**

<b>Mandatory</b>	<b>zorunlu</b>	a) In most government schools, uniforms are mandatory for students; otherwise, there are punishments.
<b>Obligatory</b>	<b>zorunlu</b>	b) Rules and laws are obligatory in every country.
<b>Compulsory</b>	<b>zorunlu</b>	c) Compulsory education is essential in every country.
<b>Unavoidable</b>	<b>kaçınılmaz</b>	d) Education is unavoidable for each child.
<b>Enforced</b>	<b>zorunlu</b>	e) A law is enforced. In other words, it is not optional.

**TUHAF/GARİP**

<b>Strange</b>	<b>Tuhaf</b>	a) I met a strange man last night.
<b>Weird</b>	<b>Garip</b>	b) The situation seems weird.
<b>Odd</b>	<b>Açayıp</b>	c) The result seems odd. Let's start again.
<b>Bizarre</b>	<b>Tuhaf</b>	d) The declaration seemed bizarre.
<b>Peculiar</b>	<b>Garip</b>	e) The sound of the animal sounds peculiar. d) I have been reading an unusual novel these days.

SAÇMA/ABSÜRT			
Ridiculous	Sağma	a)	It was ridiculous for the manager to show up in shorts.
Absurd	Absürt	b)	The politician was really shocked to see the cameras, so he made an absurd explanation.
SAHANE/SIRADIŞI			
Fantastic	Marvelous	a)	Smartphones will replace all computers with their marvelous features.
Wonderful	Amazing	b)	The film I watched was outstanding/extraordinary/marvelous /exceptional.
Excellent	Exceptional	c)	There was nothing extraordinary; so the police left the area.
Outstanding	Şahane		
Extraordinary	Sıradışı		
ÇOK MIKTARDA/BOL			
Abundant	Bol	a)	Nobody worries about the natural gas reserves because there is abundant amount of it.
Numerous	Sayısız	b)	There are numerous theories about the origins of life.
Plenty	çok	c)	In the past, resources were plenty, but now they are scarce.
Ample	Bol	d)	Today, we have a considerable/substantial amount of information about Mars.
Considerable	kayda değer		
Substantial	Hatırı sayılır		
AZ SAYIDA/AZ MIKTARDA			
Few	çok az	a)	Some people feel really lonely since they have few friends and family members.
Little	çok az	b)	The cake is tasteless as there is a very low amount of sugar in it.
Meager	az miktarda	c)	Every evening he eats a meager dinner with tea or coffee.
Low	düşük	d)	Water is becoming scarce and habitats are becoming rare day by day.
Scarce	kit		
Rare	nadir		
YETERSİZ/SİNIRLI MIKTARDA			
Inadequate	yetersiz	a)	Many young people cannot go to school due to inadequate/insufficient financial support.
Insufficient	yetersiz	b)	The cake is tasteless as there is a very low amount of sugar in it.
Limited	kısıtlı	c)	Most people are short of necessary resources.
Short of	yoksun	d)	The lack of financial/natural resources has always been a problem.
Lack of	yoksun		

UFAK/ÖNEMSİZ			
Tiny	çok küçük		
Miniature	minyatür	a) We are a tiny drop in a huge world.	
Insignificant	önemsiz ölçüde	b) Efforts to stop global warming are insignificant.	
Negligible	önemsiz ölçüde	c) Unfortunately, the new power plant will produce only an insignificant amount of energy.	
Brief	kısa	d) The company fired the people and only made a brief explanation.	
Short	kısa		
Concise	kısa		
BÜYÜK/DEVASA			
Huge	Dev, iri, kocaman	a) The pyramid of Giza is a huge structure.	
Immense	Devasa	b) The economic crisis has had an immense influence / effect on the company.	
Giant	devasa	c) The sun is gigantic when compared to the planets around it.	
Gigantic	çok büyük, ihtişamlı	d) Asia is a continent with vast amounts of free space.	
Vast	engin, muazzam	e) Global warming has had an enormous pressure on humans.	
Enormous	çok büyük	f) The overwhelming majority of people in Turkey is composed of Muslims.	
Overwhelming	ezici büyüklükte	d) The economic crisis has had an enormous effect on the country.	
Profound	derin, çok büyük	e) The mighty Himalayas are a chain of mountain ranges.	
Mighty	ulu, dev		
AYRI/FARKLI			
Separate	Ayri	a) Black and white are two separate words.	
Distinct	farklı	b) Every snowflake has a distinct shape and size; it is unbelievable.	
Different	farklı	c) Each individual is different from one another.	
Noticeable	göze çarpan	d) The recently discovered moon of Jupiter is noticeable in shape.	
AÇIK/NET			
Evident	net	a) The man's innocence was evident because he was in another country at the time of the crime.	
Clear	açık	b) The sky is so clear that all stars can be seen.	
Apparent	bariz	c) The scars on her face very obvious.	

CANLI/İŞİLTİLİ			
<b>Shining</b>	İşiltili	a)	Las Vegas looks shining/luminous/gleaming all the time with the casinos.
<b>Luminous</b>	İşitili	b)	Some stars are nearer to Earth and look more luminous.
<b>Gleaming</b>	İşitili	c)	Some cities are always lively and fun.
<b>Lively</b>	Canlı/ hareketli	d)	People love vibrant and cheerful characters
<b>Vibrant</b>	Canlı/ hareketli		
GÖRÜNÜR/GÖRÜLEBİLEN			
<b>Visible</b>	Görünür	a)	The seashells in the seabed are visible early in the morning.
	Canlı /		
<b>Vivid</b>	dikkat çeken	b)	Children love cartoon characters with vivid colors
DEĞERLİ/KIYMETLİ			
<b>Invaluable</b>	değerli	a)	Van Gogh paintings are absolutely invaluable in the world of arts.
<b>Priceless</b>	Paha bicilemez	b)	Children's success is priceless for the parents.
<b>Precious</b>	Kiymetli	c)	Louvre museum has a precious collection.
PARASIZ KALMIS/IFLAS ETMİŞ			
<b>Bankrupt</b>	Iflas etmiş	a)	In the economic crisis, many firms went bankrupt and had to close down.
<b>Broke</b>	Parasız	b)	Many unemployed people are broke and in debt.
YAPILABİLİR/KARLI/UYGULANABİLİR			
<b>Commercial</b>	Ticari		
<b>Feasible</b>	Yapılabilir/ uygulanabilir	a)	Steve Jobs had commercial ideas even as a young man.
<b>Viable</b>	Yapılabilir/ uygulanabilir	b)	Only viable/applicable/feasible projects can get investment.
<b>Practical</b>	Yapılabilir/ uygulanabilir	c)	Disneyland did not seem feasible/viable/applicable in the beginning.
<b>Applicable</b>	Yapılabilir/ uygulanabilir	d)	Despite the crisis, some companies had a profitable/lucrative/gainful year.
<b>Profitable</b>	Karlı / kazançlı	e)	The movie Titanic was very profitable/lucrative/gainful for James Cameron.
<b>Lucrative</b>	Karlı / kazançlı		
<b>Gainful</b>	Karlı / kazançlı		

YENİLİKÇİ/GİRİŞİMÇİ			
Innovative	Yenilikçi	a)	Automobile companies hire people with innovative ideas.
Competent	Yetenekli	b)	Football teams need competent trainers as well as players.
UYGUN/UYUMLU			
Appropriate	Uygun	a)	In job interviews, appropriate outfit is important.
Fit	Uygun / uyumlu	b)	Easy-going and calm people are better fit in a society.
Proper	Uygun	c)	Parents should use proper language around their children.
OLASI/MUHTEMEL			
Possible	Mümkün	a)	Life is only possible with water.
Probable	Muhtemel	b)	Another earthquake is probable in Istanbul soon.
Likely	Muhtemel /olası	c)	London is likely to be rainy every day.
Unlikely	Olası olmayan	d)	Snowy weather is unlikely in Egypt.
Liable to	Yatkın	e)	Men are more liable to have heart attacks than women.
IN EŞİĞİNDE			
on the brink of	-in eşigidinde		
on the verge of	-in eşigidinde	a)	The giant panda is on the brink of / on the edge of / on the verge of extinction.
on the edge of	-in eşigidinde	b)	When the summer is about to come, people are excited.
be about to	Olmak Üzere		
TARAFSIZ/DUYARSIZ/NESNEL			
Indifferent	Duyarsız	a)	People cannot be indifferent to child abuse.
Neutral	Tarafsız	b)	Judge Harris is well-known for his impartial attitude during trials.
Impartial	Tarafsız	c)	A good teacher should be neutral in the classroom.
KİZGIN/HAYAL KIRIKLIĞINA UĞRAMIŞ			
Angry	Sinirli	a)	Drivers get angry easily in a traffic jam.
Annoyed	Sinirli	b)	Some bad jokes make everybody annoyed.
Disappointed	Hayal kırıklığına uğramış	c)	If you lose a game, you feel disappointed.
Frustrated	Kızgın	d)	When children lie about something, their parents can be frustrated.

YENİLMEZ			
<b>Invincible</b>	Yenilmez	a)	People think that their football teams are invincible
<b>Unbeatible</b>	Yenilmez	b)	Superman is almost unbeatable.
KÖTÜ HÜYLÜ/AGRESİF			
<b>Aggressive</b>	Saldırgan / agresif	a)	Aggressive footballers get a yellow or a red card in a game.
<b>Belligerent</b>	Saldırgan / agresif	b)	Wild animals can be very belligerent when hungry.
DİKKATLİ/TİTİZ			
<b>Careful</b>	Dikkatli	a)	The drivers need to be more careful in winter.
<b>Cautious</b>	Dikkatli / Temkinli	b)	Babysitters are supposed to be cautious with the baby.
<b>Meticulous</b>	Titiz / dikkatli	c)	Some people are meticulous and pay attention to every detail.
ÜNLÜ/İYİ BİLİNEN			
<b>Eminent</b>	Ünlü / iyi bilinen	a)	Einstein can be the most eminent scientist of all times.
<b>Distinctive</b>	Seçkin	b)	Rolls Royce produces very distinctive cars.
<b>Famous</b>	Ünlü	c)	Madonna has been famous/illustrious for 25 years since her first album.
<b>Illustrious</b>	Ünlü		
ŞÜPHEÇİ/KUŞKUCU			
<b>Doubtful</b>	Kuşkulu / Şüpheli	a)	Scientists have to be skeptical and question everything.
<b>Skeptic</b>	Kuşkulu / şüpheli	b)	Some people are skeptical about religions and do not believe easily.
KARARLI			
<b>Settled</b>	Kararlı	a)	You need to be settled before marriage, it is not a game.
<b>Decisive</b>	Kararlı	b)	Team sports require decisive/determined team players.
<b>Determined</b>	Kararlı	c)	In order to complete a science project, the students studied in a determined way.

**İSTEKLİ/SAVURGAN/İLIMLİ**

<b>Extravagant</b>	Savurgan	a) In Las Vegas, people become extravagant and spend much money.
<b>Keen</b>	Istekli	b) People who love their jobs are keen to work.
<b>Moderate</b>	İlimli	c) Many rich people have moderate lives.

**ÇILGIN/DELİ**

<b>Insane</b>	Çılgın / Deli	a) Drinking too much alcohol may cause some insane actions.
<b>Crazy</b>	Çılgın / Deli	b) Some geniuses looked almost crazy.

**İYİMSER/KÖTÜMSER**

<b>Optimistic</b>	İyimser	a) The latest developments have made us optimistic about the future.
<b>Pessimistic</b>	Kötümser	b) The news about murders or violence make us pessimistic and we lose our hope

**İSYANKAR/BAŞKALDIRAN**

<b>Rebellious</b>	İsyankar	a) Almost everyone becomes rebellious against their families when they are in teenage years.
<b>Disobedient</b>	İtaat etmeyen	b) Disobedient students are punished badly.

**DÜŞÜNCESİZ/UMURSAMAZ**

<b>Thoughtless</b>	Düşüncesiz	a) Reckless driving will casue serious injuries or death.
<b>Reckless</b>	Umursamaz	b) Thoughtless driving will casue serious injuries or death.

**EMİN/KENDİNE GÜVENEN/KESİN**

<b>Confident</b>	Kendine güvenen	a) Applicants who are confident have a higher chance in the interview.
<b>Sure</b>	Emin	b) The police are not sure about the time of the murder.
<b>Certain</b>	Emin/Kesin	c) You have to give a certain answer to the police.
<b>Assured</b>	Emin	d) The security of the witnesses is assured by the police.

## ZENGİN/VARLIKLI

<b>Rich</b>	Zengin	
<b>Wealthy</b>	Zengin	a) The hotels in Dubai serve very rich/wealthy people.
<b>Prosperous</b>	Zengin	b) Many people hope to be prosperous/affluent by winning the lottery one day.
<b>Affluent</b>	Zengin	c) Ottoman Empire was very affluent once.
<b>Flourishing</b>	Kalkınan/ Büyüyen	d) Turkey has a flourishing / thriving economy.
<b>Thriving</b>	Kalkınan/ Büyüyen	

## TUTARLI/İSTİKRARLI/SABIT

<b>Consistent</b>	Tutarlı	a) Only countries with consistent economies can improve the life standards for their citizens.
<b>Stable</b>	Istikrarlı	b) A stable/steady income is very important for a family with children.
<b>Steady</b>	Istikrarlı	c) Users can pay fixed amounts of money for mobile phone service.
<b>Fixed</b>	Sabit	d) Practice in language learning makes success persistent.
<b>Persistent</b>	Sürekli	

## DEĞİŞEN/DALGALANAN

<b>Fluctuating</b>	Değişken/ dalgalanan	a) The value of certain currencies are so fluctuating that people never invest in them.
<b>Variable</b>	Değişken/ dalgalanan	b) Variable grammar rules make languages harder.

## GEÇİCİ/ANLIK

<b>Temporary</b>	Geçici / Anlık	a) After finishing university, most graduates get temporary jobs just for experience.
<b>Momentary</b>	Geçici / Anlık	b) Momentary anger can cause great damage.

## KALICI/UZUN SÜRELİ

<b>Permanent</b>	Kalıcı	a) Everybody looks for lasting happiness, not a short one.
<b>Lasting</b>	Uzun süreli	b) People always wanted eternal lives without death.
<b>Eternal</b>	Ebedi	c) In most cultures, it is the father's responsibility to find a permanent house for his family.

YAVAŞ/KADEMELİ			
Gradual	Yavaş / Kademeli	a) Some people are slow learners and they need more time. b) The gradual improvement of the patient worries the relatives because they expect miracles.	
Slow	Yavaş		
ARTAN/YÜKSELEN			
Increasing	Artan		
Growing	Büyüyen / Artan	a) The increasing/growing population of the world means more food and more energy. b) The prices for computers are soaring day by day.	
Ascending	Artan / yükselen	c) The mounting expense of the children is a problem for parents.	
Soaring	Artan	d) We have an ascending amount of debt to IMF.	
Mounting	Artan / Biriken		
AZALAN/DÜSEN			
Decreasing	Azalan	a) The decreasing prices of technological devices make them more and more popular.	
Descending	Azalan	b) The amount of rainfall is descending every year.	
Lessening	Azalan	c) In baldness, there is a lessening amount of hair daily.	
ANI/BEKLENMEDİK			
Instant	Anlık/Anında	a) People can take instant photos with cameras and mobile phones.	
Sudden	Anı	b) The sudden/abrupt changes in the world agenda cause a huge fear among the society.	
Immediate	Anı /Çabuk	c) In case of a fire, immediate action is important.	
Abrupt	Anı	d) Illusionists have to be quick for success.	
Quick	Hızlı	e) There was a rapid and unexpected improvement in tourism.	
Rapid	Hızlı	f) Porsche is one of the fastest cars in the world.	
Fast	Hızlı		
DAKİK/HİZLI/TEZ CANLI			
Swift	Hızlı /Tez canlı	a) During a natural disaster, governments need to be prompt to help as many people as possible. b) Swift people are admired by others.	
Prompt	Dakik		

		BENZER	
<b>Similar</b>	Benzer	a) There are similar critics about the movie; so it will probably have a global success.	
<b>Resembling</b>	Benzer	b) Some brothers or sisters do not resemble at all.	
<b>Alike</b>	Benzer	c) The definitions of the suspects by the witnesses are alike; thus they will be identified soon.	
<b>Akin</b>	Yakın / benzer	d) Some people's speeches are akin to poetry.	
<b>Related</b>	İlişkili	e) Some legends in Anatolia are related to mystic creatures.	
<b>Parallel</b>	Parallel / benzer	f) The two stories are really parallel.	
		AYNI/EŞ	
<b>Identical</b>	Aynı / eş	a) Nobody's fingerprint is identical to someone else's.	
<b>the Same</b>	Aynı	b) The twins look the same and it is so scary.	
<b>Uniform</b>	Tek tip / Aynı	c) Everything looks uniform in military.	
		EŞİT/ DENK	
<b>Equal</b>	Eşit / Denk	a) In maths, different processes can give equal results.	
<b>Even</b>	Eşit / Denk	b) The two teams were even until the last minute of the game.	
		FARKLI/AYRI/CEŞİTLİ	
<b>Different</b>	Farklı	a) Parents and their children may have completely different characters despite their link.	
<b>Unlike</b>	Farklı	b) Picasso's style was unlike that of any artist in his time.	
<b>Divergent</b>	Farklı / Ayrı	c) Members should not be divergent/seperate in team work.	
<b>Separate</b>	Ayrı/Farklı	d) Turkey uses diverse energy sources such as electricity, windpower.	
<b>Dissimilar</b>	Benzemeyen	e) They are brothers but they look dissimilar.	
<b>Diverse</b>	Çeşitli/Farklı	f) Smart phones are so versatile; you can do everything with them.	
<b>Versatile</b>	Çok yönlü	g) In Istanbul's Grand Bazaar, tourists can find miscellaneous/various items from spices to gold.	
<b>Varied</b>	Çeşitli	h) The effects of global warming are varied; not only one.	
<b>Various</b>	Çeşitli	i) Telegram is based on a simple and discrete way of signaling.	
<b>Miscellaneous</b>	Çeşitli		
<b>Discrete</b>	Ayrı / farklı		

**ZİT/KARŞIT/MUHALİF**

<b>Opposing</b>	Zıt / Karşıt	a) In every election campaign, opposing parties try to persuade the citizens to vote for them.
<b>Contrary</b>	Zıt / Karşıt	b) Emotions can often be contrary to logic.
<b>Contradictory</b>	Zıt / Karşıt	c) Married couples can also have contradictory ideas.

**UYUMSUZ/ZİT/YABANCI**

<b>Incompatible with</b>	Uyumsuz	a) Surprisingly, incompatible characters become very good friends.
<b>At odds with</b>	Uyumsuz	b) After a bad divorce, couples are generally at odds with each other.
<b>Alien</b>	Yabancı	c) People may feel very lonely in a foreign/alien country with a different language and culture.
<b>Foreign</b>	Yabancı	

**KÖTÜ/İSTEMEYEN**

<b>Adverse</b>	Kötü	a) Too much coffee has several adverse effects such as sleep disorders.
<b>Unfavorable</b>	Kötü	b) There are unfavorable effects of plastic surgery.
<b>Bad</b>	Kötü	c) Smoking is a bad habit for everyone.

**VERIMSİZ**

<b>Barren</b>	Verimsiz	a) The area surrounding Chernobyl has been barren since the disaster.
<b>Infertile</b>	Verimsiz /kısırlı	b) Mules are infertile animals.

**KÖTÜ/ÜZÜCÜ/AÇI/AĞIR**

<b>Bitter</b>	Kötü / Üzücü	a) Animals in pet shops live in bitter conditions.
<b>Alarming</b>	Kötü / Açı	b) Siberia has a very harsh climate.
<b>Harsh</b>	Ağır / kötü	c) The radioactive disasters have alarming effects.

**KARMAŞIK /KAFA KARIŞTIRAN**

<b>Confusing</b>	Karmaşık	a) French is difficult to learn because of its puzzling grammar.
<b>Puzzling</b>	Karmaşık	b) Maths can be very puzzling/perplexing for many people.
<b>Perplexing</b>	Karmaşık	

**TARTIŞMALI**

<b>Controversial</b>	Tartışmalı	a) Abortion has always been a controversial issue in every society.
<b>Contradictory</b>	Tartışmalı	b) Newspapers focus on contradictory events.

## ZALİM/ACIMASIZ

Cruel	Zalim	a) Adolph Hitler was one of the most cruel dictators in human history.
Brutal	Zalim	b) Hunting animals can appear brutal to us.

## ÇARPIK/YOLSUZLUK YAPAN/İSYANKAR

Corrupt	Carpik /Yolsuzluk yapan	a) Most politicians seem corrupt these days but there are honest ones.
Defiant	İsyankar	b) Some countries execute death penalty for defiant citizens.

## SAHTE/ÇAKMA/KORSAN

Counterfeit	Sahte	a) An art historian can decide whether a painting is counterfeit or real.
Forged	Sahte	b) Forged Dvds and books are sold everywhere illegally.
Fake	Sahte	c) The actors and actresses can have fake smiles and tears.
False	Sahte/Yanlış	d) Some journals are full of false information.
Deceptive	Yanıltıcı	e) The DNA test results are never deceptive/misleading.
Misleading	Yanıltıcı	

## YAŞAMA ELVERİSSİZ/KÖTÜ

Inhospitable	Yaşama elverişsiz	a) Mars has a very hot climate; so it is inhospitable for humankind.
Hostile	/kötü	b) The Vikings were hostile people according to legends.
Harsh	Kötü / ağır	c) Battlefield can be very harsh to young soldiers.

## KIZDIRAN/ÜZEN

Disappointing	Üzen	a) Winning only two medals in the Olympics was really disappointing.
Frustrating	Kızdırıcı	b) Some jokes about women are frustrating.

## BEYHÜDE/FAYDASIZ/SÜRESİ DOLAN

Futile	Faydasız	a) If you put on too much weight, trying to wear your old clothes is futile/useless.
Obsolete	Süresi dolan	b) In the future, hybrid cars will be common and diesel cars will be obsolete.
Useless	Faydasız	

## DÜŞMANCA/SALDIRGAN

<b>Hostile</b>	Düşmanca	a) The Vikings were known as wild and hostile people.
<b>Aggressive</b>	Agresif/ saldırgan	b) Stressful people can show aggressive behavior.
<b>Antagonistic</b>	Düşmanca	c) Cüneyt Arkin was always the protagonist and the fought against antagonists in movies.

## İĞRENÇ/KÖTÜ/FENA

<b>Disgusting</b>	iğrenç	a) If milk is not fresh, it has a disgusting smell and taste.
<b>Evil</b>	Kötü/ şeytanca	b) Dictators always had evil plans in history.
<b>Formidable</b>	Korkunç	c) Some horror movies are really frightening/formidable.
<b>Frightening</b>	Korkunç	

## BOZUK/ÇALIŞMAYAN

<b>Malfunctioning</b>	Bozuk	a) A customer can return a malfunctioning product within a year.
<b>Broken</b>	Bozuk	b) The coffee machines are always broken sadly.

## KÖTÜ HUYLU/FENA

<b>Malignant</b>	Kötü huylu	a) Doctors worry about malignant tumors.
<b>Wicked</b>	Fena / kötü	b) The terrorists will always have wicked plans.

## KÖTÜYE KULLANAN/KÖTÜ DAVRANAN/KÜCÜK DÜŞÜREN

<b>Abusive</b>	Kötü davranan	a) Abusive teachers should be reported by students.
<b>Humiliating</b>	Küçük düşüren	b) The embarrassing/humiliating behaviors of children make parents angry.
<b>Embarrassing</b>	Küçük düşüren	c) Some photos from war are very shameful for humanity.
<b>Shameful</b>	Utanç verici	

## ETİK OLMAYAN/AHLAK DIŞI

<b>Immoral</b>	Ahlak dışı	a) Cheating a wife or husband is immoral and wrong.
<b>Unethical</b>	Etik olmayan	b) When a writer steals an idea from another writer, it is unethical.

<b>ZARARLI/TEHLİKELİ</b>			
<b>Detrimental</b>	Zararlı/ Tehlikeli		
<b>Harmful</b>	Zararlı/ Tehlikeli	a) When pregnant women smoke, it has a hazardous effect on the baby.	
<b>Hazardous</b>	Zararlı/ Tehlikeli	b) Too much coffee can be harmful.	
<b>Dangerous</b>	Zararlı/ Tehlikeli	c) Pesticides can be hazardous/dangerous to people, especially children.	
<b>Lethal</b>	Tehlikeli/ Ölümçü	d) Nuclear weapons are the most lethal of all arms probably.	
<b>Obstructive</b>	Engelleyici	e) Loud music is an obstructive/hindering factor to learning.	
<b>Hindering</b>	Engelleyici	f) Volcanoes could be really destructive.	
<b>Destructive</b>	Yıkıcı		
<b>BİLİNÇLİ/FARKINDA</b>			
<b>Conscious</b>	Bilinçli/ Farkında	a) The driver had drunk so much alcohol that he was not conscious.	
<b>FAYDALI/YARARLI/KARLI</b>			
<b>Beneficial</b>	Yararlı/ Karlı	a) Seeing a dietician can be really useful/beneficial for people with extra weight.	
<b>Helpful</b>	Yararlı	b) Using a dictionary is helpful for language learning	
<b>Useful</b>	Yararlı	c) The campaigns have been fruitful finally.	
<b>Fruitful</b>	Yararlı/ Karlı		
<b>SAHANE/ETKİLEYİCİ GÜZELLİKTE</b>			
<b>Fascinating</b>	Şahane/ Çok güzel	a) Italy has a fascinating architecture in every part of it.	
<b>Picturesque</b>	Şahane/ Çok güzel	b) The Bahamas are really picturesque.	
<b>ÜRETKEN/DOĞURGAN</b>			
<b>Fertile</b>	Üretken/ Doğurgan	a) Volcanic areas are fertile and great for agriculture.	
<b>Productive</b>	Üretken	b) Countries need productive and strong citizens.	
<b>GÖZ ALICI/CAZİP/ZARIF</b>			
<b>Graceful</b>	Göz alıcı/zarif	a) In many fairy tales, there is a beautiful princess and a charming prince.	
<b>Alluring</b>	Göz alıcı	b) The princess looked alluring/graceful in the ceremony.	
<b>Appealing</b>	Göz alıcı/Cazip	c) A good chef makes the dish look appealing.	
<b>Charming</b>	Göz alıcı/ Büyüleyici		

ETKİLEYİCİ/ÇARPICI		
<b>Impressive</b>	Etkileyici	a) The discovery of water on Mars was striking news.
<b>Striking</b>	Çarpıcı	b) The Titanic was an impressive ship for everyone.
<b>Thrilling</b>	Heyecan veren	c) The UFO photos are always thrilling.
KAYDADEĞER/ÖNEMLİ/BARIZ		
<b>Remarkable</b>	Kaydadeger	a) After the plastic surgery, people have remarkable physical changes.
<b>Noteworthy</b>	Önemli	b) There is a noteworthy increase in global temperatures.
<b>Conspicuous</b>	Bariz/ Görülebilir	c) The evidence was conspicuous but the police could not see it.
ZEKİ/DAHİ/AKİLLİCA		
<b>Ingenious</b>	Dahice	a) Playing games and puzzles can help bring up brilliant children.
<b>Clever</b>	Zeki	b) Stephen Hawking is one of the cleverest men on earth.
<b>Brilliant</b>	Zeki	c) Wireless internet is an ingenious invention.
<b>Smart</b>	Zeki/akıllı	d) Some animals look smarter/more intelligent than human beings.
<b>Intelligent</b>	Zeki	e) Only wise people save money for their future.
MASUM		
<b>Innocent</b>	Masum	a) All children are innocent whatever happens.
<b>Blameless</b>	Suçsuz/ Masum	b) The evidence showed that the man was innocent.
UMUT VAAD EDEN/ YETENEKLİ		
<b>Promising</b>	Umut vaad eden	a) Today's teenagers are really promising and they will be successful in many fields.
<b>Hopeful</b>	Ümit veren	b) There are hopeful news about cancer treatment.
<b>Gifted</b>	Yetenekli	c) Mozart was a gifted/talented child but he also practiced hard.
<b>Talented</b>	Yetenekli	

KABUL EDİLEBİLİR/MAKUL/AKLA YATKIN			
<b>Acceptable</b>	Kabul edilir	a)	Some people find evolution theory reasonable while others refuse it.
<b>Plausible</b>	Mantıklı	b)	There is no acceptable/plausible explanation for UFO photos.
<b>Reasonable</b>	Mantıklı	c)	A good leader should always be logical, not emotional.
<b>Logical</b>	Mantıklı	d)	There must be a sound plan to fight against global warming.
SAF/TEMİZ			
<b>Pure</b>	Saf		
<b>Unpolluted</b>	Temiz	a)	Rain water is actually unpolluted but it gets germs and bacteria on earth.
<b>Clean</b>	Temiz	b)	There are still unpolluted/clean beaches on earth.
<b>Sanitary</b>	Hijyenik/ Temiz	c)	An operation room should be sanitary/hygienic.
<b>Hygienic</b>	Hijyenik/ temiz		
MÜTEVAZI/ZARARSIZ/NAZIK/HASSAS/DOĞRUDAN			
<b>Humble</b>	Mütevazi	a)	Princess Diana was admired for her humble personality.
<b>Modest</b>	Mütevazi	b)	So many poor families depend on a modest income to survive.
<b>Benign</b>	Zararsız	c)	Some tumors are called benign because they are easy to cure.
<b>Gentle</b>	Nazik	d)	Nurses should be gentle so the patient will not feel any pain.
<b>Smooth</b>	Pürüzsüz	e)	Babies have very smooth skins.
<b>Straightforward</b>	Doğrudan	f)	Being straightforward is a great indication of honesty.
YERLEŞİK/SAKIN/HAREKETSİZ			
<b>Settled</b>	Yerleşik	a)	Turks have chosen a sedentary/settled lifestyle thousands of years ago.
<b>Sedentary</b>	Yerleşik	b)	Many volcanoes are inactive today, in other words they are not a danger anymore.
<b>Inactive</b>	Hareketsiz		
BAĞLANTILI			
<b>Linked</b>	Bağlantılı	a)	Many cases of lung diseases are related to smoking extensively.
<b>Related</b>	Bağlantılı	b)	Some fears are linked with the traumas in childhood.
<b>Associated with</b>	Bağlantılı	c)	Pyramids are often associated with aliens.
<b>Connected to</b>	Bağlantılı	d)	People have strong fears connected to terrorism.
<b>Pertaining to</b>	Ilişkili/ -e dair	e)	People want an explanation as to/pertaining to the causes of the explosion.
<b>As to</b>	Ilişkili/ -e dair		

MEVCUT/BULUNAN		
<b>Existant</b>	Mevcut	a) The existent/existing resources on earth will be enough for only a few more centuries for humanity.
<b>Existing</b>	Mevcut	b) The vacant jobs are announced on the company's website.
<b>Vacant</b>	Mevcut/ bos	c) Unlike others, some libraries are not accessible/open to the public
<b>Open</b>	Açık / erisilebilir	
<b>Accessible</b>	Erişilebilir	
EKSİK/NOKSAN		
<b>Lacking</b>	Eksik	a) Planets lacking water are not suitable for humans.
<b>Missing</b>	Eksik	b) After the robbery, most of her valuable items were missing.
<b>Absent</b>	Eksik/ olmayan	c) Many students are absent in the class if they find out that there is a quiz.
BELİRSİZ/AÇIK OLМАYAN		
<b>Ambiguous</b>	Belirsiz	
<b>Vague</b>	Belirsiz	a) The map is so old and ambiguous that I cannot read it.
<b>Unclear</b>	Açık olmayan	b) The officials only made an unclear explanation.
<b>Implicit</b>	Açık olmayan	c) There is an implicit message in all fairytales.
<b>Obscure</b>	belirsiz	d) The results of the test are still obscure/vague.
DİRENÇLİ/DAYANIKLI		
<b>Durable</b>	Dayanıklı	a) Genuine leather is really durable; you can wear a leather jacket a life time.
<b>Enduring</b>	Dayanıklı	b) Polar bears have an enduring fur against the arctic cold.
HASSAS/ZAYIF		
<b>Delicate</b>	Hassas	a) Telescopes are actually very delicate; so, they must be used very carefully.
<b>Fragile</b>	Hassas/ Zayıf	b) AIDS makes people vulnerable to all diseases by destroying the immune system.
<b>Vulnerable</b>	Zayıf/Acız	c) Newborn babies are extremely fragile.

KATI/SIKI			
<b>Solid</b>	Katı	a)	There must be solid regulations against drug use.
<b>Firm</b>	Katı / Net	b)	A government has to be firm/rigid about the security of its borders.
<b>Rigid</b>	Katı	c)	Military schools have very strict rules that cannot be disrespected.
<b>Strict</b>	Katı		
GERÇEK/ORJİNAL			
<b>Genuine</b>	Gerçek	a)	Louvre Museum has many genuine/original paintings of Monet and Van Gogh.
<b>Real</b>	Gerçek	b)	The real legend about Yeti is very different.
<b>Authentic</b>	Orjinal	c)	The Indian cuisine has authentic tastes.
<b>Original</b>	Orjinal		
İNANILMAZ			
<b>Incredible</b>	İnanılmaz	a)	Children with strong imagination tell incredible stories.
<b>Unbelievable</b>	İnanılmaz	b)	Superman has an unbelievable physical power.
ALAKALI/ALAKASIZ			
<b>Relevant</b>	Alaklı	a)	The detective asks many relevant questions to investigate the case.
<b>Irrelevant</b>	Alakasız	b)	Some people give too much irrelevant detail and make others bored.
YASAL			
<b>Legal</b>	Yasal / Yasal olarak	a)	After the DNA test, the legitimate father will be revealed.
<b>Legitimate</b>	Yasal / Yasal olarak	b)	There are legal limitations to the age of marriage.
ÖLÜMLÜ/ÖLÜMSÜZ			
<b>Mortal</b>	Ölümlü	a)	The pharaohs of Egypt were not Gods; they were just mortal humanbeings.
<b>Immortal</b>	Ölümsüz	b)	People have always looked for ways to be immortal and live forever.
GECERSİZ/KABUL EDILEMEZ			
<b>Invalid</b>	Geçersiz	a)	The concert tickets without a logo are invalid.
<b>Unacceptable</b>	Kabul edilemez	b)	Cursing in the classroom is unacceptable.

GELİŞGÜZEL/ RASTGELE		
<b>Random</b>	Rastgele	a) Many lottery games depend on random selection of numbers
<b>Arbitrary</b>	Gelişgüzeli	b) The man shot his gun in an arbitrary way.
<b>Accidental</b>	Kazara/ Tesanüfen	c) Success cannot be completely accidental but luck is an important factor.
ISTİKRARSIZ/GEÇİCİ/UÇUCU		
<b>Unstable</b>	İstikrarsız	a) Banks do not grant loans to people who have unstable incomes.
<b>Volatile</b>	Geçici / Uçucu	b) The smell of the perfume is volatile; so you have to spray it again.
UYGUN/DOĞRU/MÜMKÜN		
<b>Convenient</b>	Uygun	a) The subway is the most convenient way to travel because it is cheap and fast.
<b>Suitable</b>	Üygun	b) Wearing a suitable outfit to an interview is really crucial.
<b>Correct</b>	Doğru	c) There is not one correct answer to some questions; there are many possibilities.
SAVUNMASIZ/YATKIN		
<b>Susceptible to</b>	Savunmasız	a) People who smoke are more susceptible to / prone to heart diseases.
<b>Prone to</b>	Savunmasız	b) Children are vulnerable to home accidents until the age of 5.
<b>Vulnerable to</b>	Savunmasız	c) Women are more inclined to get emotional about their children's health.
UYUMLU		
<b>Matching</b>	Uyumlu	
<b>Corresponding</b>	Denk gelen	a) Fashion is not only wearing matching clothes and shoes.
<b>Compatible with</b>	Uyumlu	b) When there is regular exercise, there is a corresponding happiness and calm.
<b>In line with</b>	Uygun/ Uyumlu	c) New furniture may require new carpets and curtains that are compatible with it.
<b>In alignment</b>	Uygun/ Uyumlu	d) All the member countries are supposed to be in alignment/in harmony with the EU treaties.
<b>In harmony with</b>	Uygun/ Uyumlu	

YENİLİKÇİ/YENİ			
New	Yeni	a)	Automobile companies can be successful with new/fresh designs.
Novel	Yeni /Yenilikçi	b)	The young minds have many novel ideas.
Fresh	Yeni/Taze		
EN SON/YENİ			
Latest	En son	a)	The latest developments in Egypt about the capital punishment are really shocking.
Recent	En son	b)	The recent discovery of life on Mars has not been proved.
Hottest	En son	c)	The hottest news are always on Twitter.
Current	Şu anki/ En son	d)	The current agenda involves many scandals.
GÜNCEL			
Present	Güncel/ Şu anki	a)	Internet connection will be faster if you use an up to date software.
Up to date	Güncel	b)	The present medical expenses are very high and needs to be decreased soon.
ESKİ/ZAMANI DOLMUŞ			
Old	Eski	a)	The old version of the virus program is not valid anymore.
Out of date	Tarihi geçmiş	b)	Desktop computers will never be out of date.
GECİKMİŞ			
Over-due	Gecikmiş	a)	The overdue books from a library will cost you a lot.

*There can be more than one correct answers.*

**ADJECTIVES WORD CHECK-1**

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| <p><b>1) Which of the following expressions refer to "important" ?</b></p> <p>A) unusual      B) weird<br/>C) crucial      D) essential<br/>E) significant</p>  | <p><b>5) Which of the following expressions refer to "a lot of" ?</b></p> <p>A) ample      B) restricted<br/>C) versatile      D) abundant<br/>E) diverse</p>      |
| <p><b>2) Which of the following expressions refer to "strange" ?</b></p> <p>A) weird      B) unusual<br/>C) hazardous      D) beneficial<br/>E) peculiar</p>    | <p><b>6) Which of the following expressions refer to "different in type" ?</b></p> <p>A) various      B) ample<br/>C) diverse      D) consistent<br/>E) stable</p> |
| <p><b>3) Which of the following expressions refer to "required" ?</b></p> <p>A) essential      B) fundamental<br/>C) hazardous      D) needed<br/>E) urgent</p> | <p><b>7) Which of the following expressions refer to "basic" ?</b></p> <p>A) consistent      B) essential<br/>C) negligible      D) versatile<br/>E) primary</p>   |
| <p><b>4) Which of the following expressions refer to "huge" ?</b></p> <p>A) tiny      B) immense<br/>C) giant      D) stable<br/>E) consistent</p>              | <p><b>8) Which of the following expressions refer to "enforced" ?</b></p> <p>A) giant      B) compulsory<br/>C) diverse      D) obligatory<br/>E) mandatory</p>    |

**9) Which of the following expressions refer to "giant"?**

- A) immense
- B) gradual
- C) odd
- D) huge
- E) bizarre

**10) Which of the following expressions refer to "odd"?**

- A) innovative
- B) skeptic
- C) strange
- D) peculiar
- E) bizarre

**11) Which of the following expressions refer to "different"?**

- A) various
- B) versatile
- C) giant
- D) miscellaneous
- E) compulsory

**12) Which of the following expressions have a "negative meaning"?**

- A) hazardous
- B) beneficial
- C) distinct
- D) invaluable
- E) disappointing

**13) Which of the following expressions have a "negative meaning"?**

- A) gifted
- B) hostile
- C) belligerent
- D) talented
- E) promising

**14) Which of the following expressions refer to "obligatory"?**

- A) mandatory
- B) compulsory
- C) debatable
- D) stable
- E) giant

**15) Which of the following expressions have a "positive meaning"?**

- A) evil
- B) appealing
- C) picturesque
- D) fertile
- E) lethal

**16) Which of the following expressions refer to "new"?**

- A) obsolete
- B) odd
- C) recent
- D) fertile
- E) latest

*There can be more than one correct answers.*

## ADJECTIVES WORD CHECK-2

1) Which of the following expressions refer to "different"?

- A) separate      B) invaluable  
C) various      D) precious  
E) distinct

2) Which of the following expressions refer to "probable"?

- A) likely      B) invaluable  
C) feasible      D) possible  
E) weird

3) Which of the following expressions are often used in trade and economics?

- A) distinct      B) lucrative  
C) feasible      D) commercial  
E) odd

4) Which of the following expressions are used to talk about "worth"

- A) peculiar      B) immense  
C) precious      D) invaluable  
E) priceless

5) Which of the following expressions refer to "rich"?

- A) wealthy      B) affluent  
C) versatile      D) prosperous  
E) diverse

6) Which of the following expressions refer to "different in type"?

- A) various      B) ample  
C) diverse      D) consistent  
E) stable

7) Which of the following expressions may refer to "favoring no party"?

- A) indifferent      B) impartial  
C) neutral      D) immediate  
E) insane

8) Which of the following expressions refer to "vast"?

- A) tiny      B) profound  
C) overwhelming      D) giant  
E) enormous

**9) Which of the following expressions have a "positive meaning"?**

- A) evil
- B) beneficial
- C) picturesque
- D) impoverished
- E) impressive

**10) Which of the following expressions refer to "fixed"?**

- A) stable
- B) instant
- C) insane
- D) consistent
- E) persistent

**11) Which of the following expressions refer to "wealthy"?**

- A) rich
- B) impoverished
- C) prosperous
- D) affluent
- E) endangered

**12) Which of the following expressions refer to "fast"?**

- A) prompt
- B) instant
- C) neutral
- D) profitable
- E) abrupt

**13) Which of the following expressions have a "negative meaning"?**

- A) hostile
- B) vulnerable
- C) belligerent
- D) fragile
- E) promising

**14) Which of the following expressions refer to "harmful"?**

- A) detrimental
- B) insane
- C) varied
- D) lethal
- E) hazardous

**15) Which of the following expressions refer to "huge"?**

- A) tiny
- B) moderate
- C) vast
- D) profound
- E) variable

*Fill in the blanks. There is only one correct answer.*

### ADJECTIVES WORD CHECK-3

1) Leonardo Da Vinci brought innovation to painting and that's what makes him ---- from his contemporary artists.

- A) meticulous      B) insane  
C) various          D) precious  
E) distinct

2) Being one of the most well known paintings in the world, Mona Lisa is considered as highly ---- in the world of fine arts.

- A) odd              B) invaluable  
C) feasible          D) possible  
E) weird

3) Though the West and the East were in fierce conflicts and war, they had very close ---- ties, such as spice and cloth trade.

- A) bankrupt        B) belligerent  
C) indifferent      D) commercial  
E) enforced

4) Scientists have recently been focusing on the ---- effects of global warming and how to stop the issue.

- A) prosperous     B) insane  
C) profound       D) invaluable  
E) priceless

5) The European Bank has recently announced that the fluctuations in the stock markets are ----, that is they won't last for long.

- A) temporary      B) affluent  
C) vivid            D) prosperous  
E) paramount

6) Mustafa Kemal Atatürk was not only a successful military commander, but also he was a/an ---- political figure of his age.

- A) versatile        B) apparent  
C) evident          D) illustrious  
E) stable

7) When the value of currencies fall down ----, most regional governments take precautions.

- A) rapidly          B) impartially  
C) shortly         D) wealthy  
E) weirdly

8) The Roman Empire was powerful in terms of military, politics and engineering in the ancient world, thus the empire had a ---- economy and society.

- A) flourishing     B) gradual  
C) overwhelming   D) evident  
E) rebellious

9) Laws and enforcing them are ---- issues; therefore, citizens are to obey them in a country.

- A) feasible      B) legitimate
- C) random      D) meticulous
- E) arbitrary

10) Albert Einstein presented his ---- theory of relativity in the late 1930s, when the world was under the threat of a World War.

- A) vulnerable      B) meticulous
- C) outstanding      D) mandatory
- E) fragile

11) Nasa has declared that traces of ---- ice crystals have been discovered in some parts of Mars

- A) fertile      B) hazardous
- C) beneficial      D) detrimental
- E) solid

12) Scientific communities have proved that Einstein's famous theory of relativity was not valid, thus it is --- now

- A) prompt      B) invalid
- C) neutral      D) profitable
- E) feasible

13) Ephesus was a thriving centre of arts and culture in the Hellenistic age, just as Aristotle depicts it as ---

- A) hostile      B) vulnerable
- C) belligerent      D) fragile
- E) picturesque

14) Some chemicals that are released by active volcanoes are known to be ---, that's, why people should keep clear from such places.

- A) detrimental      B) insane
- C) varied      D) lethal
- E) beneficial

15) As Volcanoes burst various minerals to the earth's surface, the lands around them are highly ----, which make them appealing for agriculture.

- A) evil      B) fertile
- C) picturesque      D) impoverished
- E) impressive

*There can be more than one correct answers.*

**ADJECTIVES WORD CHECK-4**

- 1) Which of the following expressions refer to "poor"?**

A) impoverished    B) miserable  
C) prosperous    D) underfunded  
E) wealthy

- 2) Which of the following expressions refer to "eminent"?**

A) versatile    B) distinct  
C) feasible    D) illustrious  
E) weird

- 3) Which of the following expressions are often used in trade and economics?**

A) distinct    B) lucrative  
C) feasible    D) commercial  
E) odd

- 4) Which of the following expressions refer to "wealthy"?**

A) permanent    B) affluent  
C) flourishing    D) impoverished  
E) thriving

- 5) Which of the following expressions refer to "ever-lasting"?**

A) temporary    B) permanent  
C) eternal    D) momentary  
E) immortal

- 6) Which of the following expressions refer to "ambiguous"?**

A) apparent    B) implicit  
C) vague    D) impoverished  
E) unclear

- 7) Which of the following expressions may refer to "favoring no party"?**

A) indifferent    B) impartial  
C) neutral    D) immediate  
E) insane

- 8) Which of the following expressions refer to "fragile"?**

A) vulnerable    B) weak  
C) tough    D) delicate  
E) durable

9) Which of the following expressions refer to "unclear"?

- A) apparent
- B) implicit
- C) vague
- D) impoverished
- E) ambiguous

10) Which of the following expressions refer to "enforced"?

- A) crazy
- B) meticulous
- C) insane
- D) mandatory
- E) obligatory

11) Which of the following expressions refer to "wealthy"?

- A) rich
- B) impoverished
- C) prosperous
- D) affluent
- E) endangered

12) Which of the following expressions refer to "impoverished"?

- A) poor
- B) overdue
- C) underfunded
- D) affluent
- E) miserable

13) Which of the following expressions have a "positive meaning"?

- A) appealing
- B) impressive
- C) consistent
- D) evil
- E) promising

14) Which of the following expressions refer to "harmful"?

- A) detrimental
- B) insane
- C) varied
- D) lethal
- E) hazardous

15) Which of the following expressions refer to "strict"?

- A) delicate
- B) fragile
- C) genuine
- D) firm
- E) rigid

16) Which of the following expressions refer to "random"?

- A) delicate
- B) underfunded
- C) accidental
- D) impoverished
- E) arbitrary

*There can be more than one correct answers.*

**ADJECTIVES WORD CHECK-5**

**1) Which of the following expressions refer to "obligatory"?**

- A) crazy      B) meticulous
- C) insane      D) mandatory
- E) enforced

**5) Which of the following expressions refer to "susceptible"?**

- A) vulnerable      B) prone
- C) tough      D) susceptible
- E) delicate

**2) Which of the following expressions refer to "unclear"?**

- A) apparent      B) implicit
- C) vague      D) impoverished
- E) ambiguous

**6) Which of the following expressions refer to "Harmful"?**

- A) impoverished      B) illustrious
- C) beneficial      D) detrimental
- E) hazardous

**3) Which of the following expressions refer to "profitable"?**

- A) vague      B) lucrative
- C) feasible      D) fruitful
- E) rewarding

**7) Which of the following expressions refer to "original"?**

- A) genuine      B) ambiguous
- C) vague      D) unique
- E) real

**4) Which of the following expressions refer to "ambiguous"?**

- A) apparent      B) implicit
- C) vague      D) impoverished
- E) unclear

**8) Which of the following expressions refer to "ever-lasting"?**

- A) temporary      B) permanent
- C) eternal      D) momentary
- E) immortal

**9) Which of the following expressions refer to "eminent"?**

- A) versatile      B) distinct  
C) feasible      D) illustrious  
E) weird

**10) Which of the following expressions refer to "poor"?**

- A) impoverished    B) miserable  
C) prosperous     D) underfunded  
E) wealthy

**11) Which of the following expressions refer to "wealthy"?**

- A) rich            B) impoverished  
C) prosperous    D) affluent  
E) endangered

**12) Which of the following expressions refer to "impoverished"?**

- A) poor           B) vague  
C) underfunded   D) affluent  
E) miserable

**13) Which of the following expressions refer to "firm"?**

- A) delicate        B) vague  
C) rigid           D) strict  
E) ambiguous

**14) Which of the following expressions refer to "harmful"?**

- A) detrimental    B) controversial  
C) vague           D) lethal  
E) hazardous

**15) Which of the following expressions refer to "strict"?**

- A) delicate        B) fragile  
C) genuine        D) firm  
E) rigid

**16) Which of the following expressions refer to "random"?**

- A) delicate        B) underfunded  
C) accidental    D) impoverished  
E) arbitrary

**17) Which of the following expressions refer to "logical"?**

- A) delicate        B) underfunded  
C) plausible      D) rigid  
E) reasonable

**18) Which of the following expressions are negative in meaning?**

- A) corrupt        B) underfunded  
C) shameful      D) impoverished  
E) gifted

**19) Which of the following expressions refer to "original"?**

- A) impressive    B) underfunded  
C) unique        D) genuine  
E) real

**20) Which of the following expressions refer to "unusual"?**

- A) ambiguous    B) exceptional  
C) outstanding   D) vague  
E) extraordinary

*There can be more than one correct answers.*

**ADJECTIVES WORD CHECK-6**

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| <p><b>1) Which of the following expressions refer to "challenging"?</b></p> <p>A) easy      B) difficult<br/>C) abundant      D) hard<br/>E) demanding</p>             | <p><b>6) Which of the following expressions refer to "unusual"?</b></p> <p>A) outstanding      B) illustrious<br/>C) beneficial      D) extraordinary<br/>E) hazardous</p> |
| <p><b>2) Which of the following expressions refer to "old fashioned"?</b></p> <p>A) logical      B) inaccurate<br/>C) obsolete      D) out of date<br/>E) odd</p>      | <p><b>7) Which of the following expressions refer to "unique"?</b></p> <p>A) genuine      B) new<br/>C) vague      D) original<br/>E) real</p>                             |
| <p><b>3) Which of the following expressions refer to "demanding"?</b></p> <p>A) feasible      B) obsolete<br/>C) peculiar      D) challenging<br/>E) hard</p>          | <p><b>8) Which of the following expressions refer to "momentary"?</b></p> <p>A) temporary      B) permanent<br/>C) eternal      D) concise<br/>E) brief</p>                |
| <p><b>4) Which of the following expressions refer to "frightening"?</b></p> <p>A) apparent      B) implicit<br/>C) formidable      D) impoverished<br/>E) alarming</p> | <p><b>9) Which of the following expressions refer to "rigid"?</b></p> <p>A) versatile      B) distinct<br/>C) feasible      D) firm<br/>E) strict</p>                      |
| <p><b>5) Which of the following expressions refer to "hard"?</b></p> <p>A) vulnerable      B) weak<br/>C) tough      D) harsh<br/>E) delicate</p>                      | <p><b>10) Which of the following expressions refer to "tricky"?</b></p> <p>A) demanding      B) miserable<br/>C) prosperous      D) difficult<br/>E) effortless</p>        |

**11) Which of the following expressions refer to "affluent"?**

- A) rich
- B) impoverished
- C) prosperous
- D) wealthy
- E) endangered

**12) Which of the following expressions refer to "short"?**

- A) concise
- B) vague
- C) brief
- D) gradual
- E) vast

**13) Which of the following expressions refer to "delicate"?**

- A) vulnerable
- B) vague
- C) rigid
- D) fragile
- E) weak

**14) Which of the following expressions refer to "harmful"?**

- A) detrimental
- B) obsolete
- C) futile
- D) lethal
- E) hazardous

**15) Which of the following expressions refer to "charming"?**

- A) delicate
- B) appealing
- C) vast
- D) illusive
- E) giant

**16) Which of the following expressions refer to "difficult"?**

- A) demanding
- B) versatile
- C) tricky
- D) challenging
- E) hard

**17) Which of the following expressions refer to "logical"?**

- A) delicate
- B) concise
- C) plausible
- D) rigid
- E) reasonable

**18) Which of the following expressions are negative in meaning?**

- A) demanding
- B) obstructive
- C) shameful
- D) tricky
- E) charming

**19) Which of the following expressions refer to "original"?**

- A) impressive
- B) underfunded
- C) unique
- D) genuine
- E) real

**20) Which of the following expressions refer to "unusual"?**

- A) ambiguous
- B) exceptional
- C) outstanding
- D) vague
- E) extraordinary

*There can be more than one correct answers.*

**ADJECTIVES WORD CHECK-7**

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| <p><b>1) Which of the following expressions refer to "ultimate"?</b></p> <p>A) discouraged    B) difficult<br/>C) utmost           D) final<br/>E) subtle</p>         | <p><b>6) Which of the following expressions refer to "feverish"?</b></p> <p>A) agitated        B) bewildered<br/>C) striking          D) heated<br/>E) puzzled</p>  |
| <p><b>2) Which of the following expressions refer to "subtle"?</b></p> <p>A) crucial           B) slim<br/>C) ultimate         D) plausible<br/>E) minor</p>          | <p><b>7) Which of the following expressions refer to "slim"?</b></p> <p>A) essential        B) new<br/>C) overwhelming    D) subtle<br/>E) minor</p>                |
| <p><b>3) Which of the following expressions refer to "futile"?</b></p> <p>A) subtle            B) useless<br/>C) significant      D) obsolete<br/>E) utmost</p>       | <p><b>8) Which of the following expressions refer to "momentary"?</b></p> <p>A) temporary      B) permanent<br/>C) eternal           D) concise<br/>E) brief</p>    |
| <p><b>4) Which of the following expressions refer to "fertile"?</b></p> <p>A) obsolete        B) implicit<br/>C) ultimate        D) fruitful<br/>E) prolific</p>      | <p><b>9) Which of the following expressions refer to "rigid"?</b></p> <p>A) versatile        B) distinct<br/>C) feasible        D) firm<br/>E) strict</p>           |
| <p><b>5) Which of the following expressions refer to "lacking"?</b></p> <p>A) devoid           B) rebellious<br/>C) top              D) deficient<br/>E) feverish</p> | <p><b>10) Which of the following expressions refer to "prolific"?</b></p> <p>A) fertile           B) obsolete<br/>C) redundant      D) fruitful<br/>E) ordinary</p> |

**11) Which of the following expressions refer to "devoid"?**

- A) subtle      B) major
- C) minor      D) lacking
- E) deficient

**12) Which of the following expressions refer to "confused"?**

- A) puzzled      B) perplexed
- C) bothered      D) bewildered
- E) obsolete

**13) Which of the following expressions have a positive meaning ?**

- A) brilliant      B) promising
- C) bewildered      D) striking
- E) deficient

**14) Which of the following expressions refer to "enthusiastic"?**

- A) motivated      B) controversial
- C) keen      D) eager
- E) reluctant

**15) Which of the following expressions refer to "prolific"?**

- A) overwhelming      B) fertile
- C) deficient      D) illusive
- E) obsolete

**16) Which of the following expressions refer to "unnecessary"?**

- A) tricky      B) slim
- C) obsolete      D) striking
- E) redundant

**17) Which of the following expressions refer to "bewildered"?**

- A) confused      B) keen
- C) lacking      D) enthusiastic
- E) puzzled

**18) Which of the following expressions are negative in meaning?**

- A) striking      B) prolific
- C) puzzled      D) thrilled
- E) deficient

**19) Which of the following expressions have a positive meaning ?**

- A) impressive      B) thrilled
- C) hectic      D) redundant
- E) striking

**20) Which of the following expressions refer to "bewildered"?**

- A) confused      B) puzzled
- C) perplexed      D) deficient
- E) eternal

*There can be more than one correct answers.*

### ADJECTIVES WORD CHECK-8

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| <p>1) Which of the following expressions refer to "deficient"?</p> <p>A) scarce      B) difficult<br/>C) poor      D) lacking<br/>E) subtle</p>                | <p>5) Which of the following expressions refer to "obsolete"?</p> <p>A) futile      B) redundant<br/>C) outdated      D) lacking<br/>E) subtle</p>        |
| <p>2) Which of the following expressions refer to "subtle"?</p> <p>A) crucial      B) slim<br/>C) ultimate      D) plausible<br/>E) minor</p>                  | <p>6) Which of the following expressions refer to "feverish"?</p> <p>A) agitated      B) bewildered<br/>C) striking      D) intense<br/>E) puzzled</p>    |
| <p>3) Which of the following expressions refer to "futile"?</p> <p>A) subtle      B) useless<br/>C) significant      D) obsolete<br/>E) utmost</p>             | <p>7) Which of the following expressions refer to "slim"?</p> <p>A) essential      B) new<br/>C) overwhelming      D) subtle<br/>E) minor</p>             |
| <p>4) Which of the following expressions refer to "striking"?</p> <p>A) ignorable      B) implicit<br/>C) negligible      D) remarkable<br/>E) outstanding</p> | <p>8) Which of the following expressions refer to "wonderful"?</p> <p>A) fabulous      B) outstanding<br/>C) subtle      D) magnificent<br/>E) futile</p> |

**9) Which of the following expressions refer to "impartial"?**

- A) opposing
- B) divergent
- C) neutral
- D) fabulous
- E) indifferent

**10) Which of the following expressions refer to "magnificent"?**

- A) striking
- B) outdated
- C) Extraordinary
- D) fruitful
- E) fabulous

**11) Which of the following expressions refer to "deficient"?**

- A) subtle
- B) major
- C) minor
- D) lacking
- E) devoid

**12) Which of the following expressions refer to "puzzled"?**

- A) confused
- B) perplexed
- C) bothered
- D) bewildered
- E) obsolete

**13) Which of the following expressions have a positive meaning?**

- A) brilliant
- B) promising
- C) fabulous
- D) magnificent
- E) bewildered

**14) Which of the following expressions refer to "keen"?**

- A) motivated
- B) controversial
- C) enthusiastic
- D) eager
- E) reluctant

**15) Which of the following expressions refer to "fertile"?**

- A) overwhelming
- B) prolific
- C) deficient
- D) illusive
- E) obsolete

**16) Which of the following expressions refer to "nervous"?**

- A) agitated
- B) belligerent
- C) obsolete
- D) striking
- E) redundant

**17) Which of the following expressions refer to "subtle"?**

- A) major
- B) overwhelming
- C) slight
- D) minor
- E) tense

**18) Which of the following expressions are negative in meaning?**

- A) tense
- B) prolific
- C) puzzled
- D) thrilled
- E) fabulous

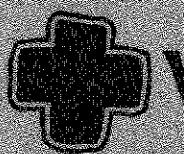
**19) Which of the following expressions have a positive meaning?**

- A) impressive
- B) thrilled
- C) hectic
- D) redundant
- E) striking

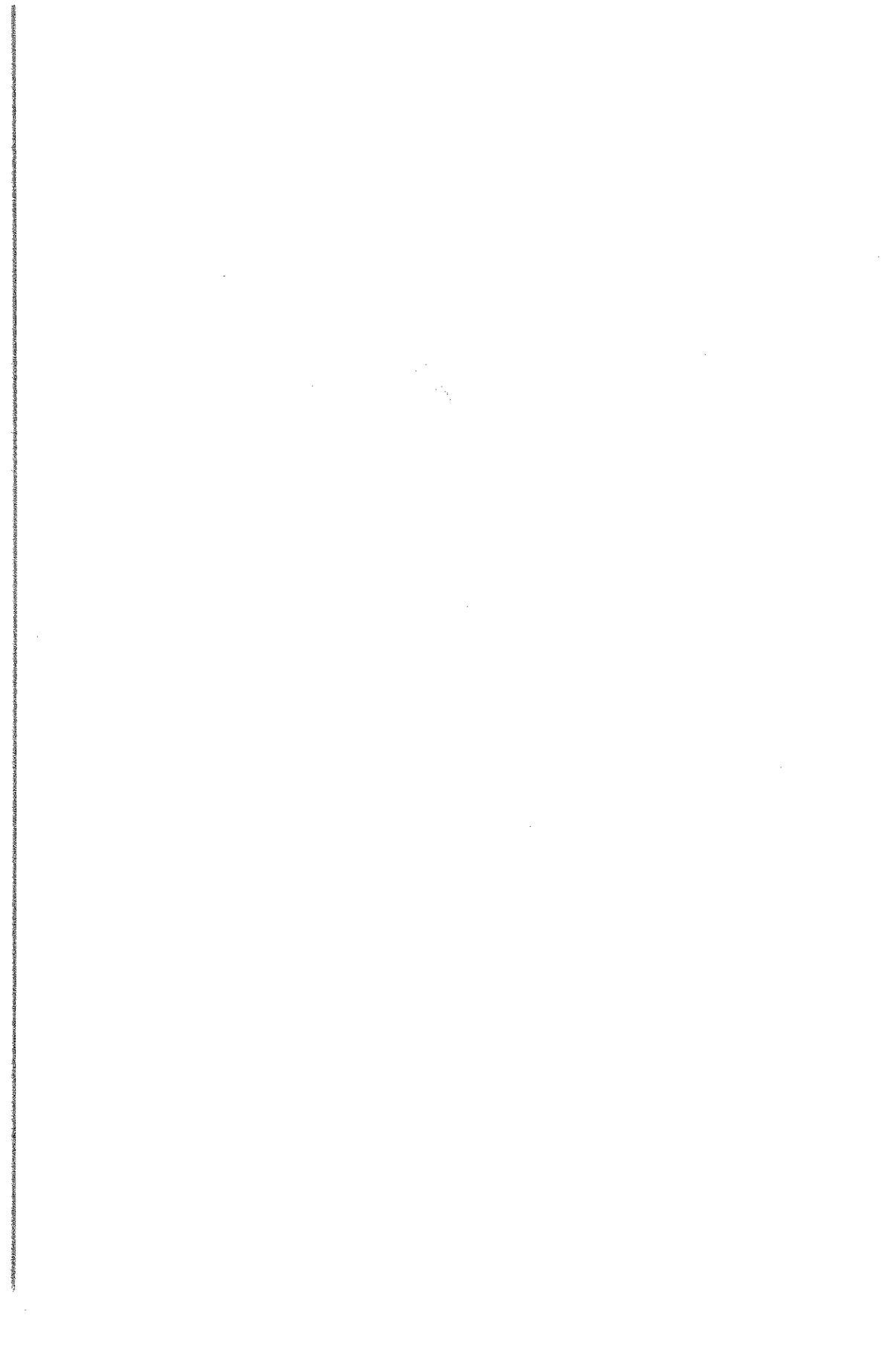
**20) Which of the following expressions refer to "fabulous"?**

- A) outdated
- B) bewildered
- C) outstanding
- D) magnificent
- E) perplexed

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## ÖNEMLİ FİLLER LİSTESİ

YASAMIK	MARUZ KALIMAK	DURUMAK/ BURDURMAMAK	BASLAMAK	TARTISMAK	ANLAŞMAK	ÖNERMEK	KARŞI ÇIKMAK	DÜŞÜNMELER
Live Reside Survive Stay alive Endure	Undergo Be exposed to Go through Experience Live	Stop Cease Quit Halt Commence	Start Begin Initiate Commence	Argue Discuss Debate Talk about	Understand Comprehend Concur Consent	Suggest Offer Propose Recommend Advise	Oppose Reject Refuse Resist Deny	Think Consider Regard Feel Suppose Assume Imagine Judge Appreciate Assess
Experience Confront Face Come across Tackle with	Suffer Put up with Bear Tire	Abandon Discard Finish Get through with Terminate	Originate Derive Start off Exchange ideas	Negotiate Bargain Settle over Come to terms	Conclude Discover Find out Sort out	Put forward Warn Inform Reveal	Decline Turn down	
AÇIKLAMAK	IZIN VERMEK	BAŞARMAMAK	ETKILEMEK	HİMAL ETMEK	GÜVENİMK KULLANIMAK	BOZMAK	YÖNETİMEN	ORTAÇ ÇIKMAK
Explain Identify Describe Depict Portray Illustrate Shed light Enlighten	Let Permit Allow Authorize Enable Empower Facilitate Make possible	Succeed Achieve Influence Influence Fufill Complete Drive Motivate Stimulate Induce Trigger	Affect Impress Appeal Neglect Influence Inspire Believe in Consider Regard Look upon Note Pay attention	Ignore Overlook Neglect Disregard DİKKETE ALMAK Consider Regard Look upon Induce Trigger	Trust Credit Count on Rely on Depend on Believe in Make use of Benefit from Note Pay attention	Ruin Disrupt Harm Damage Injure Impair Spoil Destroy Devastate Interrupt Mess up	Manage Direct Supervise Administer Govern Rule Reign	Emerge Arise Originate Disclose Outbreak Appear Break out Come out Result in Result from stem from
DEĞİŞTİRMEK	HARCAMAK	İLGİLENMELIK ELE ALMAK	KURMAK İNŞA ETMEK	SATIN ALMAK DEVRALMAK	DURURUNU KORUMAK	ARAMAK	HATIRLATMAK	İPTAL ETMEK
Change Alter Shift Transform Revolutionize Turn into Modify Adjuct Evolve	Spend Use Consume Exploit Waste Misuse Use up Throw away	Dedi with Cope with Tackle with Handle AYRILMAK Separate Break apart Surpass Overtake Go beyond Diverge Differ	Set Build Construct Establish AYRILMAK Separate Break apart Surpass Overtake Go beyond Diverge Differ	Buy Purchase Take over AYRILMAK Separate Break apart Surpass Overtake Go beyond Diverge Differ	Remain Stay Maintain AYRILMAK Separate Break apart Surpass Overtake Go beyond Diverge Differ	Search Investigate Seek Explore AYRILMAK Separate Break apart Surpass Overtake Go beyond Diverge Differ	Remind Recollect Recall Remember Recognize AYRILMAK Separate Break apart Surpass Overtake Go beyond Diverge Differ	Conceal Withdraw Repair Abolish Invalidate Nullify Call off Put an end to Eradicate Vanish Disappear
								SEBEP OLMAK

YAŞAMAK			
<b>Reside</b>	İkamet etmek, oturmak	a) He still resides at his parents' house.  b) He resides in St. Louis street.	
<b>Survive</b>	Sağ kalmak, hayatta kalmak	a) I don't see how any creature can survive under those conditions.  b) Of the Yongle Encyclopedia, which consisted of 11,000 handwritten volumes, only 400 volumes survive today.	
<b>Endure</b>	Dayanmak, katlanmak, devam etmek	a) He had to endure three painful operations on her leg.  b) No one can endure such a pain.	
<b>Experience</b>	Deneyimlemek, tecrübe etmek, başa gelmek	a) The computer industry has experienced massive growth in the last two decades.  b) As human beings, one of our most important goals is to understand the world we live in and to experience it accordingly.	
<b>Confront</b>	Karşılaştırmak, yüzleştmek	a) It takes courage to confront your fears.  b) In the later period, the costs of Empire became increasingly apparent, and England was confronted with growing threats to its military and economic preeminence.	
<b>Face</b>	Yüz yüze gelmek, yüzleşmek, karşı karşıya gelmek	a) All new English language learners face significant challenges when speaking and listening to New Zealand English.  b) Industries requiring high quality source water face increased risk because their water needs can be in direct competition with local populations.	

Come across	Rastlamak	a) You don't come across truth that easy.  b) I came across an interesting article in the newspaper this morning.
Tackle	Üstesinden gelmek, mücadele etmek	a) Some governments failed to tackle the question of homelessness.  b) The government is going to hire 20.000 new teachers in order to tackle the problem of teacher shortage.

**MARUZ KALMAK**

Undergo	Katlanmak, çekmek	a) You can undergo your surgery anytime you choose.  b) Your officers will undergo political re-education.
Be exposed to	Maruz kalmak	a) When a young child is exposed to a language, the language acquisition device activates and starts deciphering the input.  b) I don't want you to be exposed to radiation.
Go through	Katlanmak, çekmek	a) The hard times that you go through build character.  b) He's going through a very difficult time at the moment. Please be patient with him.
Experience	Denemek, tecrübe etmek, geçmek, maruz kalmak	a) Studies show that children who experience early traumas find it harder to focus, learn, and remember.  b) A significant number of countries have experienced important increases in inequality in recent years.

<b>Suffer (from)</b>	ıstırap çekmek, acı çekmek, zarar görmek	a) Shyness is something many teenagers suffer from.  b) He and his family live very modestly, and from time to time they even suffer from poverty where there is no food or fire to keep them warm.
<b>Put up with</b>	Katlanmak, -e katlanmak, -i çekmek, tahammül etmek	a) We had to put up with terrible meals and service for three days because it was not possible to find another hotel.  b) In the absence of my mother, I will have to put up with my little sisters.
<b>Bear</b>	Katlanmak, taşımak, çekmek, sineye çekmek	a) I can't bear the idea of moving once again.  b) The pain was more than I could bear.

**DURMAK / DURDURMAK**

<b>Stop</b>	Durmak, son vermek	a) I hope you will stop making that noise!  b) Stop bothering me with your questions!
<b>Cease</b>	Durmak, sona ermek	a) He'll never cease to amaze me.  b) The factory ceased operations last year.
<b>Quit</b>	Bırakmak, vazgeçmek	a) I wish you would quit bothering her.  b) I think we should quit this argument because it doesn't seem that we will reach a logical conclusion.
<b>Halt</b>	Durmak, durdurmak	a) They put a halt to the rumors.  b) Production has halted at all of the company's factories because of the pay dispute.
<b>Give up</b>	Vazgeçmek, bırakmak	a) I hope you won't give up playing the piano.  b) He was in so much debt that he had to give up his house and move into a cheaper apartment

<b>Abandon</b>	terketmek, bırakmak	a) They abandoned the car on road when it broke down.  b) That house was abandoned years ago.  c) We know that in 900 AD Mayans abandoned their important cities for some unknown reason.
<b>Terminate</b>	Son vermek sona ermek	a) The rail line terminates in Boston.  b) You have to terminate the program before the computer shuts down properly.

**BASLAMAK**

<b>Start</b>	Başlamak, koyulmak, yola çıkmak	a) Let's start by looking at construction costs of our new factory.  b) You never know when you start a project just how good it can be.
<b>Begin</b>	Başlamak, girişmek, koyulmak, başlatmak	a) Tomorrow morning he will begin a fantastic voyage.  b) By the later 1700s, the scientific community began to get a clearer picture of how electricity worked.
<b>Initiate</b>	Başlatmak	a) It's my fault in many cases because I don't initiate the contact to talk with a lot of other musicians  b) Doctors have initiated a series of tests to determine the cause of the problem
<b>Commence</b>	Başlamak, Başlatma	a) The festival will commence with a parade.  b) The court commenced criminal proceedings.

		a) These stories originated during earlier times.
Originate	Kaynaklanmak, meydana gelmek, esinlenmek	b) The theory of human capital originated from the works of Becker and rests on the assumption of a strong relationship between productivity and wages.
Derive (from)	Türetmek, sağlamak, çıkarmak, kaynaklanmak	a) A lot of comic actors derive their main force from childish behavior. b) Many English words are derived from Latin.
Start off	Başlamak, koyulmak, yola çıkmak	a) He started off on a clean slate and started a business working out of a home. b) I quit my job and moved so I could start off with a clean slate.

## TARTIŞMAK

		a) My parents keep arguing about stupid things. It's so annoying!
Argue	Tartışmak, itiraz etmek	b) Our representative argued against the new tax plan.
Discuss	Tartışmak, görüşmek	a) The students discussed the plan for many hours. b) By 1800 BC, Indian mathematicians were discussing the idea of infinity, pointing out that "if you remove a part from infinity or add a part to infinity, what remains is still infinity."
Debate	Çekişmek, tartışmak	a) We will debate this subject at the meeting. b) The origins of rock and roll have been fiercely debated by commentators and historians of music.
Talk about	Hakkında konuşmak bahsetmek	a) Wise men talk about ideas, intellectuals about facts, and the ordinary man talks about what he eats. b) She doesn't want to talk about it.

<b>Negotiate</b>	Görüşmek, müzakere etmek	a) We delegated him to negotiate with them. b) The two countries negotiated a peace treaty.
<b>Bargain</b>	Pazarlık etmek, anlaşmak	a) He thought he could bargain with the cops. b) The union bargained with the management.
<b>ANLAŞMAK</b>		
<b>Deal with</b>	İlgilenmek, meşgul olmak, uğraşmak, değinmek	a) Go to bed. We'll deal with this in the morning. b) How do you deal with the problem of stress?
<b>Agree</b>	Aynı fikirde olmak, hemfikir olmak	a) I can't agree with your proposal on the grounds that it is not fair and reasonable. b) I don't agree with him.
<b>Concur</b>	Aynı anda olmak, rastlamak, elbirliği yapmak, hemfikir olmak	a) We concurred that more money should be spent on education.
<b>Consent</b>	Razi olmak, kabul etmek, izin vermek	a) He finally consented to our plan. b) Finally, he consented to lend me some money.
<b>Come to terms</b>	Uzlaşmak, anlaşmak	a) The union and the company have come to terms on a new contract.
<b>ANLAMAK</b>		
<b>Understand</b>	Anlamak, kavramak	a) If you do not understand a word in a reading text, try to get its meaning from the context. b) There are many words that I don't understand.
<b>Comprehend</b>	Anlamak, kavramak, alçılama	a) I doubt Tom can comprehend what we're talking about. b) If you want to apply a principle, you must first fully comprehend what it means.

Realize	Farketmek, farkına varmak	<p>a) It took him only a few minutes to realize his mistakes.</p> <p>b) The more we learn, the better we realize our ignorance.</p>
Recognize	Farketmek, farkına varmak	<p>a) I hadn't recognized the importance of this document until you told me about it.</p> <p>b) I wonder if she will recognize me after all those years.</p>
Conclude	Bitirmek, sonuçlandırmak, anlaşmak	<p>a) The treaty has been concluded after many twists and turns.</p> <p>b) Having discussed the new project for three hours, we concluded that Andrew's plan was the best.</p>
Discover	Keşfetmek, ortaya çıkarmak	<p>a) Recent geological archaeological studies discovered that the Black Sea was originally a fresh-water lake.</p> <p>b) The more you study, the more you discover your ignorance.</p>
Find out	Bulup çıkarmak	<p>a) I need to find out exactly what went wrong.</p> <p>b) Give me a ring if you find out anything.</p>
Sort out	Ayrırmak, seçip ayırma, düzenlemek	<p>a) I need to sort out the mess on my desk.</p> <p>b) I hope Tom can sort this out.</p> <p>a) I threatened to reveal his secret.</p> <p>b) He didn't reveal his identity.</p>
Reveal	Belli etmek, açığa vurmak	<p>c) Excavations in Italy revealed a Neanderthal presence dating back to the Paleolithic period, some 200,000 years ago</p>
	ÖNERMEK	
Suggest	Önermek, teklif etmek, iddia etmek	<p>a) I suggest that we go out on Friday</p> <p>b) The results of the study suggest that there is a connection between sleep and learning.</p>

<b>Offer</b>	Teklif etmek, sunmak	a) The European Union offers member countries economic and political benefits based upon common treaties and other policies.  b) They offered him 4000 dollars for the job.
<b>Propose</b>	Önermek, teklif etmek	a) Philosophers and educators have frequently proposed metaphors to understand the mind.  b) They proposed some changes in the structure of the foundation.
<b>Recommend</b>	:Tavsiye etmek, salık vermek	a) Can you recommend me a good camera?  b) I can recommend this restaurant.  c) The doctor recommended that she should see a specialist about the problem.
<b>Advise</b>	ögüt vermek, nasihat etmek	a) I advise you to be careful when making notes for the lecture.  b) The driver advised us to fasten our seat belts.
<b>Put forward</b>	Öne sürmek, ileri çıkarmak	a) The opposition party put forward a bill to reduce income tax.  b) A number of theories have been put forward to explain the process of language acquisition.
<b>Warn</b>	Uyarı mak, ihtar etmek	a) I warned him, but he ignored the warning.  b) I tried to warn her, but she wouldn't listen.  c) Their behaviors towards us have become intolerable lately, so I think we must warn them.
<b>Inform</b>	Bildirmek, bilgi vermek	a) We will inform you in writing whether your application has been successful.  b) Please inform us of any changes in your circumstances.

Maintain	Sürdürmek, sağlamak, iddia etmek	a) It's sometimes hard to maintain the right balance between your work and your home life.  b) Some scientists maintain reading highly important for learning vocabulary.  c) In many countries, the army is perceived as the only group that can effectively maintain order, and it ruled many nations in Africa during the 1970s and early 1980s.  d) There is currently little coordination across disciplines and institutions; these links need to be established and maintained.
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## KARŞI ÇIKMAK

Oppose	Engel olmak, karşı koymak	a) You have no right to oppose our plan.  b) We opposed his plan to build a new road.  c) Those who opposed Stalin were sent to other countries.
Reject	Reddetmek, geri çevirmek	a) Your suggestion will be rejected by the teacher.  b) The chairman rejected the proposal.
Refuse	Reddetmek, kabul etmemek	a) Our new business collapsed when the bank refused to lend us any more money.  b) I refuse to be treated like a slave by you.
Resist	Direnmek, göğüs germek	a) I can't resist sweet things.  b) The people resisted their cruel ruler.
Deny	Reddetmek, inkar etmek	a) No one can deny the fact that fire burns.  b) Mary denied having stolen the Money.  c) Officials have repeatedly denied the existence of a secret report.

<b>Decline</b>	kabul etmemek, reddetmek, azalmak	a) Mary declined the invitation to the concert.  b) The oil prices have declined slightly recently.
<b>Discard</b>	kurtulmak, terketmek, ayırmak	a) His plan was discarded.  b) They discarded unnecessary things.  c) Absurdist theatre discards traditional plot, characters, and action to assault its audience with a disorienting experience.
<b>Turn down</b>	Reddetmek, geri çevirmek	a) Robert was so busy that he had to turn down an invitation to play golf.

**DÜŞÜNMEK**

<b>Think</b>	Düşünmek, anmak	a) I think you need to think about the future  b) Do you think she still thinks about me?
<b>Consider</b>	Gözönüne almak, hesaba katmak	a) Let's consider the worst that could happen.  b) You must consider what kind of work you want to do.
<b>Regard</b>	Dikkate almak, önem vermek	a) They regarded him as the best doctor in town.  b) Everyone regarded him as a great singer.
<b>Feel</b>	Hissetmek, duymak, sezmek	a) I think I'm coming down with a cold. I feel terrible.  b) He felt a sudden pain in his leg.
<b>Suppose</b>	Farzettmek, varsayılmak, düşünmek	a) I suppose you're hungry.  b) I don't suppose it's going to rain.
<b>Assume</b>	Farzettmek, saymak, sanmak	a) We assume that he is honest.  b) I assume that this idea will work well.
<b>Imagine</b>	Düleşmek, düşünmek, hayal etmek	a) Can you imagine what our lives would be like without electricity?  b) I can imagine how you felt.

Judge	Hüküm vermek, tahmin etmek, anlam çıkarmak	a) It's difficult to judge whether the new system is really an improvement.  b) The firm's success can be judged from its growing sales.
Appreciate	Değer vermek, değerini bilmek	a) I appreciate your concern.  b) You cannot appreciate the poem until you have read it many times
Assess	Değerlendirmek, değerini bilmek	a) How do you assess your students?  b) In modern pedagogy, students are encouraged to assess their own learning process.
<b>AÇIKLAMAK</b>		
Explain	Açıklamak, izah etmek	a) Researchers have long been trying to explain what intelligence is and to identify factors that predict success in work and life.  b) It would take too much to explain you why it's not going to work.  c) Many studies indicate that intelligence explains only a small portion of success.
Identify	Tanımak, kimliğini saptamak,	a) Two of the suspects have been identified by witnesses.  b) You can easily identify Tom because he is very tall.
Depict	Çizmek, resmetmek, betimlemek	a) The photograph depicts the two brothers standing in front of a store.  b) Angels are usually depicted with wings.
Portray	Portresini yapmak, betimlemek	a) He portrayed himself as a victim.  b) In the novel, the main character is portrayed as an ordinary person.
Illustrate	Resimlemek örneklemek,	a) This diagram will illustrate what I mean.  b) We have illustrated the story with pictures.

<b>Shed light</b>	Bilgi yaymak, bilgi saçmak	a) The findings of the study are expected to shed light on what motivates learners best.
<b>Enlighten</b>	Aydınlatmak, öğretmek, bilgi vermek	a) Television does not only entertain people, but also enlightens the viewers.

**İZİN VERMEK**

<b>Permit</b>	Müsaade etmek, imkan vermek	a) The prison authorities permit visiting only once a month.  b) If time permits, I'll visit the museum.
<b>Allow</b>	İzin vermek, olanak vermek, imkan vermek	a) I can't allow you to do that.  b) When I was a child, we were not allowed to get down from the table until everyone had finished.
<b>Authorize</b>	Yetki vermek, izin vermek, ruhsat vermek	a) The city council authorized the sale of the land.  b) Who authorized the transfer of the funds?
<b>Enable</b>	Olanak sağlamak, imkan vermek	a) The prize money enabled me to go on a world cruise.  b) This bird's large wings enable it to fly very fast.
<b>Empower</b>	Güçlendirmek, izin vermek,	a) Our goal is to empower everyone on our staff.  b) You need to read a lot in order to empower your vocabulary.
<b>Facilitate</b>	Kolaylaştırmak, rahatlatmak	a) Cutting taxes may facilitate economic recovery.  b) The introduction of the steam engine greatly facilitated the removal of water.  c) The volume of goods transported along the rivers of southern Mesopotamia facilitated the rise of many large cities.

**BAŞARMAK**

<b>Succeed (in)</b>	Başarmak, başarılı olmak	a) You deserve to succeed. b) He succeeded in getting the control of the company even though some people didn't want him to do so.
<b>Accomplish</b>	Üstesinden gelmek, başarmak	a) If you had helped me, I could have accomplished the work. b) The students accomplished the task in less than ten minutes.
<b>Achieve</b>	Başarmak, elde etmek	a) We have achieved all our aims. b) It usually takes many years of skilful marketing to achieve widespread recognition for a new product.
<b>Fulfill</b>	Yerine getirmek, tamamlamak	a) You must fulfill your duty b) Zoos fulfill an important function in the protection of rare species. c) We know which part of the human brain fulfils the speaking function.
<b>Complete</b>	Tamamlamak, eksiksiz bitirmek	a) You should have completed the report long ago. b) Can you manage to complete the manuscript by Friday? c) He's just completed filming his 17th feature film.

**ETKİLEMEMEK**

<b>Affect</b>	Etkilemek, etki etmek	a) Smoking affects your health. b) The Internet has affected the way we communicate.
<b>Impress</b>	Etkilemek, hayran bırakmak	a) I'm very impressed with your quality control. b) After seeing the movie, I was impressed.
<b>Appeal</b>	Başvurmak, ilgisini çekmek	a) This kind of TV programs do not appeal to me. b) I think what appeals to me about his painting is his use of colour.

		a) We are influenced both by environment and by heredity.
Influence	Etkilemek	b) Research has shown that the amount of sleep one gets profoundly influences productivity at work.
Inspire	İlham vermek, telkin etmek	a) I inspired my students to work harder. b) Michelangelo learned from and was inspired by the scholars and writers in Lorenzo's intellectual circle.
Motivate	Harekete getirmek, sevk etmek, motive etmek	a) I do not know what motivated me to come here. b) The best way to motivate language learners is to make them believe that they will need English at some point in their careers.
Stimulate	Teşvik etmek, uyarmak, kamçılamak	a) Falling interest rates have stimulated the automobile market. b) Moderate exercise stimulates the circulation of blood.
Induce	Teşvik etmek	a) The clerk induced her to buy the dress. b) They induced her to take the job.
Trigger	Neden olmak, başlatmak, harekete geçirmek	a) Smoke triggered the fire alarm. b) Certain foods trigger his headaches. c) Unpleasant feelings such as stress, depression, or anxiety can trigger compulsive gambling.

## İHMAL ETMEK

Ignore	Gözardı etmek, aldırmamak	a) He ignored the speed limit and drove very fast. b) He ignores my problems.
Overlook	Gözden kaçırıkmak, atlamatmak	a) Mistakes like these are easily overlooked. b) Water quality risks are often overlooked but may have significant financial implications.

<b>Neglect</b>	İhmal etmek	a) He is neglecting his research study these days. b) English teachers may sometimes neglect the listening skill due to technical issues.
<b>Disregard</b>	Aldırmamak, önemsememek	a) He disregarded my advice. b) He told us to disregard everything we'd learned so far and start again.

**DİKKATE ALMAK**

<b>Consider</b>	Göz önünde bulundurmak	a) Let's consider the worst that could happen. b) You must consider what kind of work you want to do. c) The novel was considered a sensational form of literature when it first appeared.
<b>Regard</b>	Dikkatle bakmak, önemsemek	a) We regard the situation as serious. b) We regard him as a great man. c) The proposed changes were regarded by many nations as a groundwork for negotiations on the eventual restructuring of the council.
<b>Pay attention</b>	Dikkat etmek, dikkatini vermek	a) You must pay attention to his advice. b) We must pay attention to traffic signals.

**GÜVENMEK / KULLANMAK**

<b>Trust</b>	Güvenmek	a) Tom didn't trust Mary as much as she trusted him. b) You can trust him; he won't lie to you.
<b>Credit</b>	Saygınlık vermek, güven kazanmak	a) He is credited as the inventor of television.
<b>Count on</b>	Güvenmek, bel bağlamak	a) Can I count on your loyalty?

<b>Rely on</b>	Güvenmek, itimat etmek	a) We can rely on his judgement. b) Most students rely on the money they receive from their parents.
<b>Depend on</b>	Bağlı olmak, tabi olmak	a) A man's happiness doesn't depend on what he has, but on what he is. b) Most big Japanese companies depend on exports.
<b>Believe in</b>	-e inanmak, -e güvenmek	a) We believe in democracy b) Do you believe in UFOs?
<b>Make use of</b>	Yararlanmak, faydalananmak	a) You may make use of his library. b) Making use of fire may be regarded as man's greatest invention. a) I have benefited from various authors when writing this book. b) Many people who suffer from stress can benefit from music therapy.
<b>Benefit from</b>	-den yararlanmak	c) The decision-makers will benefit from information about climate change and its possible effects.

**BOZMAK ZARAR/ ZARAR VERMEK**

<b>Ruin</b>	Mahvetmek, bozmak	a) The scandal totally ruined his career.  At the beginning, we were having a perfect holiday, but the rainy weather ruined our last three days.
<b>Disrupt</b>	Dağıtmak, engel olmak	a) The lesson was disrupted by the noise coming from outside the classroom.  b) The weather disrupted our travel plans.  c) Many industries will be disrupted by the consequences of high interest rates.

		a) Does watching violence on TV really harm children?
Harm	Zarar vermek	b) The heavy rain harmed the crops.
		c) The government insists that the power plant will not harm the environment.
Damage	Zarar vermek, bozmak	a) The roof was damaged by the storm.
		b) Pollution is damaging our earth.
		c) The blast damaged many buildings and cars.
Injure	Yaralamak, incitmek	a) Tom was badly injured in a traffic accident.
		b) The man injured in the accident was taken to the hospital.
Impair	Zarar vermek, zayıflatmak	a) Smoking can impair your health.
		b) Drinking impairs a person's ability to think clearly.
Spoil	Bozmak, bozulmak, berbat etmek, şımartmak	a) The rain spoiled our picnic.
		b) A child is spoiled by too much attention.
		c) The buildings have spoiled the natural beauty of the area.
Destroy	İmha etmek, tahrip etmek	a) Most of the old part of the city was destroyed by bombs during the war.
		b) The typhoon destroyed many houses.
Devastate	Harap etmek, tahrip etmek	a) The country had been devastated by the long-lasting war.
		b) Some cities in western India were devastated by a huge earthquake.

<b>Interrupt</b>	Yarında kesmek, durdurdurmak	a) The television show was interrupted by a special news report.  b) Excuse me for interrupting you.
<b>Mess up</b>	Berbat etmek, darmadığın etmek	a) A lot of things happened and my schedule was messed up.  b) It's very windy and my hair got messed up.

**YÖNETMEK**

<b>Manage</b>	Yönetmek, çekip çevirmek	a) I can't manage all this work on my own.  b) I don't understand how you manage so many things at the same time.  c) To manage forces of change, banks will need to adapt their strategies and the technologies they use.  d) Around the world, citizens are demanding that governments manage their tax revenue with efficiency and thrift.
<b>Direct</b>	Yönetmek, doğrudan yönetmek	a) A conductor directs an orchestra.  b) I like all films that Juzo Itami directs.
<b>Supervise</b>	Denetlemek, yönetmek	a) In her job, she supervises 30 employees.  b) The teacher is supervising her students.
<b>Administer</b>	Yönetmek, uygulamak	a) It takes a lot of time to prepare, administer, and mark tests.  b) A group of scientists were formed to administer the Project
<b>Govern</b>	Hükmetmek, idare etmek	a) The laws that govern the movements of stars are fully known today.  b) The king governed the country for more than 30 years.

<b>Rule</b>	Yönetmek, egemenlik kurmak	a) The king ruled the country for years.  b) Most modern kings and queens rule only in a formal way, without real power.  c) Portugal ruled East Timor for nearly four centuries.
<b>Reign</b>	Saltanat kurmak, hükümdarlık etmek	a) Queen Victoria reigned over Britain from 1837 to 1901.
<b>ORTAYA ÇIKARMAK</b>		
<b>Emerge</b>	Ortaya çıkmak, gün ışığına çıkmak	a) The robber emerged from the darkness.  b) The moon emerged from behind the cloud.
<b>Arise</b>	Ortaya çıkmak, kaynaklanmak	a) Some confusion has arisen as a result of the new system.  b) We can have another meeting if the need arises.
<b>Originate</b>	Kaynaklanamak, meydana gelmek	a) The custom originated in China.  b) Democracy originated in Ancient Greece.  a) You shouldn't have disclosed the secret.  b) His secret will be disclosed soon.  c) Most of the people interviewed requested that their identity should not be disclosed.
<b>Disclose</b>	Açığa vurmak, açığa çıkarmak	a) It appears that you have made a foolish mistake  b) A cat appeared from under the desk.  c) He does not appear on the TV any more.
<b>Appear</b>	Görünmek, belirmek, gibi görünmek, çıkmak	a) What would you do if war broke out?  b) The fire must have broken out during the night.
<b>Break out</b>	Patlak vermek	
<b>SEBEP OLMAK</b>		
<b>Cause</b>	Yol açmak, sebep ol mak	a) What was it that caused you to change your mind?  b) The storm caused widespread damage.

<b>Engender</b>	Neden olmak, meydana getirmek	a) Her remarks in the her latest book has engendered a lot of controversy.
<b>Lead to</b>	ile sonuçlanmak, sebep olmak, -e yol açmak	a) The slightest mistake may lead to a fatal disaster. b) Making such a judgement may lead to wrong ideas.
<b>Result in</b>	ile sonuçlanmak	a) I'm sure your efforts will result in success. b) Last year in the Philippines, earthquakes and tidal waves resulted in the deaths of more than 6,000 people.
<b>Result from</b>	-den kaynaklanmak	a) The success resulted from your efforts. b) The accident resulted from his carelessness.
<b>Stem from</b>	- den kaynaklanmak, ileri gelmek	a) Such troubles stem from carelessness.

**DEĞİŞİRTİRMEK**

<b>Alter</b>	Değiştirmek değişiklik yapmak	a) The government had to alter its foreign policy. b) The town has altered a lot in the last two years.
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		a) Naomi shifted her bag from one hand to the other.
Shift	Değiştirmek, yön değiştirmek	b) As land-use patterns have shifted away from agriculture and second-growth forests have become more prevalent, the population of the country has changed.
Transform	Dönüştürmek, dönüşüm	a) A little creativity can transform an ordinary meal into a special event.  b) The old factory has been transformed into an art gallery.
Revolutionize	Köklü değişiklik yapmak	a) The invention of the airplane revolutionized travel industry.  b) This new drug may revolutionize cancer treatment.
Turn into	dönüşmek, -e çevirmek	a) The rain began to turn into snow.  b) This caterpillar will turn into a beautiful butterfly.
Modify	Değiştirmek, değişiklik yapmak	a) Do you think it's dangerous to eat genetically modified food?
Adjust	Ayarlamak	a) The teacher had to adjust his pace according to his students.  b) The government has adjusted its foreign policy according to the latest developments.
Evolve	gelişmek, geliştirmek	a) Human beings evolved their intelligence over centuries.  b) Computer software will continue to evolve in response to users' needs.

HARCAMAK			
Spend	Harcamak, vakit geçirmek	a) She spent all evening reading a book. b) I don't want to spend the rest of my life regretting it.	
Use	Kullanmak	a) I am against using death as a punishment. b) You can use whichever pen you like. c) The Greeks used mathematics to estimate the circumference of the Earth and developed extensive star catalogues.	
Consume	Tüketmek, harcamak	a) This engine consumed most of the oil during the short journey. b) Many people have dramatically reduced the amount of red meat they consume.	
Exploit	Sömürmek, istismar etmek	a) The country has resources, but can't exploit them. b) In some cases, it may be impossible to avoid all risks and exploit all opportunities. c) As smart devices become increasingly accepted, companies will move into adjacent markets to exploit new revenue models.	
Waste	İsraf etmek, boşa harcamak	a) Come on, let's get started - we've wasted enough time already. b) Why do you waste your money on lottery tickets?	
Misuse	Suistimal etmek, yanlış kullanmak	a) This word is frequently misused by turkish learners. b) They were accused of misusing company funds.	
Use up	Tüketmek, harcamak	a) Why did you use up all the money? b) We have used up all the gas in the car.	

## İLGİLENMEK/ ELE ALMAK

<b>Deal with</b>	-in üstesinden gelmek	a) The manager has to deal with many problems at the same time. b) This book deals with the consequences of climate change.
<b>Cope with</b>	Başa çıkmak, çaresini bulmak	a) The company couldn't cope with the sudden changes. b) Tom is having trouble coping with the fact that his son committed suicide.
<b>Handle</b>	Üstesinden gelmek, başa çıkmak	a) The government was criticized on the grounds that it was not able to handle the crisis. b) New computers can handle massive amounts of data.

## AYRILMAK

<b>Separate</b>	Ayırmak	a) Spain and Morocco are separated by the Strait of Gibraltar. b) You can't separate language from culture.
<b>Diverge</b>	Farklı olmak, farklılaşmak	a) Their views on foreign policy diverge consistently from ours. b) The two organizations have worked together for many years, but their objectives have diverged recently.
<b>Differ</b>	Farklı olmak, aynı fikirde olmamak	a) Do the origin myths of the civilizations such as China, Greece, and Rome differ greatly? b) Spoken language differs from written language in many ways

## KURMAK/İNŞAA ETMEK

<b>Set</b>	Kurmak	a) You've set a bad example. b) The leader should know where to set up the tent.
<b>Build</b>	İnşa etmek	a) They formed a project to build a new school building. b) You can't build buildings on swampy land.
<b>Construct</b>	İnşa etmek, dikmek	a) The Globe Theatre was constructed in 1599, out of timber taken from the Theatre. b) Through social interactions with others, children gradually construct their ideas of who they are
<b>Establish</b>	Bina etmeye, kurmak	a) Newton established the law of gravity. b) There is a strong need to establish effective communication links between staff, parents, pupils, and external bodies.

## AŞMAK

<b>Exceed</b>	Sınırlı aşmak, aşırıya kaçmak	a) Imports exceeded exports last year. b) You will be punished if you exceed the speed limit.
<b>Surpass</b>	Aşmak, geçmek, geride bırakmak	a) India's population has now surpassed that of Africa. b) The success of the movie has surpassed everyone's expectations.

Overtake	geçmek, sollamak, yakalamak	a) The number of female students has overtaken that of male students.  b) As a result of successful policy making, the company was able to overtake the other companies in the business.	
Go beyond	Aşmak	a) The sales of the book went beyond the expectation of the author.	
Overwhelm	Alt etmek, azmek, boğmak, şAŞırtmak	a) The flood overwhelmed the village.  b) She was overwhelmed by the sad news.	

**AZALTMAK**

Lessen	Eksilmek, azalmak	a) Even your faults do not lessen my respect for you, and in friendship this is what counts.  b) The pain has lessened a little.	
Diminish	Küçültmek, inceletmek,	a) The impact of their campaign was diminished by the delay.  b) The latest developments have diminished the value of dollar.	
Reduce	Düşürmek, alçaltmak	c) We have to reduce the cost to a minimum.  d) We must reduce energy demand.	
Mitigate	Hafifletmek, azaltmak	a) It is not easy to mitigate the effects of tourism on the island.  b) Some people believe that only international co-operation can mitigate environmental damage.	
Shrink	Küçülmek, daralmak, azalmak	a) The company's profit margins shrank from 32.5 per cent to 17 per cent.  b) Despite a growing global population, the availability of skilled workers is actually shrinking.	

DURUMUNU KORUMAK			
Remain	Aynene kalmak, sürdürmek	a) As long as you have hope, a chance remains. b) Although there is evidence, some questions still remain unanswered. c) While the Netherlands gained its independence in the following decades, the southern part remained under Spanish control until 1713,	
Maintain	Bakmak, geçindirmek, korumak	a) The bureaucrats maintain solid ties with the gigantic corporations. b) The driver maintained a high speed.	
ARTMAK			
Increase	Artmak, çoğalmak	a) The cost of life increased drastically. b) Tourists have increased in number.	
Boost	Yukarıya itmek, kaldırırmak, yükseltmek	a) A good way to boost reading and listening skills in a target language is to read or listen to the news. b) If you have a good garden, it will enhance the value of your house.	
Enhance	Artttirmak, yükseltmek	a) New patterns of rice growing and handicraft production enhanced the economic base of the Yamato clan chieftains.	
ARAMAK			
Search	Araştırmak, aramak	a) We searched the woods for the missing child. b) Scientists are searching for a cure to AIDS.	
Investigate	İncelemek, soruşturmak	a) We have to investigate the cause at any rate. b) A committee has been set up to investigate the problem.	
Explore	Keşfetmek, araştırmak	a) Every part of the island has been explored. b) The geologists explored our farm for oil.	

HATIRLATMAK			
Remind	Andırmak, benzemek	a) Tom reminds me of a boy I used to know. b) The story reminded me of my old friends.	
Recollect	Hatırlamak, anımsamak	a) I can't recollect her name. b) She really doesn't recollect now what our argument was about.	
Recall	Hatırlatmak, anımsamak	a) Ken couldn't recall his name.  a) She may not remember me, but I do remember her.	
Remember	Hatırlamak, anımsamak	b) Tom can remember the chords to the song, but can't remember all the lyrics.	
Recognize	Fark etmek, farkına varmak	a) The importance of coffee for the world economy is not fully recognized yet.  b) I wonder if she will recognize me after all those years.	
BAKMAK			
Look	Bakmak, görmek	a) Mary looked in her purse, but she didn't find what she was looking for.  b) How many times a day do you look at yourself in the mirror?	
Stare	Gözlerini dikmek, gözünü dikmek	a) What are you staring at?  b) People shouldn't stare at foreigners.	
Gaze	Dik dik bakmak	a) I gazed out of the window at the landscape.  b) He gazed at the ceiling for a long time.	
Glance	Göz atmak, göz gezdirmek	a) The man glanced at the news program and was shocked.  b) Kate glanced at Chris and then ignored him, making him feel miserable.	

## İPTAL ETMEK

<b>Cancel</b>	Geçersiz kılmak, iptal etmek	a) The event was canceled at the last minute when the speaker didn't show up.  b) We canceled our dinner reservation.
<b>Withdraw</b>	Çekmek, geri almak, geri çekmek	a) In the end, the Germans were forced to withdraw.  b) This United Nations resolution demands that Israel armed forces withdraw from territories occupied in the recent conflict.
<b>Abolish</b>	Feshetmek, bozmak	a) Lincoln set out to abolish slavery in the United States.  b) We must abolish the death penalty.
<b> Invalidate</b>	Geçersiz kılmak	a) His study invalidates their earlier research.
<b> Nullify</b>	İptal etmek, hükümsüz kılmak	a) The death penalty was nullified in 1977.
<b>Call off</b>		a) The picnic was called off because of the rain.  b) We had to call off the baseball game because of the rain.
<b>Put an end to</b>	Bitirmek, son vermek, sona erdirmek	a) In the near future, we will be able to put an end to AIDS.  b) I want to put an end to the quarrel.
<b>Eradicate</b>	Kökünü kurutmak, yok etmek	a) It is not possible to eradicate inflation from the economy totally.  b) The government seems to be determined to eradicate unemployment problem.
<b>Vanish</b>	Tarihe karışmak, gözden kaybolmak	a) All hope of winning the game vanished.  b) The man looked at Tom, then vanished through the stage door out into the dark London street.
<b>Disappear</b>	İptal etmek	a) He disappeared without a trace.  b) Without oxygen, all animals would have disappeared long ago.

SAĞLAMAK			
<b>Provide (with)</b>	Sağlamak, karşılamak, temin etmek	a)	Cows provide us with milk.
		b)	The available research does not provide much information to help educators decide about specific technologies to use in specific ways
<b>Supply (with)</b>	Sağlamak	a)	Cows supply us with many things we need
		b)	They supplied the village with water.
<b>Grant</b>	Onaylamak, kabul etmek, vermek	a)	We were granted the privilege of fishing in this bay.
<b>Fund</b>	Yatırım yapmak, yatırmak	a)	His project was funded by TÜBİTAK.
		b)	The company has agreed to fund my trip to Australia.
<b>Subsidize</b>	Mali destek sağlamak, sübvanse etmek	a)	Corn is the most subsidized crop in America.
		b)	The local government has announced that it will no longer subsidize public transport.

**ESSENTIAL VERBS WORD CHECK -1**

- 1) Which of the following expressions refer to "reside"?**
- A) inhabit      B) abandon  
C) debate      D) halt  
E) live
- 7) Which of the following expressions refer to "agree"?**
- A) settle      B) undergo  
C) deal      D) abandon  
E) originate
- 2) Which of the following expressions refer to "agree"?**
- A) turn down      B) come to terms  
C) deal with      D) put up with  
E) settle over
- 8) Which of the following expressions refer to "stop"?**
- A) negotiate      B) reject  
C) abandon      D) quit  
E) give up
- 3) Which of the following expressions refer to "confront"?**
- A) face      B) abandon  
C) negotiate      D) experience  
E) halt
- 9) Which of the following expressions refer to "turn down"?**
- A) reject      B) agree  
C) deal      D) settle over  
E) decline
- 4) Which of the following expressions refer to "abandon"?**
- A) face      B) negotiate  
C) quit      D) argue  
E) halt
- 10) Which of the following expressions refer to "discuss"?**
- A) bargain      B) originate  
C) negotiate      D) undergo  
E) talk about
- 5) Which of the following expressions refer to "undergo"?**
- A) originate      B) experience  
C) terminate      D) cease  
E) be exposed to
- 11) Which of the following expressions refer to "understand"?**
- A) undergo      B) comprehend  
C) imagine      D) realize  
E) originate
- 6) Which of the following expressions refer to "argue"?**
- A) debate      B) discuss  
C) negotiate      D) turn down  
E) reject
- 12) Which of the following expressions refer to "refuse"?**
- A) turn down      B) talk about  
C) settle over      D) start off  
E) decline

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| <p><b>13) Which of the following expressions refer to "suggest"?</b></p> <p>A) offer      B) warn<br/>C) realize    D) propose<br/>E) recommend</p>     | <p><b>17) Which of the following expressions refer to "confront"?</b></p> <p>A) cease      B) abandon<br/>C) come across    D) start off<br/>E) face with</p> |
| <p><b>14) Which of the following expressions refer to "assume"?</b></p> <p>A) think      B) imagine<br/>C) abandon    D) regard<br/>E) negotiate</p>    | <p><b>18) Which of the following expressions refer to "bargain"?</b></p> <p>A) discuss      B) endure<br/>C) halt      D) negotiate<br/>E) survive</p>        |
| <p><b>15) Which of the following expressions refer to "deal"?</b></p> <p>A) agree      B) turn down<br/>C) decline    D) consent<br/>E) settle over</p> | <p><b>19) Which of the following expressions may refer to "recommend"?</b></p> <p>A) warn      B) undergo<br/>C) offer      D) advise<br/>E) propose</p>      |
| <p><b>16) Which of the following expressions refer to "start"?</b></p> <p>A) suffer      B) halt<br/>C) commence    D) initiate<br/>E) originate</p>    | <p><b>20) Which of the following expressions refer to "deny"?</b></p> <p>A) deal      B) discard<br/>C) assume    D) turn down<br/>E) decline</p>             |

## ESSENTIAL VERBS WORD CHECK -2

- 1) Which of the following expressions refer to "trigger"?**
- A) cause      B) engender  
C) reign      D) stimulate  
E) disregard
- 2) Which of the following expressions refer to "overlook"?**
- A) depict      B) rely on  
C) trigger      D) induce  
E) disregard
- 3) Which of the following expressions refer to "disrupt"?**
- A) devastate      B) disclose  
C) stimulate      D) inspire  
E) harm
- 4) Which of the following expressions refer to "shed light"?**
- A) supervise      B) explain  
C) credit      D) induce  
E) identify
- 5) Which of the following expressions refer to "break out"?**
- A) originate      B) benefit  
C) bear      D) authorize  
E) come out
- 6) Which of the following expressions refer to "stem from"?**
- A) root from      B) break out  
C) come from      D) mess up  
E) fade away
- 7) Which of the following expressions refer to "stimulate"?**
- A) illustrate      B) inspire  
C) drive      D) devastate  
E) achieve
- 8) Which of the following expressions refer to "supervise"?**
- A) administer      B) fulfill  
C) depict      D) govern  
E) inspire
- 9) Which of the following expressions refer to "facilitate"?**
- A) permit      B) depend on  
C) root      D) disrupt  
E) authorize
- 10) Which of the following expressions refer to "affect"?**
- A) arise      B) drive  
C) appeal      D) impress  
E) ignore

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| <p><b>11) Which of the following expressions refer to "credit"?</b></p> <p>A) outbreak      B) trust<br/>C) spoil            D) count on<br/>E) interrupt</p>       | <p><b>16) Which of the following expressions refer to "overlook"?</b></p> <p>A) trust            B) disregard<br/>C) credit           D) ignore<br/>E) trigger</p>      |
| <p><b>12) Which of the following expressions refer to "achieve"?</b></p> <p>A) accomplish     B) engender<br/>C) fulfill           D) permit<br/>E) inspire</p>     | <p><b>17) Which of the following expressions refer to "succeed"?</b></p> <p>A) facilitate     B) achieve<br/>C) engender       D) depict<br/>E) accomplish</p>          |
| <p><b>13) Which of the following expressions refer to "emerge"?</b></p> <p>A) disclose       B) bear<br/>C) spoil            D) arise<br/>E) supervise</p>          | <p><b>18) Which of the following expressions are negative in meaning?</b></p> <p>A) shed light     B) count on<br/>C) impair           D) influence<br/>E) overlook</p> |
| <p><b>14) Which of the following expressions refer to "induce"?</b></p> <p>A) trigger          B) root<br/>C) motivate        D) inspire<br/>E) credit</p>          | <p><b>19) Which of the following expressions refer to "permit"?</b></p> <p>A) appeal           B) allow<br/>C) facilitate       D) disclose<br/>E) disrupt</p>          |
| <p><b>15) Which of the following expressions refer to "stimulate"?</b></p> <p>A) disregard       B) lead to<br/>C) induce           D) rely on<br/>E) result in</p> | <p><b>20) Which of the following expressions refer to "stem from"?</b></p> <p>A) come from      B) lead to<br/>C) come out        D) trigger off<br/>E) mess up</p>     |

## ESSENTIAL VERBS WORD CHECK -3

- 1) Which of the following expressions refer to "modify"?**
- A) change    B) concern  
C) set        D) alter  
E) shift
- 2) Which of the following expressions refer to "purchase"?**
- A) distinguish    B) take over  
C) cope with    D) vanish  
E) abolish
- 3) Which of the following expressions refer to "remember"?**
- A) seek for    B) call off  
C) recall       D) recollect  
E) turn into
- 4) Which of the following expressions refer to "put an end to"?**
- A) cancel    B) eradicate  
C) provide    D) give access to  
E) withdraw
- 5) Which of the following expressions refer to "revolutionize"?**
- A) grant    B) misuse  
C) alter       D) exploit  
E) adjust
- 6) Which of the following expressions refer to "exceed"?**
- A) look for    B) try to find  
C) surpass    D) go beyond  
E) tackle
- 7) Which of the following expressions refer to "cope with"?**
- A) disappear    B) concern  
C) vanish       D) use up  
E) tackle with
- 8) Which of the following expressions refer to "exploit"?**
- A) consume    B) waste  
C) construct    D) use  
E) subsidize
- 9) Which of the following expressions refer to "throw away"?**
- A) seek for    B) loan  
C) misuse       D) explore  
E) use up
- 10) Which of the following expressions refer to "invalidate"?**
- A) nullify    B) handle  
C) abolish    D) explore  
E) turn into
- 11) Which of the following expressions refer to "remind"?**
- A) repeal    B) turn into  
C) look for    D) recognize  
E) remember
- 12) Which of the following expressions refer to "construct"?**
- A) establish    B) build  
C) take over    D) throw away  
E) nullify

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| <p><b>13) Which of the following expressions refer to "take over"?</b></p> <p>A) transform    B) vanish<br/>C) subsidize    D) purchase<br/>E) buy</p>         | <p><b>19) Which of the following expressions refer to "vanish"?</b></p> <p>A) withdraw    B) cope with<br/>C) disappear    D) transform<br/>E) repeal</p>           |
| <p><b>14) Which of the following expressions refer to "call off"?</b></p> <p>A) use    B) put an end to<br/>C) stay    D) invalidate<br/>E) give access to</p> | <p><b>20) Which of the following expressions refer to "surpass"?</b></p> <p>A) exceed    B) go beyond<br/>C) overwhelm    D) deal with<br/>E) recall</p>            |
| <p><b>15) Which of the following expressions refer to "provide"?</b></p> <p>A) grant    B) maintain<br/>C) supply    D) alter<br/>E) establish</p>             | <p><b>21) Which of the following expressions refer to "distinguish"?</b></p> <p>A) differentiate    B) hinder<br/>C) utilize    D) allocate<br/>E) discriminate</p> |
| <p><b>16) Which of the following expressions refer to "cancel"?</b></p> <p>A) tend to    B) abolish<br/>C) handle    D) call off<br/>E) eradicate</p>          | <p><b>22) Which of the following expressions refer to "use"?</b></p> <p>A) put off    B) invest<br/>C) distinguish    D) make use of<br/>E) utilize</p>             |
| <p><b>17) Which of the following expressions refer to "misuse"?</b></p> <p>A) cancel    B) use up<br/>C) alter    D) throw away<br/>E) concern</p>             | <p><b>23) Which of the following expressions refer to "propose"?</b></p> <p>A) suggest<br/>B) coincide with<br/>C) handle<br/>D) deal with<br/>E) overlap</p>       |
| <p><b>18) Which of the following expressions may refer to "purchase"?</b></p> <p>A) build    B) waste<br/>C) buy    D) overtake<br/>E) overlap</p>             | <p><b>24) Which of the following expressions refer to "discriminate"?</b></p> <p>A) differentiate    B) hinder<br/>C) foster    D) promote<br/>E) distinguish</p>   |

## ESSENTIAL VERBS WORD CHECK -4

- 1) Which of the following expressions refer to "enhance"?**
- A) change    B) concern  
C) augment    D) improve  
E) develop
- 2) Which of the following expressions refer to "curb"?**
- A) exploit    B) exceed  
C) reduce    D) limit  
E) augment
- 3) Which of the following expressions refer to "augment"?**
- A) supplement    B) call off  
C) recall    D) recollect  
E) enhance
- 4) Which of the following expressions refer to "put an end to"?**
- A) cancel    B) eradicate  
C) provide    D) harass  
E) withdraw
- 5) Which of the following expressions refer to "extend"?**
- A) widen    B) enlarge  
C) alter    D) broaden  
E) dedicate
- 6) Which of the following expressions refer to "exceed"?**
- A) look for    B) try to find  
C) surpass    D) go beyond  
E) tackle
- 7) Which of the following expressions refer to "fade away"?**
- A) disappear    B) concern  
C) bring about    D) enhance  
E) augment
- 8) Which of the following expressions refer to "jeopardize"?**
- A) retard    B) endanger  
C) construct    D) risk  
E) subsidize
- 9) Which of the following expressions refer to "alienate"?**
- A) enhance    B) estrange  
C) isolate    D) explore  
E) supplement
- 10) Which of the following expressions refer to "dedicate"?**
- A) devote    B) handle  
C) abolish    D) explore  
E) donate
- 11) Which of the following expressions refer to "unleash"?**
- A) set free    B) harass  
C) look for    D) recognize  
E) release
- 12) Which of the following expressions refer to "ridicule"?**
- A) augment    B) build  
C) take over    D) scorn  
E) mock

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| <p><b>13) Which of the following expressions refer to "take over"?</b></p> <p>A) transform    B) vanish<br/>C) subsidize    D) purchase<br/>E) buy</p>          | <p><b>19) Which of the following expressions refer to "vanish"?</b></p> <p>A) withdraw    B) cope with<br/>C) disappear    D) transform<br/>E) repeal</p>                 |
| <p><b>14) Which of the following expressions refer to "release"?</b></p> <p>A) enhance    B) extend<br/>C) harass    D) recognize<br/>E) unleash</p>            | <p><b>20) Which of the following expressions refer to "exclude someone"?</b></p> <p>A) alienate    B) estrange<br/>C) isolate    D) explore<br/>E) supplement</p>         |
| <p><b>15) Which of the following expressions refer to "provide"?</b></p> <p>A) grant    B) maintain<br/>C) supply    D) alter<br/>E) establish</p>              | <p><b>21) Which of the following expressions refer to "look down on someone"?</b></p> <p>A) devote    B) undervalue<br/>C) support    D) explore<br/>E) underestimate</p> |
| <p><b>16) Which of the following expressions refer to "jeopardize"?</b></p> <p>A) unleash    B) fade away<br/>C) endanger    D) risk<br/>E) make vulnerable</p> | <p><b>22) Which of the following expressions refer to "mock"?</b></p> <p>A) augment    B) build<br/>C) scorn    D) extend<br/>E) ridicule</p>                             |
| <p><b>17) Which of the following expressions refer to "augment"?</b></p> <p>A) supplement    B) retard<br/>C) recall    D) improve<br/>E) enhance</p>           | <p><b>23) Which of the following expressions refer to "propose"?</b></p> <p>A) suggest    B) coincide with<br/>C) harass    D) deal with<br/>E) overlap</p>               |
| <p><b>18) Which of the following expressions may refer to "purchase"?</b></p> <p>A) build    B) waste<br/>C) buy    D) take over<br/>E) overlap</p>             | <p><b>24) Which of the following expressions refer to "discriminate"?</b></p> <p>A) differentiate    B) hinder<br/>C) foster    D) promote<br/>E) distinguish</p>         |

## ESSENTIAL VERBS WORD CHECK -5

- 1) Which of the following expressions refer to "demolish"?**
- A) terminate B) destroy  
C) augment D) improve  
E) develop
- 2) Which of the following expressions refer to "curb"?**
- A) exploit B) exceed  
C) reduce D) limit  
E) augment
- 3) Which of the following expressions refer to "augment"?**
- A) supplement B) call off  
C) recall D) recollect  
E) enhance
- 4) Which of the following expressions refer to "sue"?**
- A) erect B) demolish  
C) provide D) prosecute  
E) charge
- 5) Which of the following expressions refer to "deceive"?**
- A) hamper B) sue  
C) betray D) demolish  
E) mislead
- 6) Which of the following expressions refer to "represent"?**
- A) curb B) augment  
C) deceive D) stand for  
E) symbolize
- 7) Which of the following expressions refer to "refute"?**
- A) disappear B) disprove  
C) deceive D) enhance  
E) refuse
- 8) Which of the following expressions refer to "jeopardize"?**
- A) retard B) endanger  
C) alienate D) risk  
E) subsidize
- 9) Which of the following expressions refer to "prosecute"?**
- A) erect B) demolish  
C) provide D) sue  
E) charge
- 10) Which of the following expressions refer to "discriminate"?**
- A) differentiate B) hinder  
C) foster D) promote  
E) distinguish
- 11) Which of the following expressions refer to "set free"?**
- A) unleash B) turn into  
C) sue D) deceive  
E) release
- 12) Which of the following expressions refer to "ridicule"?**
- A) alienate B) deceive  
C) betray D) scorn  
E) mock

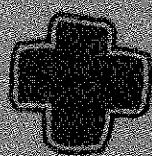
- |  |   |
|--|---|
| <p><b>13) Which of the following expressions refer to "take over"?</b></p> <p>A) gossip    B) surpass<br/>C) subsidize    D) purchase<br/>E) buy</p>                         | <p><b>19) Which of the following expressions refer to "charge someone"?</b></p> <p>A) accuse    B) augment<br/>C) prosecute    D) hamper<br/>E) sue</p>                   |
| <p><b>14) Which of the following expressions refer to "release"?</b></p> <p>A) enhance    B) extend<br/>C) look for    D) recognize<br/>E) unleash</p>                       | <p><b>20) Which of the following expressions refer to "devote"?</b></p> <p>A) dedicate    B) handle<br/>C) abolish    D) explore<br/>E) donate</p>                        |
| <p><b>15) Which of the following expressions refer to "harass"?</b></p> <p>A) annoy    B) sue<br/>C) deceive    D) augment<br/>E) bother</p>                                 | <p><b>21) Which of the following expressions refer to "look down on someone"?</b></p> <p>A) devote    B) undervalue<br/>C) support    D) explore<br/>E) underestimate</p> |
| <p><b>16) Which of the following expressions refer to "jeopardize"?</b></p> <p>A) unleash    B) fade away<br/>C) cheat    D) risk<br/>E) endanger</p>                        | <p><b>22) Which of the following expressions refer to "mock"?</b></p> <p>A) augment    B) build<br/>C) scorn    D) extend<br/>E) ridicule</p>                             |
| <p><b>17) Which of the following expressions refer to "augment"?</b></p> <p>A) supplement    B) retard<br/>C) recall    D) improve<br/>E) enhance</p>                        | <p><b>23) Which of the following expressions refer to "propose"?</b></p> <p>A) suggest    B) coincide with<br/>C) handle    D) deal with<br/>E) overlap</p>               |
| <p><b>18) Which of the following expressions may refer to "betray"?</b></p> <p>A) build<br/>B) look up to someone<br/>C) deceive<br/>D) overtake<br/>E) let down someone</p> | <p><b>24) Which of the following expressions refer to "exclude someone"?</b></p> <p>A) alienate    B) estrange<br/>C) isolate    D) explore<br/>E) supplement</p>         |

## ESSENTIAL VERBS WORD CHECK -6

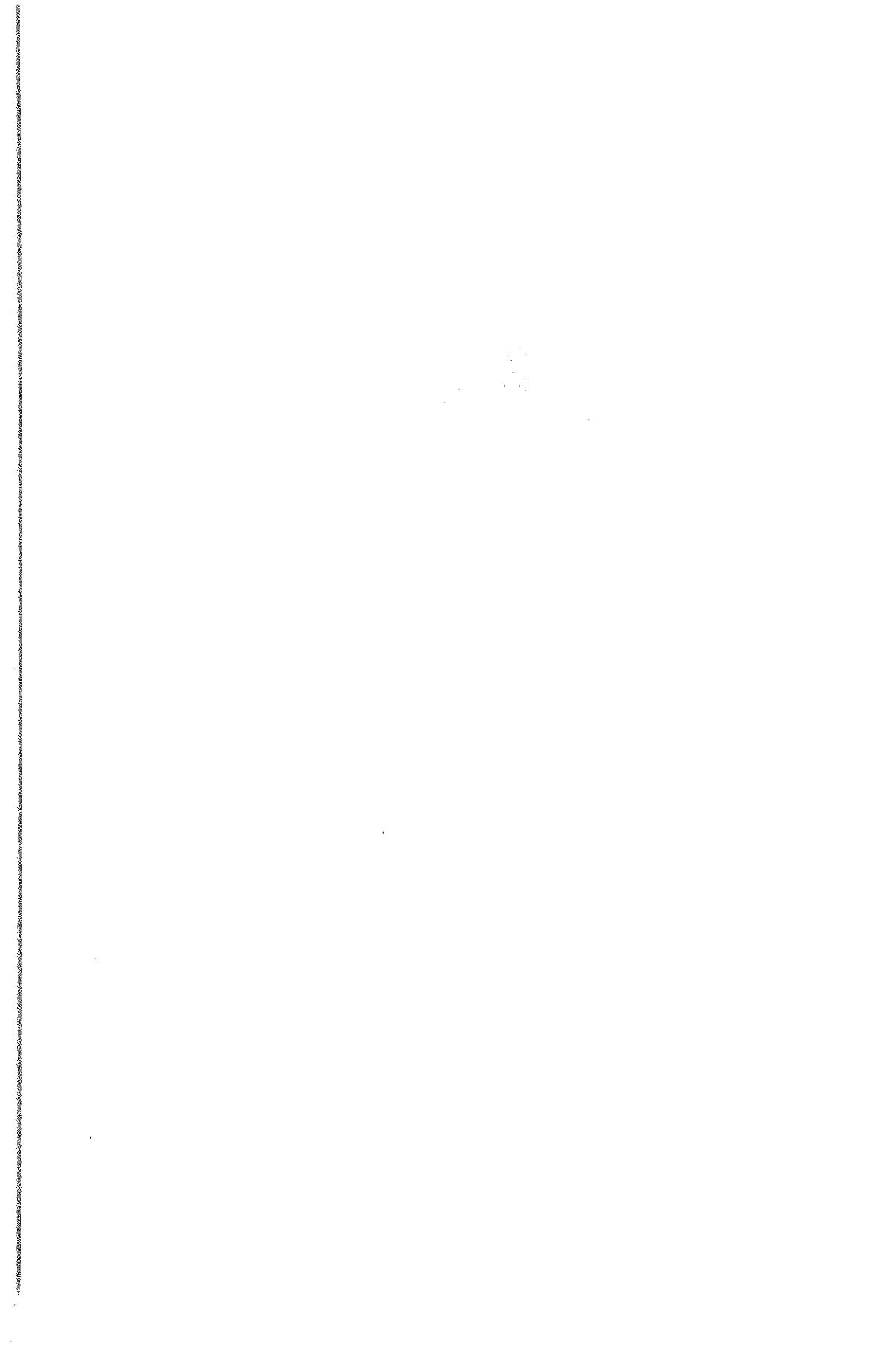
- 1) Which of the following expressions refer to "harass"?**
- A) annoy      B) deceive  
C) augment    D) curtail  
E) bother
- 2) Which of the following expressions refer to "curtail"?**
- A) curb      B) exceed  
C) restrict    D) limit  
E) augment
- 3) Which of the following expressions refer to "leak"?**
- A) augment    B) harass  
C) recall      D) drip  
E) enhance
- 4) Which of the following expressions refer to "sue"?**
- A) erect      B) demolish  
C) provide    D) drip  
E) charge
- 5) Which of the following expressions refer to "deceive"?**
- A) hamper    B) sue  
C) betray      D) demolish  
E) mislead
- 6) Which of the following expressions refer to "curb"?**
- A) enhance    B) curtail  
C) forge      D) limit  
E) augment
- 7) Which of the following expressions refer to "refute"?**
- A) disappear    B) disprove  
C) deceive      D) enhance  
E) refuse
- 8) Which of the following expressions refer to "detect"?**
- A) retard      B) sense  
C) notice      D) perceive  
E) subsidize
- 9) Which of the following expressions refer to "prosecute"?**
- A) erect      B) demolish  
C) provide    D) sue  
E) charge
- 10) Which of the following expressions refer to "rehearse"?**
- A) practice    B) get ready  
C) prepare for    D) promote  
E) distinguish
- 11) Which of the following expressions refer to "set free"?**
- A) unleash    B) turn into  
C) sue      D) deceive  
E) release
- 12) Which of the following expressions refer to "notice"?**
- A) retard      B) sense  
C) detect      D) perceive  
E) subsidize

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| <p><b>13) Which of the following expressions refer to "suppress"?</b></p> <p>A) restrain    B) control<br/>C) leak       D) harass<br/>E) hold back</p> <p><b>14) Which of the following expressions refer to "release"?</b></p> <p>A) curtail     B) give off<br/>C) leak        D) set free<br/>E) unleash</p> <p><b>15) Which of the following expressions refer to "harass"?</b></p> <p>A) annoy      B) sue<br/>C) curtail     D) augment<br/>E) bother</p> <p><b>16) Which of the following expressions refer to "be inclined to do something"?</b></p> <p>A) be eager to do<br/>B) tend to do<br/>C) reverse<br/>D) be on the edge of<br/>E) be addicted to</p> <p><b>17) Which of the following expressions refer to "augment"?</b></p> <p>A) supplement    B) retard<br/>C) recall        D) improve<br/>E) enhance</p> <p><b>18) Which of the following expressions may refer to "betray"?</b></p> <p>A) cheat       B) admire<br/>C) deceive     D) curtail<br/>E) let down</p> | <p><b>19) Which of the following expressions refer to "restrain"?</b></p> <p>A) suppress    B) surpass<br/>C) control     D) harass<br/>E) hold back</p> <p><b>20) Which of the following expressions refer to "devote"?</b></p> <p>A) dedicate    B) handle<br/>C) abolish    D) explore<br/>E) donate</p> <p><b>21) Which of the following expressions refer to "be on the edge of"?</b></p> <p>A) be at odds with<br/>B) be in favor of<br/>C) be ahead of<br/>D) be on the brink of<br/>E) about to happen</p> <p><b>22) Which of the following expressions refer to "mock"?</b></p> <p>A) augment    B) build<br/>C) scorn       D) extend<br/>E) ridicule</p> <p><b>23) Which of the following expressions refer to "practice"?</b></p> <p>A) rehearse    B) get ready<br/>C) prepare for    D) promote<br/>E) distinguish</p> <p><b>24) Which of the following expressions refer to "coincide"?</b></p> <p>A) alienate    B) overlap<br/>C) isolate    D) match<br/>E) supplement</p> |
|--|--|

**READING  
PLUS®**



**ELEMENTARY  
READING**



**1. Coffee**

Coffee is a drink with a distinct aroma and flavour. We prepare coffee from roasted coffee beans and sometimes we add additional aromas. Farmers and the coffee industry produce coffee from the seeds inside "berries" of the *Coffea* plant. Farmers cultivate the coffee plants in over 70 countries, such as the equatorial regions of the Americas, Southeast Asia, India and Africa.

Coffee is a beverage and it is the second-most traded product in the world. After oil, the trade of coffee constitutes a large place in international trade. This beverage is also one of the most popular drinks in the world. People can prepare and serve it in a variety of ways.

Coffee is slightly acidic, and it has a stimulating effect on humans because of its caffeine content. The effect of coffee on human health is a subject of many studies. However, results vary in terms of coffee's relative benefits. The majority of recent research suggests that moderate coffee consumption is benign or mildly beneficial in healthy adults. But, for some, it may increase the risk of heart disease. Thus, scientists do not agree on its benefits and harms.

**1. What is the source of coffee?**

**2. Why is coffee important for trade?**

**3. Where is coffee cultivated?**

**4. Which is the most widely traded product: oil or coffee?**

Decide whether the following statements are "true" or "false":

1.  Coffee is a commercial product.
2.  Coffee is vital for our survival.
3.  We consume coffee in various forms.
4.  Coffee is a beverage with various flavors.
5.  Southeast Asia does not produce coffee.
6.  Coffee is never harmful for health.

**2. E-mail**

Email, sometimes written as e-mail, is simply the shortened form of “electronic mail”. It is a system for receiving, sending, and storing electronic messages. Thanks to email, we send innumerable messages to our friends, companies or even customers. Because it is fast and easier to send it, we prefer email to written messages.

Email has nearly universal popularity around the world thanks to the spread of the Internet. In many cases, email is the preferred method for both personal and business communication. In addition, it is free and this makes email feasible, preferable and advantageous.

Electronic mail messages normally reach a recipient’s account within seconds. They frequently include more than just text; images and documents and even video files. Moreover, it is no longer necessary to sit in front of a PC to send or receive an email. A variety of mobile devices, such as tablet computers and smart phones, make it possible to manage emails.

**1. What is Email?**

---

**2. What are the uses of email?**

---

**3. Why do people prefer email ?**

---

**Decide whether the following statements are “true” or “false”:**

1.  An email is as fast as a letter.
2.  People still prefer conventional writing.
3.  Email eases off business remarkably.
4.  We use emails for both personal and business purposes.
5.  We can send an email with various devices.

**3. Glass**

Glass is an amazing material in our lives. It is light and transparent, so many of us prefer glass as a material. The history of glass dates to 12,000 BC, but we don't know the exact time clearly. Glass is an essential element in industry, too. Many industries use glass, such as car makers, kitchen tool makers and electronics.

Because glass is abundant in nature, there are no limits of the material. In other words, we have an infinite source of glass in nature. This also makes glass preferable. However, glass is fragile because it is thin, and it is easy to break glass.

Glass is a mixture of silica, soda, and lime. Other materials are sometimes added to the mixture to add colour. Glass is a strange substance and it is difficult to classify scientifically. It is not a solid, not a gas, and not quite a liquid, either. Generally, it is classified as a rigid liquid. It also has liquid properties as well as solid properties. Heat can turn it into a liquid and workable form. This makes it easy to reuse and recycle.

**1. Why is glass preferable?**

---

**2. Where do people mainly use glass?**

---

**3. Are there limits of glass resources?**

---

Decide whether the following statements are "true" or "false":

1.  Glass has various uses in our life.
2.  Glass is not preferable now that it is fragile.
3.  Silica is one of the ingredients of glass.
4.  It is tricky to classify glass.
5.  Glass has both solid and liquid properties.

**4. Istanbul**

Although it is not the capital city, Istanbul is the largest city in Turkey. It constitutes the country's economic, cultural, and historical heart. It is a very significant city in the world because it connects Asia and Europe. Thus, it is naturally the centre of trade and culture.

The city lies along the Bosphorus strait in northwestern Turkey, between the Sea of Marmara and the Black Sea. Istanbul is a transcontinental city in Eurasia, and its commercial and historical centre lies on the European side. Much of the population lives on the European side of the city. With a population of up to 17.4 million, the city forms the largest urban population in Europe. In addition, it is the largest in the Middle East, and the sixth-largest city in the world. Istanbul's vast area of 5,343 square kilometers makes it so huge.

People prefer to live in Istanbul because it provides them with various advantages. Firstly, people come to Istanbul because of the employment opportunities. There are numerous private companies with innumerable job opportunities. Therefore, this makes Istanbul appealing for many people in Turkey.

Besides, Istanbul is centre for arts. With the variety of different people, artistic activities appear. Also, the city has a distant history, and the legacies of the past cultures have their marks on the city. There are many historical sites in Istanbul. There are many mosques, churches, tombs, synagogues, castles and historical residences.

**1. Where is Istanbul located?**

---

**2. How many people reside in Istanbul?**

---

**3. What factors make Istanbul a preferable city?**

---

**4. What do people see in Istanbul?**

---

**Decide whether the following statements are "true" or "false":**

1.  Istanbul is the most crowded city in Turkey.
2.  Istanbul is the most crowded city in Europe.
3.  Istanbul connects many continents.
4.  Istanbul has no historical roots.
5.  Half of the population lives on the Asian side.
6.  Arts find ground to flourish in Istanbul.

**5. Language**

When we talk about language, we often refer to the spoken one and ignore the other varieties. Actually language has many forms; such as the oral, written, the body and even the sign language. Because it is a way of expressing ideas, there can be many ways to communicate. Thanks to language we can talk about our needs, we can make jokes, we learn and we also look for help. There are no limits for language.

Language is inherited. That is, we are born with the talent to speak. But we learn how to use language over time. As we learn, we develop complex sentences and meanings. According to linguists, there are more than 7000 languages in the world. And there may be thousands or millions of regional dialects as well.

Language is also mistakenly attributed to humans only. We must not forget that animals also communicate with certain sounds or smells, too. The Honey Bee Dance, for instance, is a good example for animal language. Bees tell their peers about a source of food, or a source of danger by means of this dance. Animals and insects also communicate by means of certain behaviors or by releasing a certain smell.

**1. What are the forms of language?**

---

**2. Are there limits of the human language?**

---

**3. Why do we use language? Please give at least two examples.**

---

**4. How do animals and insects communicate?**

---

**Decide whether the following statements are “true” or “false”:**

1.  Language is not only confined to humans.
2.  Language is not inherited.
3.  Animals develop their language skills through time.
4.  There many different languages in the world.
5.  We don't know definitely the number of dialects in the world.
6.  Animals and insects have their own way of communicating with one another.

**6. Mars**

Mars is the fourth planet from the Sun and the second smallest planet in the Solar System, after Mercury. It is named after the Roman god of war. People often refer to it as the "Red Planet" because the iron oxide prevalent on its surface gives it a reddish appearance.

Mars is a terrestrial planet with a thin atmosphere. It has surface features similar to both the impact craters of the Moon and the volcanoes, valleys, deserts, and polar ice caps of the Earth. Mars is the site of Olympus Mons, the second highest known mountain within the Solar System, and of Valles Marineris, one of the largest canyons.

The rotational period and seasonal cycles of Mars are, likewise, similar to those of the Earth. This makes the planet very attractive for scientists. Scientists believe that Mars may have clues about the origins of life. Therefore, they study the planet meticulously. Astrological and geological observations give clues about the existence of water. Thus, many people are interested in the Planet. They believe that we must study Mars closely and look for evidence of life.

The smooth Borealis basin in the northern hemisphere covers 40% of the planet and may be a giant impact feature. Mars has two moons, Phobos and Deimos, which are small and irregularly shaped.

**1. What is the smallest planet in the Solar System?**

---

**2. Why do people call Mars the Red Planet?**

---

**3. Why is the scientific world interested in Mars?**

---

**4. What are Phobos and Deimos?**

---

**Decide whether the following statements are "true" or "false":**

1.  There are traces of life on Mercury.
2.  Mars is not the smallest planet in the Solar System
3.  Mars has similar physical features to the Moon
4.  Mars is the same as our World by many respects
5.  Mars significantly attracts scientists
6.  Scientists view the study of Mars as crucial.

**7. The Sun**

The Sun is a gigantic star in our galaxy. The Sun is a star at the center of the Solar System. It is also an important source of energy for life on Earth. Moreover, the Sun is nearly a perfect sphere. The Sun is like fireball and it provides energy for all living organisms on the Earth. In other words, the sun is vital for humans, crucial for animals and fundamental for all other beings. The Sun also shapes everything in the Solar system. Because of its gravity, all the planets in the solar system revolve around it.

The Sun is larger than the Earth and it is also larger than the other planets in the solar system. That is, it is the largest in the solar system. All the planets in the solar system revolve around the Sun.

The diameter of the SUN is about 109 times that of Earth. The Sun is the largest and the most massive object in the solar system, but it is just a medium-sized star among the hundreds of billions of stars in the Milky Way galaxy. The Sun is an "ordinary" star. That's true in because there are many others similar to it. The universe is full of giant stars and it has many stars just like our sun.

**1. Why is the sun so important?**

---

**2. Where is the Sun located ?**

---

**3. What is the shape of the Sun?**

---

**Decide whether the following statements are "true" or "false":**

1.  The Sun is the largest star in the universe.
2.  The Sun is much bigger than the Earth.
3.  Life on Earth depends on the Sun.
4.  There are larger stars than the Sun in the universe.

**8. Water**

Water is an essential ingredient of life. All life on the Earth is dependent on water, as well as oxygen. Actually, water is not a single element. It has hydrogen and oxygen in it. That is, it is composed of two essential elements for life. Water exists almost everywhere on the Earth and it enables life to appear. From plants to animals and from a single cell to a microbe, all life forms require water. Our existence on the Earth is therefore tightly linked with water.

We don't use water only for our survival. In fact, we use it for numerous purposes, such as cooking, washing, manufacture and also for fun. Water also forms the world's streams, lakes, oceans and rain. It is also home to most of the living things on the Earth.

Water often exists on Earth in a solid state, ice; and steam (water vapor). It also exists as snow, fog, dew and cloud. It is the most wide-spread element on our planet because it covers 71% of the Earth's surface.

Scientists don't know if water is available on other planets, but they believe that water must exist in the universe. Because water includes hydrogen and hydrogen is wide-spread in the universe, scientists think that there is water on some planets, too.

**1. What makes water so important?**  
-----**2. What is water composed of?**  
-----**3. What forms does water have?**  
-----**4. Does water exist on other planets according to scientists?**  
-----

Decide whether the following statements are "true" or "false":

1.  Water is only composed of oxygen.
2.  Without water, life cannot exist.
3.  There are numerous uses of water.
4.  Water has limited physical forms.
5.  There is water on other planets.

**9. Aristotle University**

Aristotle University was founded in 1925. It has about 4100 staff in 9 faculties and about 40 schools. It has got 90 000 undergraduate and 10 000 postgraduate students. It is the largest university in Greece. It gives good education and research. The university is part of an international network from universities in Europe, the USA, Canada and Australia. It has exchange programs with 31 countries in Erasmus.

**Answer the following questions**

1. How many students does Aristotle University have?

---

2. Where is Aristotle University?

---

**Decide whether the following statements are true or false**

1.  The Aristotle University is the only university in Greece.
2.  The Aristotle University is the biggest university in Europe.

**10. Windmills**

Windmills are one of the most important features of Holland. For five centuries windmills have helped in our struggle against water. Holland had more than 10,000 mills just over 150 years ago and only 1,000 remain today. Fortunately, the government protects windmills now and many of them are open to public. Some of the most beautiful windmills are in the Zaan region.

**Decide whether the following statements are true or false**

1.  There are only 150 windmills in Holland today.
2.  Windmills produce water.
3.  Originally, there were 1000 windmills in Holland.
4.  People can visit windmills.
5.  Zaan is the name of the biggest windmill.

**11. Charles Dickens**

Charles Dickens was born on Feb. 7, 1812, in Portsmouth on the southern coast of England. He was the son of a poor family. Because they were poor, they moved to Camden Town, a neighborhood of London. At the age of 12 Charles started to work in a warehouse. He met people from the working class **there**. A few months later, he was apart from his family. This experience was the most important event in his life. He described these hardships in his novels.

**Answer the following question**

1. Why did the Dickens move to Camden Town?

---

2. Where is Camden Town?

---

3. Where did Charles Dickens show his life story?

---

4. What happened when Charles Dickens was 12?

---

5. What does "there" refer to?

---

**12. Gianni Versace**

Gianni Versace is a famous Italian fashion designer. Versace worked for several Italian designers before opening his own studio with his brother Santo and sister Donatella. He became famous for designing beautiful clothes in extreme colors and patterns. His fashion business covered men's, women's and children's clothing, accessories, jewelry, perfume, and house wares. Versace got ideas from street life, art, and films.

**Decide whether the following statements are true or false**

1.  Gianni Versace started his first business alone.
2.  Gianni Versace did not use a lot of colors.
3.  Gianni Versace made clothes for everyone.
4.  Gianni Versace did not only produce clothes.
5.  Gianni Versace made clothes for films.

**13. Egypt**

Egypt has a very special location and it has played a very big part in Egyptian history. Egypt is part of the Sahara Desert. The Sahara Desert runs all across the south of Africa. But it is a dry place, so people do not live **there**. But even in ancient times, it didn't rain much in Egypt. The reason people lived in Egypt was the Nile River. It flows through the middle of Egypt. The Nile is a long river. It starts in the rain forest south of Ethiopia, south of Egypt, and flows north into the Mediterranean Sea.

**Answer the following questions**

1. What is the most important characteristic of Egypt?

---

2. Where is the Sahara Desert?

---

3. Why don't people live in the Sahara Desert?

---

4. Where is Ethiopia?

---

5. Where does the River Nile end?

---

6. Why do people live in Egypt?

---

7. What does "there" refer to?

---

**True or false?**

1. ----- Some parts of Egypt are in the Sahara desert.
2. ----- In ancient times, it rained a lot in Egypt.
3. ----- The Sahara desert was not dry in the beginning.
4. ----- The river Nile brings a lot of rain to Egypt.

**Write what the following words refer to**

1. "it" refers to \_\_\_\_\_

2. "it" refers to \_\_\_\_\_

**14. *The Guardian***

*The Guardian* is a British national daily newspaper. Its owner is the Guardian Media Group. *The Guardian* has an average daily circulation of 283,063 copies, behind *The Daily Telegraph* and *The Times*, but ahead of *The Independent*. Its website is one of the highest-traffic English-language news websites. According to its editor, *The Guardian* has the second largest online readership of any English-language newspaper in the world, after the *New York Times*.

**Decide whether the following statements are true or false.**

1. --- *The Guardian* is published every week.
2. --- *The Guardian* can be read on the Internet.
3. --- *The Guardian* is published every day.
4. --- *The Guardian* sells 283,063 copies today.
5. --- *The Guardian* is read more than the *New York Times*.

**15. Le Faculté de Médecine**

The Faculty of Medicine of the University of Montpellier is the oldest surviving medical school in the western world. It has been the leading medical school for centuries. Today it is still one of the most important in France. The main building is next to the cathedral. This shows the religious origins of the school, and **they** can be seen at the same time. The Faculty of Medicine was founded on the 17th of August, 1221. It has been in continuous existence for over 700 years. However, there is evidence that people studied medicine in Montpellier long before 1221.

**Answer the following question**

1. Where is the Faculty of Medicine?  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. When was the Faculty of Medicine built?  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. What is there next to the Faculty of Medicine?  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. When did medicine study start in Montpellier?  
\_\_\_\_\_
5. What does "they" refer to?  
\_\_\_\_\_

**True or false?**

1.  There are 700 students in Le Faculté de Médecine.
2.  There is a cathedral near Le Faculté de Médecine.
3.  Medical education started in Le Faculté de Médecine in 700 B.C.

**16. Rhodes**

Rhodes is an island. It is in the south-east of Greece. It is famous for its Colossus of Rhodes. It was one of the Seven Wonders of the World. People started to live on the island in the Neolithic period. But little remains of this culture. In the 16th century BC, the Minoans came to Rhodes. Achaeans followed them in the 15th century. The island started to develop when the Dorians came. The Dorians built the three important cities of Lindos, Ialysos and Kamiros.

**Answer the following questions**

- 1) Where is Rhodes?

---

- 2) What is Colossus of Rhodes?

---

- 3) When did people start to live in Rhodes?

---

**Decide whether the following sentences are true or false**

	True	False
1. --- There were some people on the island in the Neolithic period.		
2. --- Minoans came to Rhodes in the Neolithic period.		
3. --- Colossus of Rhodes was built by Dorians.		
4. --- Rhodes became a nice place after the Dorians came there.		
5. Lindos, Ialysos and Kamiros were the leaders of the Dorians.		

**What do the following words refer to?**

- 1) its \_\_\_\_\_

- 2) them \_\_\_\_\_

**17. The Temple of Artemis**

The temple of Artemis is one of the Seven Wonders of the ancient world. It is in Ephesus on a flat area. Today one can only see the ruins of this marvelous temple from the Hellenistic Age. It is made of marble. The most beautiful part of this temple is in the London British Museum. The oldest ruins date back till the 6th century BC. It had 36 huge columns. Most of the exhibits in the London British Museum belong to this period.

**Answer the following question**

- 1) Where is the Temple of Artemis?

---

- 2) When was the Temple of Artemis built?

---

- 3) What is left from the Temple of Artemis?

---

- 4) What is there in the London British Museum?

---

**18. The Matakana Island**

Matakanaisland is located in the western Bay of the North Island in New Zealand. It is a long and flat island; it is 20 kilometers long and three kilometers wide. The island has been continuously populated for centuries by Maori tribes. After the 2006 census, the island had a population of 225 people. There are only 90 houses. It is largely covered by pine forests. The island's long, white sandy beach is popular with surfers. Surfers can either catch a water taxi or boats to the island.

**Answer the following questions**

- 1) Where is Matacana Island?

---

- 2) What is the size of the Matacana Island?

---

- 3) Who live on the island?

---

- 4) How many people are there on the island?

---

- 5) Who use the beach of the island?

---

**Complete the following sentences**

1. On the island, you can see a lot of \_\_\_\_\_

2. People can go to the island by \_\_\_\_\_ or \_\_\_\_\_

**Match the following words with their definitions. There is one EXTRA definition**

- |                      |   |
|----------------------|---|
| 1) tribe (..)        | a) the official counting of people living in an area or country |
| 2) census (..)       | b) a tourist attraction   |
| 3) popular with (..) | c) a group of people  |
|                      | d) famous among a group of people                               |

**19. Gold**

People have been using gold to make jewelry since the Stone Age. You can find it just lying in little lumps in streams here and there. And gold is always pretty and yellow, even when it is in the stream.

One early source of gold was Ethiopia. The Egyptians got their gold by trading for it with the Nubians in Ethiopia, as well as from their own mines. Many places in Africa had gold mines where people mined gold for jewelry and decorations. In West Africa, people traded gold for salt from the Sahara desert. And there were also gold mines in Romania. That is one reason why the Romans conquered it. The Romans made gold coins out of this gold.

**Answer the following questions**

1. When did people start using gold?

---

2. What is gold like in its raw form?

---

**Decide whether the following statements are true or false**

1. ---- Gold is colorless when it is in land.
2. ---- Ethiopia traded gold from Egypt.
3. ---- Egyptians had gold mines in Ethiopia.
4. ---- Egypt produces much of the gold today.
5. ---- Romans conquered Rumania because it was rich in salt.

**Write what the following words refer to**

1. it (line 1) \_\_\_\_\_
2. their (line 5) \_\_\_\_\_
3. it (line 8) \_\_\_\_\_

**20. History of Hunting**

People hunted for food for more than 40,000 years ago. They used different methods to hunt, but there are two reasons for hunting. The first one is hunting for food. If people couldn't find food to eat, they would die. So, they had to hunt for food. They caught birds, they fished, or they even walked after fast animals for days to catch them. People set traps to catch squirrels, and other small animals by using nets. They first made nets by using leaves, tree branches, and ropes, and fished with them. Then, they used them to trap animals. The other kind of hunting was hunting as a sport. Often, rich people hunted for fun to show that they were rich.

**Answer the following question**

1. What are the different kinds of hunting?

---

2. What is the purpose of hunting as a sport?

---

3. How did people hunt small animals?

---

4. What is a squirrel?

---

**Write what the following words refer to**

1. them (line 5) \_\_\_\_\_

2. them (line 7) \_\_\_\_\_

**21. Population**

The population of the world does not remain the same. At present, it is increasing rapidly. In fact, scientists believe that the world population will increase until 2200, and then stop growing. However, things are not the same in all parts of the world. At present in many Western industrial countries the population is falling. This happens because families are small, and health conditions are good. In developing countries, on the other hand, the population is rising sharply. In Ghana, for example, most families have several children. Many children in Ghana die from illness, so it is important to have a lot of children. They earn money for the family and look after their parents in old age.

**Answer the following question**

- 1) When will the increase in population stop?

---

- 2) Why do people in Ghana have several children?

---

- 3) What is the difference between developing and western countries in terms of population?

---

- 4) Why are children in Ghana important?

---

**22. The History Of Tea**

Tea is one of the most popular beverages in the world. Chinese drank it first. An unknown Chinese person invented the tea shredder, a small device that cuts tea leaves. It sliced the leaves into thin strips.

In the 20<sup>th</sup> century, tea bags became popular. They were made from hand-sewn silk bags. Thomas Sullivan marketed tea bags to New York. He shipped his tea bags around the world. A machine was soon invented to replace the hand sewing of tea bags. In 1904, iced tea was first served by Englishmen Richard Blechynden. Thomas Lipton started the Lipton Tea Company in 1915. Today, tea is available in many different forms.

**True or false?**

1. \_\_\_ Tea bags were first done by hand.
2. \_\_\_ The inventor of tea shredder is known.
3. \_\_\_ People used tea shredder to cut tea leaves.
4. \_\_\_ Thomas Sullivan invented tea.
5. \_\_\_ At first, people served tea with ice.

**Write what the following words mean**

1. beverage is \_\_\_\_\_
2. tea shredder is \_\_\_\_\_
3. slice means \_\_\_\_\_

**Write what the following words refer to**

1. they \_\_\_\_\_
2. his \_\_\_\_\_

**23. Palmistry**

Palmistry is the practice of telling a person's character or future life by "reading" the **palm** of that person's hand. There are two lines in the palm, the heart line and the life line. They are used to tell the character or the future of the person. The reader usually begins by reading the person's dominant hand. The **dominant** hand is the one which the person writes with or uses the most.

Palmistry is rooted in Greek mythology. Each area of the palm is related to a god or goddess. For example, the ring finger is **associated with** the Greek god Apollo. Both hands are important in palmistry. It is believed that the left hand shows potential of a person, and the right shows what the person has done. It reflects the inner person or the natural self. The right hand reflects the outer person, influence of social environment, education, and experience.

**Complete the following sentences according to the text**

1. In a person's hand, there are \_\_\_\_\_
2. In palmistry, the \_\_\_\_\_ hand is read first.
3. The future is shown in the \_\_\_\_\_ hand, and the past in the \_\_\_\_\_ hand.
4. Palmistry is as old as \_\_\_\_\_.
5. By looking the left hand, we can learn \_\_\_\_\_

**Match the following words with their definitions. There is one extra definition.**

1. palm (..)	a) the one that is used more than the other
2. dominant (..)	b) hand-reading
3. associated with (..)	c) the inner part of the hand
	d) related to, about

**24. The Kruger National Park**

The Kruger National Park is in north-east of South Africa and runs along the **border** of Mozambique in the east. The park covers 20,000 square kilometers and is divided into 14 different ecozones. There is a different form of wildlife in each ecozone. It is one of the main **attractions** of South Africa, so a lot of tourists visit it every year. The park was established in 1898 by the South African President Paul Kruger as a protected area for wildlife and it opened its gate the general public in 1927 for the first time. At present, the park is run by the South African National Park Organization and is probably the best **managed** African National Park. Wildlife conservation, education and tourism are the main **objectives** of the park. Effective measures to prevent hunting are in place and as a result of this cars are generally inspected upon entering and leaving the park.

**Decide whether the following are true or false**

1. --- The Kruger National Park is in Mozambique.
2. --- There are different sections in the park.
3. --- There are 14 different animal species in the park.
4. --- According to the passage, the administration of the park is effective.

**Answer the following questions**

1. What is the size of the Kruger National Park?  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. When were the first visitors admitted to the park?  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. What are the three important aims of the park?  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. Why are cars controlled before they enter the park?  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Match the following words with their definitions**

1. border (..)	a) a place which is preferred by tourists
2. attraction (..)	b) to take care of
3. manage (..)	c) purpose, aim
4. objective (..)	d) the line that separates one country from another

**25. Apple Computer**

Apple Computer was founded in 1976 by Steve Jobs, Steve Wozniak and Ronald Wayne. They set up the company to sell the Apple I computer kit. They worked in Jobs' parents' garage, and Apple I was first shown to public at Homebrew Computer Club.

Jobs and Wozniak, the two Steves, had been friends since 1971. Jobs managed to interest Wozniak in assembling personal computers and selling **them**. Jobs collected the parts for Apple computers while Wozniak and Ronald Wayne assembled Apple II. The computers were delivered in June, and paid for on delivery. Eventually 200 Apple II computers were built. Apple II was first sold in 1977. It was popular with home users and was occasionally sold to business users.

**Answer the following questions**

- 1) How many people founded Apple Computer Company?

---

- 2) Where did Steve and his friends work?

---

- 3) When did they get the money for their first computer sale?

---

- 4) What does "them" refer to?

---

**Complete the following sentences according to the information in the text.**

1. People first saw Apple I at \_\_\_\_\_  
2. Apple II was mostly preferred by \_\_\_\_\_

**26. Cryptozoology**

Cryptozoology is the study of hidden animals. It is the study of such creatures as the Australian bunyip, bigfoot, the chupacabra, and the Loch Ness monster. It is not a recognized branch of the science of zoology. Cryptozoology relies on legends and folklore, and the stories and alleged sightings of mysterious beasts by indigenous people, explorers, and travelers. Since crypto-zoologists try to establish the existence of creatures, rather than examining actual animals, they are more like researchers than zoologists. Expertise in zoology, however, is a necessity for crypto-zoologists. Dr. Bernard Heuvelmans is the person who coined the term to describe his investigations of animals unknown to science. This focus on evaluating the evidence for "cryptids" was continued by the International Society for Cryptozoology, which is now defunct.

**Complete the following sentences**

- 1) Australian bunyip, bigfoot, the chupacabra, and the Loch Ness monster are \_\_\_\_\_.
- 2) Information about mysterious animals comes from \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.
- 3) Crypto-zoologists are not zoologists because they \_\_\_\_\_.
- 4) Crypto-zoologists need \_\_\_\_\_.

**27. Barcelona FC**

Barcelona, also known as Barca, is a football club in Barcelona, Catalonia, Spain. The team was **founded** in 1899 by a group of Swiss, English and Spanish men led by Joan Gamper. The club has become a Catalan institution, and its **motto** is "*Més que un club*" (More than a club).

FC Barcelona is one of the three clubs which have never been **relegated** from La Liga and is the most successful club in Spanish football along with Real Madrid, having won twenty La Liga titles. It is also one of the most successful clubs in European football. It has won three UEFA Champions League titles and three UEFA Super Cups and one FIFA Club World Cup. The club is also the only European side to have played continental football in every season since **its** inception in 1955.

In 2009, Barcelona became the first club in Spain to win Copa del Rey and Champions League. FC Barcelona also became the first football team ever to win six out of six competitions in a single year.

Barcelona holds a long-standing rivalry with Real Madrid, with matches between the two teams referred to as "El Clásico". Unlike many other football clubs, the fans of Barcelona own and operate the club. The club is the world's second richest football club in terms of revenue, only **surpassed** by Real Madrid.

**Answer the following questions**

- 1) What is Barca?

---

- 2) Who is Joan Gamper?

---

- 3) What is "El Clásico"?

---

- 4) Who is Barcelona possessed by?

---

- 5) What does "its" refer to?

---

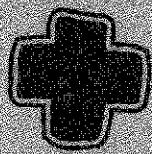
**Fill in the blanks in the following sentence**

- Barcelona is b. \_\_\_\_\_ Real Madrid.  
d. \_\_\_\_\_

**Match the following words with their definitions**

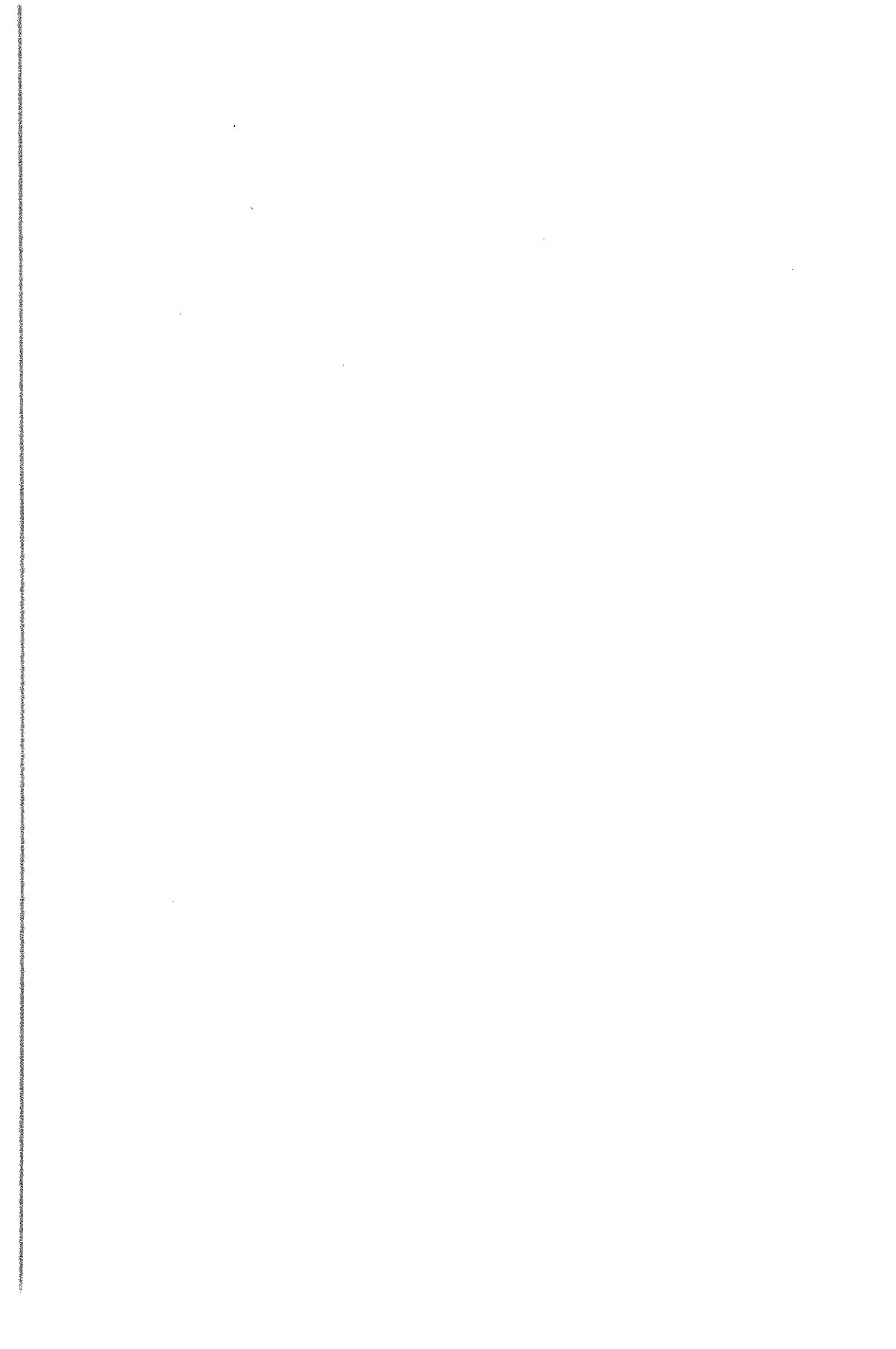
1. found (..)	a) to send to a lower position
2. motto (..)	b) to be better
3. relegate (..)	c) a sentence, phrase, or word expressing the spirit or purpose of an organization,
4. surpass (..)	d) to set up or establish an organization like a football club

**READING  
PLUS**



**PRE-INTERMEDIATE**

**READING**



**1. The Beatles**

The Beatles are one of the most powerful, famous and influential bands in Rock and Roll history. Their music **appeals** not only to its own time but also every generation. They remain more widely-known than any other band of the rock era. The Beatles band was formed in 1960.

When they first began playing, the main influence inside the band was John Lennon who had an ability to compose songs at a **moment's notice** with an inspiration that others missed.

The Beatles were discovered on November 9, 1961 by Brian Epstein, a manager of a record store in Liverpool. The Beatles' first two songs were "Love Me Do" and "Please, Please Me". The Beatles starred in two movies, "A Hard Day's Night" and "Help". They also had their own full length cartoon called "Yellow Submarine". The Beatles early music was influenced by singers Chuck Berry and Elvis Presley. The famous band Rolling Stones recorded songs written by John Lennon and Paul McCartney and they released them in the band's albums.

**Circle the correct option**

1. "appeal" means -----

- (A) to be famous
- (B) to be good-sounding
- (C) to be the most listened song
- (D) to be attractive and interesting

2. "at a moment's notice" means -----

- (A) out of experience
- (B) in a short time
- (C) from memory
- (D) without letting others know

3. We understand from the lines 2-3 that -----

- (A) the Beatles music was listened to by every generation.
- (B) the generation that listened to Beatles was the young generation.
- (C) the Beatles performed better than many other bands in their generation.
- (D) the Beatles were the founding fathers of the rock music.

**Complete the following sentences**

1. When the Beatles first started music, the main inspiration came from \_\_\_\_\_
2. The Beatles became known \_\_\_\_\_
3. Besides music, the Beatles \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_

**2. Incas**

Incas were an Indian people of South America. Their empire was centered in Peru. It was remarkable for its organization and culture. The word Inca, the title of the emperors, was eventually applied to the people as a whole. Today, their descendants, the Quechua Indians, live in the rural parts of Ecuador, Peru, Bolivia, and parts of Argentina.

At its height the Inca Empire stretched for some 3,000 miles (4,800 km) from present-day Colombia along the Pacific coast through Ecuador, Peru, and Bolivia into Chile. The capital and sacred city was Cuzco, high in the Andes Mountains of central Peru.

The Incas worshiped the sun god, Inti. His chief temple, the Temple of the Sun, was radiant with the immense amount of gold, silver, and jewels used to decorate it. It also contained chambers sacred to the moon, the stars, and the rainbow.

The Inca emperor had absolute power. He ruled the whole empire as the paternal dictator of a communistic society. In Inca system, all land belonged to the government and money was unknown and not needed.

Inca builders erected temples using blocks of granite, some of which weighed 100 tons. Cities were connected by roads for foot travelers.

**Answer the following questions**

- 1) What does the word "Inca" mean?

- 2) What were the two remarkable things about Inca Empire?

a. \_\_\_\_\_

b. \_\_\_\_\_

- 3) What is Inti?

\_\_\_\_\_

**Fill in the blanks in the following questions**

- 1) The Inca Empire covered \_\_\_\_\_.  
2) The Temple of the Sun was full of \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, and \_\_\_\_\_.  
3) In Inca empire, all land \_\_\_\_\_.  
4) Incas didn't use \_\_\_\_\_.  
5) There were \_\_\_\_\_ for foot travelers.

Match the words with their meanings. There is one extra definition.

1) descendant (..)	a) to build
2) centered (..)	b) when it had a lot of power
3) at its height (..)	c) located
4) contain (..)	d) to have power
5) erect (..)	e) to include
	f) people who come from a particular group.

**3. Wheat**

Wheat is a good source of carbohydrates. But for hundreds of thousands of years, people did not grow wheat. They just picked it wild wherever it grew.

Sometime around 10,000 BC, the Mesopotamia and Egypt became crowded and the climate was hot. So, there was no longer enough food and people had to begin growing it on purpose. Gradually people made it easier to grow and eat, by choosing the seeds of the best plants. They chose wheat with big heavy heads.

They learned different ways of cooking wheat. Sometimes they put it in a skin or a pot with water and boiled it into porridge. This was easy to cook, and also it uses very little fuel to cook.

Then, they made bread with it. This is harder to cook and needs more fuel, but you can carry it around and keep it better than porridge, and it tastes better. By around 1500 BC, people were growing wheat even in China. They ate porridge in China too. But in China they did not make wheat into bread. Instead, they made noodles.

**Decide whether the following statements are true or false**

1.  Wheat was made from carbohydrates.
2.  At first, wheat was not grown.
3.  It took thousands of years for people to discover wheat.
4.  Mesopotamia and Egypt were too hot, so it was impossible to grow wheat.
5.  By time, it became easier to grow wheat.
6.  People cooked wheat in pots or skins.
7.  Porridge is a kind of wheat.
8.  Chinese people ate noodles instead of porridge.
9.  Bread has a better taste than porridge. T

**Complete the following statements**

1. Good wheat seeds \_\_\_\_\_.
2. People started using wheat because \_\_\_\_\_.

**Answer the following questions**

- 1) What is porridge?

---

- 2) What are the disadvantages of making bread from wheat?

---

**4. Adrenaline**

Adrenaline is a hormone produced by the adrenal gland in the body. When it is produced in the body, it stimulates the heart-rate and **dilates** blood vessels and air passages. Adrenaline is naturally produced in high-stress or physically demanding situations.

It is used to cope with dangerous and unexpected situations. With enlarged blood vessels and air passages, the body is able to pass more blood to the muscles and get more oxygen into lungs, increasing physical performance for short bursts of time.

It may be important after a stressful situation to 'work off' the adrenaline that has been released into your system. Our ancestors **handled** this by fighting or doing other physical activities, but in the modern world, high-stress situations often arise that involve little physical activity. This can leave high amounts of adrenaline in the body, resulting in insomnia and intense nerves.

**Answer the following questions**

- 1) What are the effects of adrenalin?

---

- 2) When does human body release adrenalin?

---

- 3) What is adrenalin for?

---

- 4) How does adrenalin cause a short period of physical strength?

---

- 5) How did people in the past get rid of the adrenalin in the body?

---

- 6) What happens if adrenalin stays in the body?

---

**Match the following words with their synonyms**

1. stimulate (..)	a) enlarge
2. dilate (..)	b) deal with
3. handle (..)	c) increase

**5. *Braveheart***

"Braveheart" is a movie that follows the life journey of William Wallace, a 13th century peasant Scotsman. The plot **centers on** Wallace, the loyal **patriot**, his quest for Scotland's freedom from the grasps of the king of England, and to take the revenge of his loved ones.

The film starts with William's life as a young Scottish boy with his family. William's family is hung by the English and William is sent away to live with his uncle until he is a **grown** man. The first impression we are given of William as a grown man is that he is smart and strong but has simple wishes. Marriage, children and a piece of land was all he **longed for** happiness. He marries Murron and soon the English lord kills her. This act fueled the anger he had extinguished after the killing of his family by the English when he was just a boy. After the death of his wife, the **enraged** William declares war against England.

William is as the freedom fighter. His love for his country is shown when he takes control of his nation's army, and defeats the English in an impossible situation. Wallace has a "never say never" attitude. He uses his wit to lead his men to victory. With the Scottish winning the battle under Wallace's leadership, the Scottish nobles make him the knight.

**Answer the following questions**

- 1) Who is the movie "Braveheart" about?

---

- 2) What happened to William Wallace's family?

---

- 3) Why did William start war against England?

---

**Complete the following sentences**

1. In the first part of the film, we see \_\_\_\_\_.
2. William wants to take revenge because \_\_\_\_\_.
3. After William's marriage, \_\_\_\_\_.
4. Although conditions were difficult, \_\_\_\_\_.

**Match the following words with their correct definitions. There is one EXTRA definition.**

1. patriot (...)	a. to try to find
2. grown (...)	b. angry
3. seek for (...)	c. a person who fights for his or her country
4. enraged (...)	d. adult
	e. focus

“Apply yourself. Get all the education you can, but then ...do something. Don't just stand there, make it happen.”

—Lee Iacocca,  
former CEO of Chrysler Corporation

**6. Diabetes and Nutrition**

Diabetes is a chronic disease that impairs the body's ability to **convert** sugar, or glucose, into energy. All tissues in a human's body must have a supply of glucose to work properly; thus, when a person's body cannot produce glucose, he or she runs the risk of developing diabetes. Diabetes can lead to heart disease, kidney failure, blindness, and nerve problems.

There are two kinds of diabetes as Type I and Type II. Diabetes type I is often known as insulin-dependent. This is because Type I often occurs during childhood or early adulthood. This kind of diabetes is known to develop after an infection like chicken pox or even a cold. Scientists and researchers have come to the conclusion that after the immune system attacks the infection, it then turns on the healthy tissue and starts destroying it, too. This in turn causes destruction of the cells that produce insulin in the pancreas.

Diabetes Type II is a bit different from Type I. Diabetes type II is usually found in older individuals with fluctuating diets who eat a diet which is heavy in sugar. These individuals can produce enough glucose, but their body does not know how to use it properly. These people can usually **subdue** most of the symptoms by the help of a **proper** diet.

The diet is an important way of **overcoming** diabetes. A good diet can have enormous effects on a person with diabetes; it can stop the symptoms, and it can stabilize blood sugar level and definitely lower the risk of complications. The American Diabetes Association recommends all patients with either type diabetes to **consult** a dietician to work out a diet according to their blood cholesterol and general health concerns. Individuals with diabetes must have a diet that has a balanced level of carbohydrates, fats and proteins. Without these, there can be serious complications and death, but the good news is that most type II diabetics can **vastly** improve their quality of life simply by eating more vegetables and grains.

**Answer the following questions**

- 1) When is a person likely to suffer from diabetes?

a. \_\_\_\_\_  
b. \_\_\_\_\_

- 2) In type I diabetes, what kills the healthy cells?

\_\_\_\_\_

Complete the following sentences according to the text

1. Diabetic people cannot \_\_\_\_\_.
2. Diabetes occurs when \_\_\_\_\_.
3. Diabetic people may suffer from \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, and \_\_\_\_\_.
4. Type I diabetes is common among \_\_\_\_\_.
5. In type I diabetes, healthy cells \_\_\_\_\_.
6. People suffer from Type II diabetes when \_\_\_\_\_.
7. Diabetic people must eat \_\_\_\_\_.
8. Diabetic people may need different diets depending on their \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.

Write what the following words refer to.

1. "it" refers to ( line 10 ) \_\_\_\_\_
2. "it" refers to ( line 19 ) \_\_\_\_\_

Match the following words with their definitions

1) convert ( line 1 )	(A) to bring under control
2) subdue ( line 16 )	(B) to get rid of an illness
3) proper ( line 17 )	(C) to a great degree
4) overcome ( line 18 )	(D) to change something into another form
5) consult ( line 22 )	(E) to ask for advice
6) vastly ( line 26 )	(F) suitable

"Knowledge speaks, but wisdom  
listens."

Jimi Hendrix

**7. Is Internet Addiction Real?**

A lot of research is conducted to **explore** the way people use and misuse the Internet. But despite the **prominence** of the topic, published studies on Internet addiction are still scarce. Most surveys are not trustworthy because there are no control groups. The rest are theoretical papers that speculate on the philosophical aspects of Internet addiction but provide no data.

Meanwhile, many psychologists doubt that addiction is the right term to describe what happens to people when they spend too much time online. "It seems misleading to characterize behaviors as 'addictions' on the basis that people say they do too much of **them**," says Sara Kiesler, a researcher at Carnegie Mellon University, "No research has yet established that there is a disorder called Internet addiction that is separable from problems such as loneliness or gambling". But more psychologists are **plunging into** Internet addiction research, fascinated by its emotional, psychological and social implications.

In addition, researchers speculate that some aspects of the Internet may lead people into trouble. "The Internet is unlike anything we've seen before and it's a socially connecting device as well as socially isolating at the same time." says David Greenfield.

**Read the text and mark the following statements as True or False.**

1.  Although Internet addiction is a very important topic, there are few studies on it.
2.  A certain behavior can be characterized as addiction just because people do it too much.
3.  More psychologists are encouraged to carry out research into Internet addiction because it is profitable.
4.  According to Sara Kiesler, Internet addiction is the same as loneliness or gambling.
5.  According to David Greenfield, the Internet is not similar to anything humanity has seen before.
6.  From the passage it is clear that Internet addiction can be characterized as a disorder.

**Write what the following words refer to**

1. "them" in line 9 refers to \_\_\_\_\_
2. "its" in line 12 refers to \_\_\_\_\_

Match the following words with their definitions. There are two EXTRA definitions.

1. explore (line 1) ____	a. to come into
2. prominence (line 2) ____	b. existence
3. plunge into (line 12) ____	c. to try to find out or discover
	d. to start doing something immediately
	e. importance

**8. John Lewis Clarke**

In Glacier National Park, there once roamed a little deaf Indian boy. He loved to wander in the forest, and make friends with the animals that lived there. Since he loved animals, he would observe them intently and learn their habits. This little Indian boy's name was John Lewis Clarke.

John Lewis Clarke was not born deaf. He became ill at a young age due to scarlet fever. He could no longer hear the sounds that the forest animals made. Scarlet fever had caused him to lose his hearing.

Because John could not talk, he could not tell his parents about his many animal friends in the forest and the exciting things that he saw, but he found another way to express himself. He made figures of **them** out of clay from the river banks. Later, when he was older, he learned to carve things out of wood. He loved to carve animals. With an axe and a pocket knife, he carved a life-sized image of a bear from a tree trunk. The bear looked so real, the only thing missing was its growl.

When John was old enough to go to school, his parents sent him to the Fort Shaw Indian School. However, since he needed special education, he was transferred to a school for the deaf at Boulder, Montana. He also attended the School for the Deaf at Devil's Lake, North Dakota. When he was older, he enrolled at St. Francis Academy in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, where he studied wood carving.

While he was still in his teens, John returned to Montana and opened a studio. He began to carve all the animals he had known very well in his childhood, and offered them for sale. He made models of animals out of wood, clay, and stone. He painted pictures using water colors and oils, and did excellent pen and ink drawings. He began to make a name for himself as an artist.

John spent most of his 89 years at his home studio in Glacier Park. Every year when the park season was over, he continued his work in Great Falls, Montana, his second home. Many important people bought John's work. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., the famous multimillionaire, was one of **them**. John's work was on exhibit in many places in this country. John died on November 20, 1970. In his life-time, he literally carved his way to fame.

Answer the following questions.

1) What was Lewis Clarke's favorite activity when he was a little boy?

---

2) What made Lewis Clarke deaf?

---

3) How did Clarke communicate with his family?

---

4) Who is John D. Rockefeller?

---

#### Reference

1. "them" refers to ( line 10 ) \_\_\_\_\_

2. "them" refers to ( line 27 ) \_\_\_\_\_

**9. Maria Montessori**

Maria Montessori was born in Italy, in 1870. She was the first female physician in Italy after her graduation from medical school in 1896.

She analyzed how children learn, and she concluded that they learn from what they find in their environment. Shifting her focus from the body to the mind, she returned to the university in 1901, but this time to study psychology and philosophy. In 1904, she was made a professor of anthropology at the University of Rome.

She gave up both her university chair and her medical practice to work with a group of sixty young children of working parents in the San Lorenzo district of Rome. It was there that she founded the first "Children's House." The Montessori Method of education developed **there**. It is based on Montessori's scientific observations that children learn almost effortlessly from their surroundings and they have an interest in playing with materials. Every piece of equipment, every exercise, every method Montessori developed was based on what she observed children to do "naturally," by themselves, unassisted by adults.

Maria Montessori died in Noordwijk, Holland, in 1952, but her work lives on in the Association Montessori Internationale, the organization she founded in Amsterdam, Netherlands, in 1929 to carry on her work.

**Answer the following questions**

- 1) Why did Maria Montessori stop her university life?

---

- 2) How did she form her theory of child learning?

---

- 3) What did she start working on in 1901?

---

- 4) According to Maria Montessori, how do children learn?

---

- 5) What does "there" refer to?

---

- 6) What is the Association Montessori Internationale?

---

Decide whether the following statements are true or false

1.  Children learn without much difficulty.
2.  Maria Montessori became a professor after she developed her method.

Complete the following statements according to the text

1. At first, Maria Montessori was \_\_\_\_\_.
2. Before Maria Montessori produced her method, she  
\_\_\_\_\_.

**10. William Ashford**

William Ashford was a British painter who worked mostly in Ireland. Ashford was born in Birmingham in 1746 and arrived in Dublin in 1764 at the age of eighteen. Within three years, Ashford started exhibiting with the Society of Artists on William Street. At first, he was an amateur painter and then he specialized in flower paintings, but in 1772 he exhibited his first landscape at the Dublin Royal Society of Arts. He became a professional soon afterwards. He spent a year in London where he became a member of the Society of Artists.

He was elected President of the Irish Society of Artists in 1813, was a founding member of the Royal Hibernian Academy. He became its first elected President in 1823. In the early 1800s he painted a number of landscapes in and around Mount Merrion for Lord Fitzwilliam. It was near this time that he completed his *Marino Casino*, one of his finest works. Ashford was among the most respected landscape painters of Ireland in his time.

Most of his works were views of country seats and parks and his principal followers were, therefore, the nobility and landowners. His painting, *Landscape with Carriage and Horses*, painted 1781, is in the collection of the Ulster Museum.

**Answer the following questions**

1) When did William Ashford start working with the Society of Artists?

---

2) How long did William Ashford stay in London?

---

3) What did William Ashford draw at the beginning?

---

4) When did he become a professional?

---

5) What was William Ashford's role in the Royal Hibernian Academy?

---

6) Why was William Ashford liked by nobility and landowners?

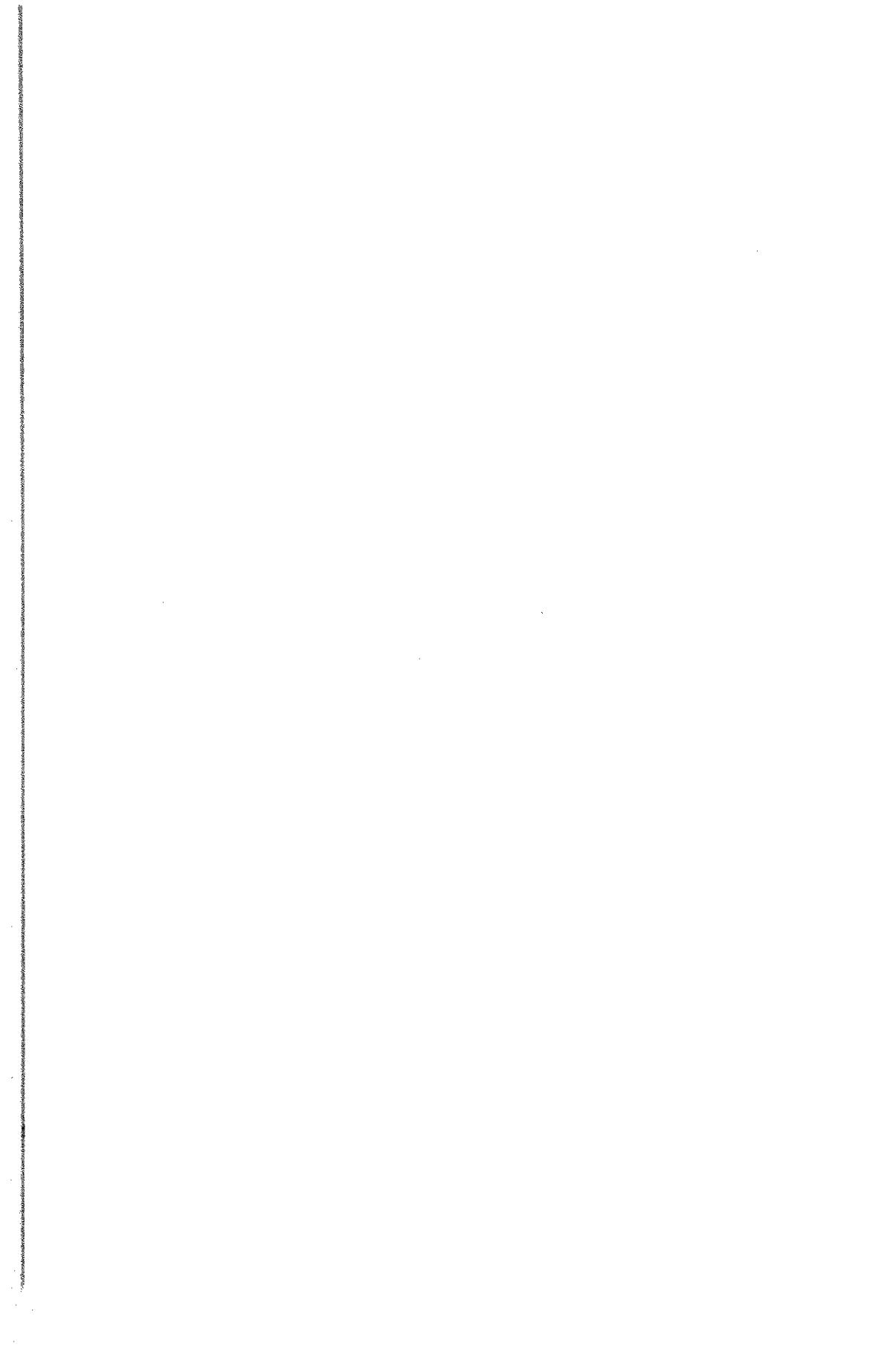
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7) What does "its" refer to?

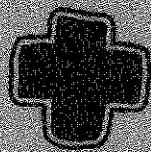
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Decide whether the following statements are true or false

- 1)  William Ashford was young when he went to Dublin.
- 2)  William Ashford was a student at the Royal Hibernian academy.
- 3)  William Ashford started flower paintings after he became a member of the Society of Arts.

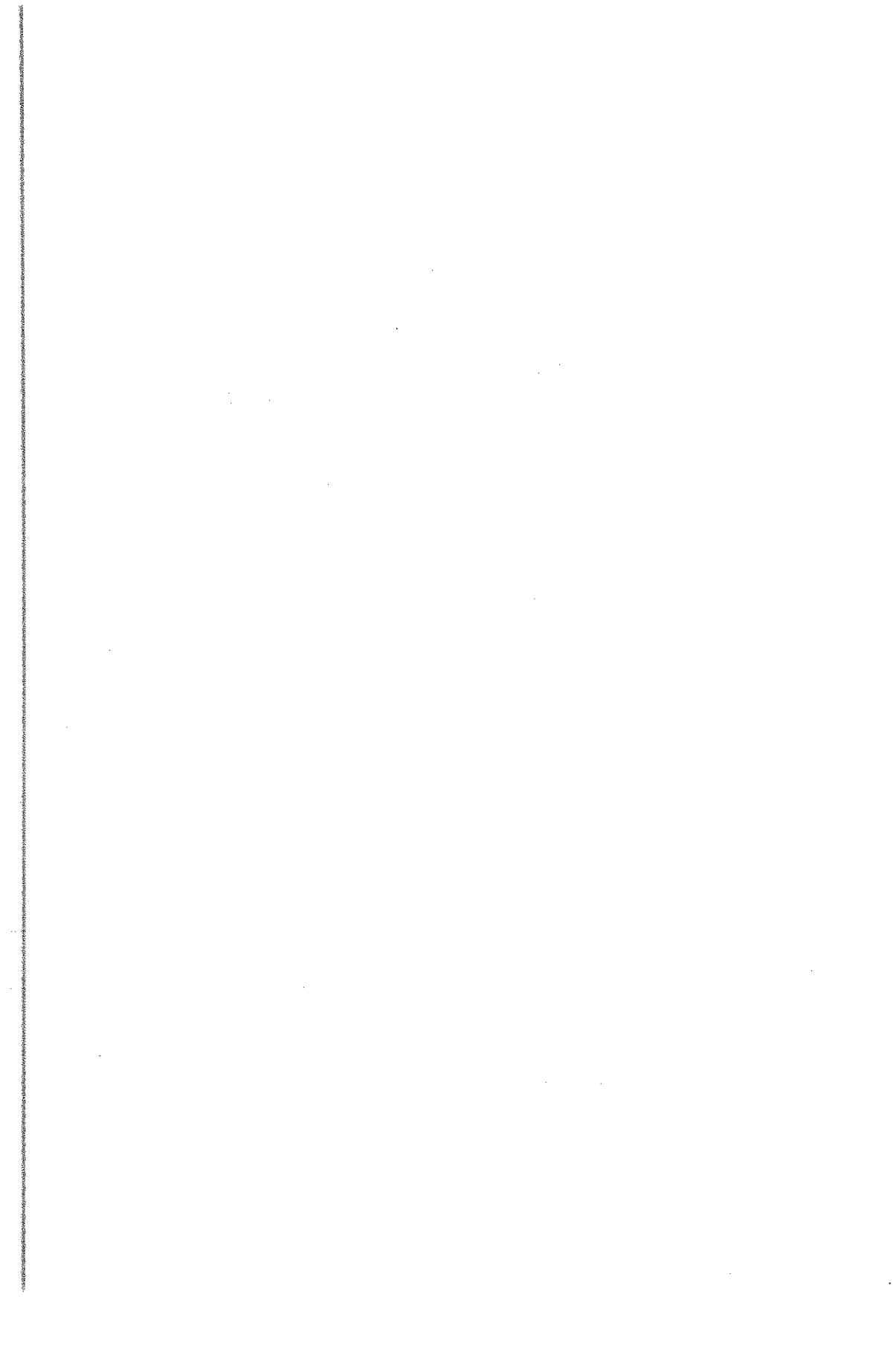


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**1. The Asian Diet**

Typical Asian diet consists of fruits, vegetables, rice, noodles, grains, nuts, beans, etc. The Asian diet provides all of the essential vitamins, minerals, fiber, and other health-promoting food resources when consumed in adequate amounts. But animal-based foods are not common in Asian diet.

Fish is usually consumed in moderate amounts in Asian countries. Consumption of fish in an Asian diet is generally considered optional. People inhabiting interior regions such as China or India consume much less fish than those living in Japan.

The Asian diet limits food from land animals. Chronic diseases like cancer and several heart conditions have been **associated with** these meat products. This is especially true of red meat and pork. When meat is served, it is only in very small amounts, and some areas have even eliminated meat from meals entirely.

Over time, Asians have developed a variety of ways to flavor their plant foods, using a wide variety of spices. **Dairy products** are also mostly absent in Eastern and Southern Asian diets. With the exception of India, milk, cheese and other dairy foods aren't generally found in these cultures. The absence of these foods cause concern in Europe and the United States, as dairy products are high in calcium content, and there are many who believe that dairy products prevent osteoporosis and other **ailments**. Despite this, occurrences of osteoporosis in Asia are not very common, whereas in many western countries (where large amounts of calcium are consumed) the rates are still very high. For these reasons, dairy foods are considered purely optional in the Asian diet and are consumed in low quantities.

Black and green teas are typical drinks for Asians. Recently, the antioxidants in these teas have revealed that they may decrease the **likelihood** of contracting some chronic diseases. Wine and beer are also consumed in moderate to low amounts. As with other items, alcoholic beverages are considered to be optional in the Asian diet but are believed to promote good health in moderation.

Combined with adequate physical activity, all of these factors contribute to the high life expectancies and lower rates of chronic disease in the Asian region. Their diet provides them with both proper nutrition and general good health.

Complete the following sentences according to the text

1. For Asian diet to be healthy, it must be \_\_\_\_\_.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ are not preferred in Asian diet.
3. Compared to China and India, Japanese people \_\_\_\_\_.
4. \_\_\_\_\_ are not allowed in Asian diet.
5. Red meat and pork cause \_\_\_\_\_.
6. In Asian diet, spices are used to \_\_\_\_\_.
7. Milk, cheese and other dairy foods are only present in \_\_\_\_\_.

Answer the following questions

- 1) What are dairy products good for?

---

- 2) Why are dairy products optional in Asian diet?

---

Match the following words with their definitions

1. associated with (..)	a) food made from milk
2. dairy product (..)	b) illness
3. ailment (..)	c) the condition of being likely or probable
4. likelihood (..)	d) related to

**2. Bird Flu**

We have long known that avian influenza existed in animals. The virus evolves and mutates just like any other virus. However, in 1997 that changed. Bird flu appeared to prove fatal for people in Hong Kong. The virus strengthened and mutated, and started to infect humans. Human cases of bird flu have caused infections and death across the globe and now scientists struggle to prevent a fatal pandemic.

Bird flu kills birds quickly and spreads rapidly. If a wild, migratory bird catches the flu, it can carry it to other wild or **domesticated** bird groups. These viruses **evolve** in two ways, through drift and shift. Drift refers to inexact replication. In drift mutation, newer viruses are different from the original one, but they share enough DNA that they only spread amongst a single species. When a virus shifts, it means that the genes of one virus mix, with a different virus. Bird flu mixed with a human flu virus, and was thus able to infect humans through direct contact with birds.

Human cases of bird flu are incredibly alarming, and raised the **concern** of virologists and government agencies in many countries. This pandemic could only be controlled by the vast **slaughter** of millions of birds. The bird flu is especially dangerous because our immune systems don't have any antibodies to handle the virus. Thus, it takes hold very quickly, settles in the lungs, and **resists** anti-viral and anti-bacterial medication.

Most health experts researching and fighting the incidence of human bird flu are not very optimistic. They point out that the virus does not pass from human to human, yet it remains that people working with fowl, swimming in infected rivers, or breathing air near a poultry processing plant may easily catch the infection. So far, doctors have been able to diagnose bird flu. Yet they are ineffective at treating it.

**Answer the following questions**

1. When did bird flu become a problem?

---

2. What moves the virus from one group to another?

---

3. What made the avian influenza affect humans?

---

4. What happens in shift mutation?

---

5. Why does the virus affect humans easily?

---

6. Who are most likely to suffer from bird flu?

---

Complete the following sentences according to the text

1) The way the virus changes itself \_\_\_\_\_.

2) Governments try to prevent bird flu by \_\_\_\_\_.

Match the following words with their definitions. There is one EXTRA definition.

1) prevent ( )	a) to withstand, to strive against, or to oppose
2) evolve ( )	b) to keep from happening or arising
3) slaughter ( )	c) a matter that engages attention, interest, or care
4) resist( )	d) the killing of big numbers of animals
5) concern ( )	e) animals that are adapted to living with humans
6) domesticated ( )	f) to go through several changes
	g) to recognize, to diagnose

**3. Blind Date**

A blind date occurs when two people meet for the first time. This means that no in-person meeting has occurred previously. In a regular first date, the two individuals have met at least once before and one of the pair has asked out the other. In the case of blind dates, another person that knows both people helps initiate the date.

Today, most blind dates are not totally blind thanks to online social sites such as Facebook and MySpace; many people have photographs of themselves online that are easily accessible by others. Dates arranged through personal ads may still be blind if no photos or last names are exchanged. In this type of blind date, a phone call or two as well as first names are often exchanged before a meeting is arranged in a public place like a cafe.

Commonly, a person that knows two single people that have never met each other before decides that there could be a potential for a relationship between them. He or she then contacts them separately and mentions the other person and provides phone numbers or other information so that the two can meet if they both agree. However arranged, a blind date can be a great way to meet a new person that someone you know thinks could be a possible love interest for you.

The worst thing in a blind date is to expect too much. Just because a person knows and likes two people does not guarantee anything. The best way to approach a blind date situation is to think of it as an opportunity to meet someone new. A great opener for conversation on a blind date is to talk about the person that suggested the date. A discussion about how long and in what way each person knows that person can get the conversation flowing onto other topics.

**Answer the following questions**

- 1) What is a blind date?

---

- 2) Today blind dates are different from the past, why?

---

- 3) What are the two ways that make blind dates possible?

a. \_\_\_\_\_

b. \_\_\_\_\_

- 4) What does the person who arranges the meeting do?

a. \_\_\_\_\_

b. \_\_\_\_\_

- 5) What is the opinion of the writer about blind date?

---

**Circle the correct option**

1. Talking about the person who suggested the date -----  
(B) may not always be helpful.  
(C) must take a short time.  
(D) is not advisable  
(E) may make the conversation go.
  
2. What is the best thing to do in a blind date?  
(A) to talk about the circumstances that brought the two people together  
(B) to expect that the blind date might be the lifetime chance  
(C) to thank the person who suggested the date  
(D) to view the meeting as a chance to know someone new

**Find the words from the text that have the same meaning with the following**

- 1) to take place, to happen (1<sup>st</sup> paragraph) \_\_\_\_\_
- 2) before (1<sup>st</sup> paragraph) \_\_\_\_\_
- 3) to start (1<sup>st</sup> paragraph) \_\_\_\_\_
- 4) to organize, to agree on the details of a meeting (2<sup>nd</sup> paragraph)  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 5) to give and take information (2<sup>nd</sup> paragraph) \_\_\_\_\_
- 6) to get into touch (3<sup>rd</sup> paragraph) \_\_\_\_\_
- 7) at different times (3<sup>rd</sup> paragraph) \_\_\_\_\_

**Complete the sentences according to the text**

- 1) In a blind date, one shouldn't \_\_\_\_\_.
- 2) Blind dates generally take place \_\_\_\_\_.

**VOCABULARY PROGRESS CHECK 1 (passages 1-3)**

**A. Match the following words from the passages 1-3 with their definitions.**

SET 1		SET 2	
1. consist of ( )	a) related to	1. entirely ( )	a) possibility
2. provide ( )	b) necessary	2. eliminate ( )	b) detect
3. essential ( )	c) before	3. evolve ( )	c) totally
4. consume ( )	d) supply	4. ailment ( )	d) abolish
5. inhabit ( )	e) be made up of	5. likelihood ( )	e) illness
6. associated with ( )	f) live, settle	6. adequate ( )	f) develop gradually
7. strengthen ( )	g) because of	7. concern ( )	g) massive killing
8. pandemic ( )	h) eat or drink	8. slaughter ( )	h) start
9. previously ( )	i) empower	9. diagnose ( )	i) sufficient
10. thanks to ( )	j) massive disease	10. initiate ( )	j) worry

**B. Fill in the blanks with the following words from Exercise A. There is one EXTRA word in the box.**

eliminate	initiate	consist of	provide	strengthen
adequate	domesticate	thanks to	likelihood	diagnose
inhabit	essential	consume	evolve	entirely

1. This island has never been \_\_\_\_\_ by people throughout history.
2. The first animals to be \_\_\_\_\_ were dogs.
3. We do not have \_\_\_\_\_ time to finish off the report.
4. In cases where people meet for the first time, the most difficult part is to \_\_\_\_\_ the conversation.

5. Today, it is ----- to have a good command of computer skills and know a foreign language to be able to find a good job.
6. After long and detailed investigation, the police ----- the possibility that it was an accident.
7. At first, it was not conceivable, but the company ----- into a multi-billion dollar organization in just two years time.
8. In many cultures of the world, especially the Western world, humans continue to ----- milk beyond infancy, using the milk of other animals as a food product.
9. Traditional public health systems that focus ----- on personal hygiene and food safety have limited effectiveness.
10. It took some time for the doctors to ----- the illness.
11. Technology has now created the possibility and even the ----- of a global culture.
12. Assessment of nutritional status using anthropometric methods will ----- information on the risk of chronic disease in population groups where the availability of food is improving.
13. Early symptoms of *hantavirus pulmonary syndrome* include fever, fatigue and muscle aches while late symptoms ----- coughing and shortness of breath.
14. ----- the collaboration of the municipalities, residential facilities such as sheltered apartments, half-way houses, a block of low-rent accommodation are available.

#### 4. Dictionaries

A dictionary is a reference book that focuses on defining words and phrases. The most frequently used dictionary is a language dictionary that **includes** the majority of frequently used words in a language. Language dictionaries are made for different types of users.

Adult English language dictionaries include pronunciation guides, part of speech, etymological information, sample sentences, and sometimes synonyms. Dictionaries frequently use charts, pictures, or illustrations to **empower** the definitions.

There are many competing dictionaries by different companies. They have different forms- paperback, hardbound, and online editions - and they differ in other ways. Each company, for example, uses its own version of phonetic spelling based on the research done by its experts. One company might use the International Phonetic Alphabet (IPA), while others have special pronunciation symbols, and still others use the letters of the alphabet in a special way to indicate pronunciation.

Other differences between dictionaries show up in other features. Many dictionaries include their experts' guidance on grammar, usage, and the history of the English language. Definitions differ slightly, and sample sentences may be the work of the editorial staff or taken from real-world usage, perhaps the first known written use, when possible.

There are other types of language dictionaries besides the Standard English dictionary. There are dictionaries for the different dialects of English, or bilingual dictionaries that help you translate from one language to another. There are dictionaries of living languages and dictionaries of languages that are **preserved**, and dictionaries that address specialized areas of language use, such as idioms or political slang.

**Answer the following questions.**

- 1) What is the main function of a dictionary?

---

- 2) What can be found in an adult English language dictionary?

---

- 3) What are the ways of showing pronunciation symbols in a dictionary?

---

Complete the following sentences according to the information in the text.

1. In some dictionaries, meaning is made more understandable \_\_\_\_\_.

2. Besides word definitions, dictionaries include \_\_\_\_\_, and \_\_\_\_\_.

3. With a bilingual dictionary, it is possible \_\_\_\_\_.

Match the following words with their definitions. There is one EXTRA definition.

1. include ( )	a) to define a word
2. empower ( )	b) to have as a part
3. preserved ( )	c) to make the meaning more understandable
	d) to be alive or in existence

### 5. Eurovision Song Contest

The Eurovision Song Contest is an **annual** competition. Countries **submit** a song to be performed live on television. The contest is held to find the most popular song. It has been broadcast every year since its **inauguration** in 1956. It is also one of the most-watched non-sporting events in the world, with 100 million and 600 million viewers internationally.

The first contest was held in the town of Lugano, Switzerland, on 24 May 1956. Seven countries participated – each submitting two songs, for a total of 14. This was the only year in which more than one song per country was performed. The 1956 contest was won by the host nation, Switzerland. The program was originally known as the "Eurovision Grand Prix".

Turkey participated in the Eurovision Song Contest for the first time in 1975, but did not achieve any considerable success until late 1990s. Since the introduction of the free language rule as well as televoting the Turkish entries enjoyed much more success. Turkey has regularly received high points from Germany, Netherlands and France - countries with a significant Turkish population. In 1997, Turkey finished in 3rd place with the song *Dinle* by Şebnem Paker. In 2003, Turkey won for the first time with *Every Way That I Can*, by Sertab Erener, narrowly beating Belgium by just two points. The following year, the home entry in Istanbul, *For Real* by Athena, placed 4th.

#### A. Answer the following questions.

1. What is the purpose in Eurovision?

---

2. When did Turkey become more successful in the contest?

---

3. How does each country take part in the contest?

---

4. Why has Turkey received high points from Germany, Netherlands, and France?

---

**B. Circle the correct option**

1. The second paragraph is about -----

- a) the origins of Eurovision
- b) the number of countries that participate the contest
- c) Eurovision Grand Prix
- d) who first came up with the idea of Eurovision

2. The first time Turkey participated the contest, it -----

- a) submitted two songs.
- b) didn't rank high in the orderings.
- c) was represented by a foreign song.
- d) was not voted at all.

3. Belgium -----

- a) voted for Turkey by high points.
- b) was the host country for the contest in 2003
- c) is a country in which there are a lot of Turks.
- d) missed the chance to be the first in 2003 contest.

**C. Match the words to their definitions. There is one EXTRA definition.**

1 annual ( )	a) to send for evaluation
2 inauguration ( )	b) beginning
3 to submit ( )	c) things that happen at the same time
	d) things that happen once a year

**6. Eva Peron**

Eva Peron was born in 1919, and was the youngest of five children. Eva's mother moved Eva and her siblings to Junin and settled in a tiny, one-room house. Everybody in Eva's family had to work as cooks for a rich family in order to support themselves.

At the age of 14, Eva had a small part in a play called "Student's Arise." At that time, she knew she wanted to be an actress. She eventually ran off to Buenos Aires when she was 15. It was almost impossible for her to find acting jobs because of her age; therefore, she was exceptionally poor, and frequently went without food. Luckily, a prosperous manufacturer fell in love with her, and she then acquired her own radio show.

Evita began to make friends in high places. Several of the causes she spoke about on her radio show allowed a lot of individuals to become familiar with her. Two of the important people who joined her causes were the Argentinean president and Colonel Imbert, the Minister of Communications, who controlled the radio stations in Argentina.

At a fundraising event, Eva met Colonel Juan Domingo Peron, the man behind the new government. Peron and Eva became married, even though Eva was half his age. Peron eventually became the Minister of Labor and Welfare and provided better living conditions, salary increases and protection for the laborers. Eva was very supportive and active in her husband's political career, and therefore the workers were very grateful for the Perons.

Evita founded the Social Aid Foundation, which helped build hundreds of hospitals and schools, along with supplying money to the unfortunate. She ultimately traveled to Europe on a tour, and astonished them with her **rags-to-riches** story. The people of Argentina were deeply saddened by her death on July 26, 1952.

**Answer the following questions**

1. Why was it impossible for Eva Peron to find acting jobs?

---

2. What did Eva Peron do after meeting Colonel Juan Domingo Peron?

---

3. When did Eva Peron understand that she wanted to be an actress?

---

4. How did people get to know Eva Peron?

---

5. Why did workers want Juan Peron to become the president?

---

6. What did the Social Aid Foundation do?

---

7. What does "rags-to-riches" story indicate?

---

**B. Find the words from the text that mean the same as the following.**

1. brothers or sisters \_\_\_\_\_
2. finally \_\_\_\_\_
3. rich, well-off \_\_\_\_\_
4. supply \_\_\_\_\_
5. thankful, obliged \_\_\_\_\_

**C. Fill in the blanks in the following statements**

1. Juan Peron became the Minister of Labor and Welfare and provided

---

---

---

2. Eva was very \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ in her husband's career.

**VOCABULARY PROGRESS CHECK 2 (passages 4-6)**

A. Match the following words from the passages 4-6 with their definitions.

SET 1		SET 2	
1. include ( )	a) language variety	1. preserve ( )	a) get
2. empower ( )	b) important	2. annual ( )	b) hand in
3. compete ( )	c) strengthen	3. submit ( )	c) take part
4. indicate ( )	d) a little	4. contest ( )	d) yearly
5. slightly ( )	e) try to be better	5. achieve ( )	e) protect
6. dialect ( )	f) show	6. considerable ( )	f) significant
7. significant ( )	g) contain	7. participate ( )	g) competition

B. Fill in the blanks with the following words from Exercise A.

include	significant	slightly	indicate	empower
annual	achieve	preserve	submit	dialect

1. The results obtained from the second experiment were \_\_\_\_\_ better than the results obtained from the first one, which excited the scientists.
2. The committee stated that the training program had \_\_\_\_\_ its objectives.
3. The best way to \_\_\_\_\_ the working conditions of the staff is to provide them enough resting time.
4. Different types of personal computers \_\_\_\_\_ desktop systems, notebook computers, handheld computers, and a few hybrid combinations of these.

5. The condition results in ----- medical costs to the health care system, but also inflicts substantial costs on families, including special diets and allergen-free foods, according to the study.
6. If you want your application to be valid, you must ----- it before 1 January.
7. The sunflower or Helianthus is a/n ----- flower which is famous for its extremely large and vividly yellow blooms.
8. Cockney is a/an ----- of English spoken Londoners, specifically by those who live in the East-End of London.
9. In an attempt to ----- the character of the town, they decided not to let big buildings in this part of the city.
10. Investigations have ----- that sleeping right after studying helps students learn the subject matter much better.

**7. Flamenco**

Flamenco is a traditional Spanish dance. It exists in three forms: *Cante*, the song, *Baile*, the dance, and *Guitarra*, guitar playing. Flamenco was affected by many different cultures and civilizations during its developmental stages. There is also a Muslim influence on flamenco because Muslims lived in Spain for some time.

The first time Flamenco is reported in literature is in 1774. It most probably started between 1765 and 1860. At that time Flamenco dance became the favorite of ballrooms. Early Flamenco was purely vocal, accompanied by rhythmical clapping of hands, *toque de palmas*. Guitar playing was introduced later.

During its *Golden Age* (1869-1910) Flamenco was practised in numerous music cafés. When flamenco dance arrived to its climax, it became a major attraction in *cafés cantantes*.

The time from 1910 to 1955 Flamenco singing is marked by the *ópera flamenca*, with an easier kind of music such as *fandangos* and *cantes de ida y vuelta*. The latter clearly showed South American influences. From 1915 on, Flamenco shows were organized and performed all over the world.

A sort of *Flamenco Renaissance* started in 1955. Outstanding dancers and soloists soon made their way out of small *tablaos* to the great theaters and concert houses. It was then that guitar players acquired a great fame, and their playing arrived to mastery.

Mass media have brought Flamenco to the world stage. You have not listened authentic Flamenco if you haven't been to a *juerga* with a small group of friends, at midnight somewhere in the South of Spain, when there is nothing around but the voice, the guitar and the dancer moving in the moonlight.

**Read the text and answer the following questions.**

1. What are *Cante*, *Baile*, and *Guitarra*?

---

2. What made flamenco known to the world?

---

Decide whether the following sentences are true or false

1.  It was muslims who created flamenco.
2.  Guitar has been a part of flamenco since its beginning.
3.  In its Golden Age, flamenco became very important for wedding ceremonies.
4.  The music in opera flamenco was not difficult to play.
5.  Flamenco spread to the world during its Golden Age.
6.  The best place to real flamenco music is a juerga.

Write what the following words or phrases mean

1. toque de palmas \_\_\_\_\_
2. fandangos \_\_\_\_\_
3. juerga \_\_\_\_\_

### 8. Headaches

A headache is a pain that **occurs** in the head and upper neck region of the body. It can affect a small portion of the head, such as the eyes or temples, or it can affect the entire head. The pain may be sharp or dull. Headaches are very common, especially among people who are always on the rush. As there are so many types of headaches, determining what the cause of the pain is can be very difficult.

The most common kind of headache is the tension headache. This kind of headache can affect both sexes. It affects busy people most as it is brought on by stress. Almost everyone will suffer tension headache at some point in their lives. These headaches are most likely caused by muscle constriction.

Another type of headache is migraine headache. It has many potential causes. This kind of headache can occur when people take a sudden break after a long period of intense stress. Most often, when one starts to feel the **symptoms** of temple headache pain they will know a migraine is on its way.

The cluster headache is known to be the most terrible and painful of all headaches. Unlike migraines, the cause of cluster headache is not known. For some people there are obvious **triggers**. These can be either strong odors like perfumes or it can be drinking alcohol. This is especially true if a busy person is drinking too much alcohol after work. These headaches come up and then disappear very quickly, so using medication for treatment is not possible.

Those who drink a lot of coffee will eventually come to see the bad sides of their addiction to caffeine. If anyone tries to reduce their coffee intake, or miss drinking their favorite coffee for some part of the day, they can suffer a terrible caffeine withdrawal headache. Ironically, caffeine headache treatments are popular by using caffeine as a painkiller in many cases.

No matter what type or kind of headache you suffer from, there is always some type of **relief** available to you. So understand your condition well and search for the right type of treatment for your headache.

#### Answer the following questions

1. Why is it difficult to find out the cause of a headache?

---

2. Who suffer from headaches most?

---

3. Why are tension headaches common among busy people?

---

4. When do migraine headaches occur?
- 

5. Which headache is the most intense?
- 

6. Why is it difficult to use medication in cluster headaches?
- 

7. What is the advice given in the passage about headaches?
- 

**Decide whether the following sentences are true or false. Write T for true and write F for false**

1. \_\_\_ Headaches generally cause pain in the temples.
2. \_\_\_ Most headaches are caused by stress.
3. \_\_\_ Both men and women may suffer from tension headaches.
4. \_\_\_ Muscle constriction is one of the most common results of headaches.
5. \_\_\_ Drinking less coffee may reduce the symptoms of headaches.
6. \_\_\_ You may suffer from a headache when you stop taking caffeine.

**Write what the following word mean**

1. temple is \_\_\_\_\_
2. on its way \_\_\_\_\_
3. odor is \_\_\_\_\_

**Match the following words with their definitions. There is one EXTRA definition.**

1. occur (..)	a) to cause
2. symptom (..)	b) to take place, to come about, to happen
3. trigger (..)	c) something that reduces pain or distress
4. relief (..)	d) a sign or indication of the existence of something else
	e) difficult to find

### 9. The History of Computer Games

The exact year when the first computer game was played is a little hard to pin down. Many people think that it was "Adventure", a text game that appeared on large main-frame computers in the late 1970's. The game was pretty simple, consisting of commands such as "look at tree", or "move north". Little did the designers of this game know that it would be the proto-type of text-based adventure games for the future.

In 1977, games such as "Burgertime" and "Pac-Man" were available at home. Starting in the 1980s, computer game companies began forming one after the other. The newly formed companies produced more games in 1982. Microsoft was not very successful in game industry, which may explain why Microsoft didn't publish a game until just a few years ago. The video game industry matured in the 1990s. Major developments of the 1990s included the inclusion of music and motion picture to the games.

Mobile phones became video-gaming platforms when Nokia installed Snake onto its line of mobile phones in 1998. Soon major phone brands offered "time killer games" that could be played in short moments, such as waiting for a bus. Early mobile phone games were limited by the modest size of the phone screens that were all monochrome and the very limited amount of memory and processing power on phones as well as the battery.

The phenomenon of user-created modifications for games was one trend that began around the turn of the millennium. The most famous example is that of Counter-Strike. Released in 1999, it is still the most popular online game. Eventually, game designers realized the potential of modifications and custom content in general to enhance the value of their games, and so began to encourage its creation. This decade has seen innovation on both consoles and PCs, and an increasingly competitive market for portable game systems emerged.

**Read the text carefully and mark the following sentences as True or False**

1.  The exact date when the computer games started is not clearly known.
2.  The game called "adventure" was not easy to play.
3.  The designers of "adventure" wanted it to be the proto-type of text-based computer games.
4.  After the 1980s, a lot of game companies were opened.

Fill in the blanks in the following sentences

- 1) Music and sound to the games came \_\_\_\_\_.
- 2) Microsoft was not willing to produce games because \_\_\_\_\_.
- 3) Time killer games \_\_\_\_\_.
- 4) Early phone games were limited because \_\_\_\_\_, and \_\_\_\_\_.
- 5) The trend in games when the new millennium came was  
\_\_\_\_\_

Match the following words with their definitions. There is one EXTRA definition.

1. pin down ( )	a) accessible, usable
2. consist of ( )	b) full of
3. available ( )	c) made up of
4. proto-type ( )	d) to find out, to know something clearly
5. enhance ( )	e) entrance, invasion
	f) enjoyable
	g) to increase
	h) the first example of something

**VOCABULARY PROGRESS CHECK 3 (passages 7-9)**

**A. Match the following words from the passages 7-9 with their definitions.**

SET 1		SET 2	
1. affect ( )	a) real	1. occur ( )	a) whole
2. purely ( )	b) top point	2. portion ( )	b) feeling of happiness
3. climax ( )	c) the second, next	3. entire ( )	c) cure
4. acquire ( )	d) develop	4. treatment ( )	d) part
5. latter ( )	e) get	5. relief ( )	e) happen
6. authentic ( )	f) influence	6. pin down ( )	f) improve
7. mature ( )	g) only	7. enhance ( )	g) find, place

**B. Fill in the blanks with the following words from Exercise A.**

purely	treatment	acquire	authentic	mature	entire
affect	occur	enhance	relief	portion	latter

1. We went to an Italian restaurant in order to taste \_\_\_\_\_ Italian food.
2. I was surprised when I learned that they had decided to close the museum \_\_\_\_\_ because it cost too much to run.
3. For some lunar calendars, such as the Chinese calendar, the first day of a month is the day when an astronomical new moon \_\_\_\_\_.
4. He told me that going to college was a difficult experience, but he says that it helped him \_\_\_\_\_ considerably.

5. The unexpected acceleration in the progress of the disease has caused the doctors to change their ----- plan.
6. The short life span of research animals allows scientists to study them throughout the ----- life cycle.
7. North America occupies the northern ----- of the landmass generally referred to as the New World, the Western Hemisphere, or simply the Americas.
8. Migraine headaches ----- approximately one in eight adults.
9. China strongly emphasizes attracting foreign investment in projects that will ----- the nation's economic development.
10. After a long process of bargain, they were able to ----- the firm.
11. Geography has two sub-fields: human geography and physical geography. The former studies how space is created and managed by humans and the ----- examines the natural environment.
12. After the exam, all the students felt a sense of -----.

**10. Light**

Light is made of billions of tiny particles called photons. These photons travel from one place to another in waves. Visible light is the subset of photons that move at a wavelength that we can see. The ones that have the longest wavelength look red to us, and the ones that have the shortest wavelength look blue to us.

Most of the light on Earth comes from the Sun. The Sun shoots out billions of photons every second in all directions. When these photons get to the Earth, they first run into Earth's atmosphere. Some of the photons are absorbed by the atmosphere itself. This is a good thing for us, because too much ultraviolet light would kill all living things on the planet. Because blue light has the shortest wavelength, some of it is also absorbed by the atmosphere. That's why the sky looks blue. But when the light hits clouds, the clouds reflect all of the light down to Earth, so the clouds look white to us.

Most of the visible light does get through the atmosphere and comes down to the surface of the Earth. In addition, a lot of infrared light also gets through the atmosphere. This light has a longer wavelength, so we can't see it.

**Answer the following questions**

1. What is a photon?

---

2. What makes it possible for us to see light?

---

3. What creates different colors?

---

4. What is the main source of light?

---

5. What happens when photons go through the atmosphere?

---

**Decide whether the following statements are true or false**

1.  All colors come from different wavelengths of light.
2.  Some of the sunlight is deadly for humans.
3.  Clouds look white because they have a lot of photons.
4.  Human eye cannot see light that has long wavelength.

**11. The Hittites**

The Hittites ruled a great empire that stretched from Mesopotamia to Syria and Palestine. We don't know where they came from, and for a long time the language they spoke was **undecipherable**. In the end, it turns out that they were Indo-European, that is, they spoke a language from the Indo-European language family. Their **invasion** brought the end of the Old Babylonian empire in Mesopotamia. They adopted the ways of the **conquered**; after the conquest of Mesopotamia, the Hittites adopted the laws, religion, and the literature of the Old Babylonians, thus continuing the long heritage of Sumerian culture.

The Hebrew Scriptures have little to say about the Hittites, and the Egyptians **regarded them** as barbarians. In fact, from 1300-1200 BC, the Hittites waged a war against Egypt that drained both empires tragically. The Hittites themselves seem to have left few accounts of their history, so until this century no-one really knew their culture or the greatness of their political structure.

But the Hittites are perhaps one of the most **significant** peoples in Mesopotamian history. Their empire was so large because their **primary** activity was commerce. The Hittites conveyed Mesopotamian thought, law, political structure, economic structure, to the Mediterranean, from Egypt to Greece.

**Answer the following questions**

1. Which areas did the Hittites occupy?

---

2. Where do we get the information about their origin?

---

3. What happened when they came to Mesopotamia?

---

4. How did the Hittites continue the heritage of Sumerian culture?

---

5. Why is very little known about the Hittites?

---

**Circle the correct option**

1) Hittitian empire was so large because -----.

- (A) they liked conquering
- (B) they adopted law and religion
- (C) they traded a lot
- (D) they relied on science

2) "them" refers to -----

- (A) Hittities
- (B) Sumerians
- (C) scriptures
- (D) barbarians

**Match the words with their definitions**

1. undecipherable ( )	a) the most important
2. invasion ( )	b) to get the control of a place or a country by power
3. conquer ( )	c) to see, to view, to consider
4. regard ( )	d) important, remarkable
5. significant ( )	e) entering a place or country by force
6. primary ( )	f) incomprehensible, impossible to read

**12. The Spanish Flu**

The Spanish Flu started at the end of World War I and killed an estimated 50 million people. It killed more people in a year than AIDS did in 25 years.

Flu only kills those who are more **vulnerable** to disease, such as newborns, the old or sick. However, the Spanish Flu killed the young and healthy. Often it would disable its victims in hours; within a day, they would be dead, typically from extreme cases of pneumonia.

Despite its nickname, the Spanish Flu did not originate in Spain. Its true origins are unknown, but there are a few theories that virologists have **proposed**. Some believe it started in the United States and spread to Europe as America joined the war.

Regardless of where it started, eventually a fifth of the world population suffered the disease, with a global mortality rate estimated at 2.5% of the population.

Modernity is partly to **blame** for the quick spread of the disease. It passed throughout the world on trade routes and shipping lines. It hit Northern America, Europe, Asia, Africa and the South Pacific.

The Spanish Flu changed people's ways of life. Funerals were limited to 15 minutes in length. Hospitals became filled so quickly that there were not enough doctors, so medical students were forced out of school and into hospitals as nurses or interns. Of course, there was a grave shortage of coffins and gravediggers. Luckily, the Spanish Flu vanished before 1920.

**Answer the following questions**

1. Who does flu generally kill?

---

2. How long did it take the Spanish flu to kill people?

---

3. What is the size of the population that was affected by the Spanish flu?

---

4. What are the results of the Spanish flu?

- a. \_\_\_\_\_  
b. \_\_\_\_\_  
c. \_\_\_\_\_

5. How did the Spanish flu spread all over the world?

\_\_\_\_\_

**Decide whether the following sentences true or false**

1. \_\_\_ Spanish flu was different from regular flu because Spanish flu could kill everyone.
2. \_\_\_ The name Spanish flu shows that the epidemic started in Spain.

**Match the following words with their definitions**

1. vulnerable to ( )	a) to affect a lot of people
2. propose ( )	b) open to threat or danger, likely to get affected by illness
3. blame ( )	c) to put forth, to claim
	d) to say that somebody or something is responsible for something bad

**VOCABULARY PROGRESS CHECK 4 (passages 10-12)**

**A. Match the following words from the passages 10-12 with their definitions.**

SET 1		SET 2	
1. particle ( )	a) entering by power	1. regard ( )	a) the most important
2. visible ( )	b) without caring	2. account ( )	b) written report
3. absorb ( )	c) send back	3. primary ( )	c) serious
4. reflect ( )	d) take in	4. significant ( )	d) see, view
5. stretch ( )	e) small piece	5. vulnerable ( )	e) suggest, claim
6. invasion ( )	f) spread over	6. propose ( )	f) considerable
7. regardless of ( )	g) able to be seen	7. grave ( )	g) susceptible

**B. Fill in the blanks with the following words from Exercise A.**

absorb	stretch	regardless of	regard	primary	propose
reflect	visible	invasion	account	grave	vulnerable to

1. Muscle cramps cause a/n \_\_\_\_\_ or palpable hardening of the involved muscle.
2. Although they worked hard to reduce the seriousness, the situation still looks \_\_\_\_\_ in the region.
3. The ancient peoples of the Middle East insisted that all children, \_\_\_\_\_ class, be educated.
4. They were planning to initiate the \_\_\_\_\_ of the north of the country in Spring.

5. All raindrops ----- the sunlight in the same way, but it is only the light from some raindrops that reaches the observer's eye.
6. The course I took was very intensive, and I had a lot of information to ----- in a short time.
7. The Independent Group, founded in London in 1952, is ----- as the precursor to the pop art movement
8. The system of splitting clouds into two major categories was ----- by Luke Howard in 1802 in a presentation to the Askesian Society.
9. Since there are no ----- of how football originated, we do not know the exact origins of football.
10. Prior to industrialization in England, land was the ----- source of wealth.
11. The Andes is a mountain system of western South America ----- along the Pacific coast from Venezuela to Tierra del Fuego.
12. People who use web banking through a hand-held device are ----- identity theft via hackers and spyware.

**13. Wind Power**

Wind power is actually a form of solar power because wind is caused by heat from the sun. Solar radiation heats every part of the Earth's surface, but not evenly or at the same speed. Different surfaces—sand, water, stone and various types of soil—absorb, retain, reflect and release heat at different rates.

As a result, the air warms and cools at different rates. Hot air rises, reducing the atmospheric pressure near the Earth's surface, which draws in cooler air to replace it. That movement of air is what we call wind.

When air moves, causing wind, it has kinetic energy—the energy created whenever mass is in motion. With the right technology, the wind's kinetic energy can be captured and converted to other forms of energy such as electricity or mechanical power.

Wind power should be considered an important component of any long-term energy strategy, because wind power generation uses a natural and virtually inexhaustible source of power—the wind—to produce electricity.

And wind power is clean; it does not lead to pollution. That is an important difference between wind power and some other renewable energy sources, such as nuclear power, which produces a vast amount of hard-to-manage waste.

One obstacle to increasing worldwide use of wind power is that wind farms must be located on large tracts of land or along coastlines to capture the greatest wind movement.

Wind energy is considered preferable to many forms of energy because the cost of wind power is low due to technology improvements and better generation techniques.

**Answer the following questions**

- 1) What is the main source of wind?

---

- 2) Why does air warm and cool at different rates?

---

- 3) Why is wind power important?

---

- 4) What happens when hot air rises?

---

- 5) What is one problem in terms of wind power?

---

**Complete the following sentences according to the information in the text**

1. Kinetic energy is created when \_\_\_\_\_.
2. Today wind power is cheaper because \_\_\_\_\_.
3. Unlike other energy sources, wind power does not \_\_\_\_\_.
4. Wind power stations are effective when they are \_\_\_\_\_.
5. "it" (line 7) refers to \_\_\_\_\_.

**14. Utopia**

Utopia is a name for an ideal community or society. It is derived from the Greek words *eu* ("good") and *ou* ("no"), combined with the word *topos* ("place"). Thus it is both "a good place" and "no place." The term has been used to describe communities that attempted to create an ideal society, and fictional societies portrayed in literature. "Utopia" is sometimes used for an unrealistic ideal that is impossible to achieve, and has created other concepts, most prominently dystopia, which refers to a society that is the opposite of utopia. A dystopian society is one in which the conditions of life are miserable.

Modern definition of Utopia refers to an ideal place and existence in which social and economic conditions are ideal, a type of livable Eden free from conflict and filled with serenity. However, due to its nature, the term Utopia illustrates a **fictitious** place that does not or maybe cannot exist. Ideas that have stemmed from the desirable fantasy of Utopia are the delusional utopia, where happiness is found in the equal distribution of wealth and goods, thereby as some believe leading to universal happiness.

Using Utopia as a vehicle for criticizing social conditions, philosophers have sought to paint the picture of the ultimate "no place" by using words describing a place where people live freely in a world without conflict. Acknowledged Utopian philosophical works can be dated back to around 375 B.C., when Plato's *Republic* first spoke of ideal living. But, even beyond "ideal" living, Plato sought to describe a "perfect" society, free from the ills that **plagued** life as he saw it in the pre-Christian era. However after the birth of Christianity, the idea of heaven took on a different form as a place paralleled to an earthly heaven.

While many attempts have been made to create the "perfect" society in imagination and in reality, most philosophers acknowledge that an earthly Utopia is **unachievable**. This is because utopias are full of unrealistic hopes and insurmountable flaws.

**A. Match the words with their meanings. There is one EXTRA definition.**

1. fictitious (_)	a) perfect
2. plague (_)	b) to invade, to fill
3. unachievable (_)	c) unreal, made up
	d) something that is not likely to be gained

**B. Answer the following questions**

1. What are the two meanings of the word "utopia"?
  - a) \_\_\_\_\_
  - b) \_\_\_\_\_
2. What does the word utopia describe in the sense of "a good place"?  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. For what purpose did the philosophers use the Utopia concept?  
\_\_\_\_\_

**C. Complete the following sentences according to the text**

1. In a perfect society, there are no \_\_\_\_\_ or \_\_\_\_\_.
2. In the pre-Christian era, life \_\_\_\_\_.
3. The main causes of conflicts within or among societies are \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.

**D. Circle the correct option**

1. Which of the following is NOT true about utopia? (1<sup>st</sup> paragraph)
  - (A) One can hope for a silent and peaceful life in there.
  - (B) The conditions are good there.
  - (C) Utopia is actually like a paradise.
  - (D) Utopias can come real if we try hard.
2. Besides "a good place" and "no place", the definition of utopia also includes -----
  - (A) the way to reach the desired place.
  - (B) aims that can never be attained.
  - (C) conditions that provide people with chances to attain ideal living.
  - (D) societies that were able to create their own utopias.
3. We can infer from the second paragraph that -----
  - (A) global well-being can only be attained when everyone has the same amount of income.
  - (B) global well-being has been attained once or twice in the past.
  - (C) whatever form utopia has it has problems that are not easy to overcome.
  - (D) flaws are part of every society.

**15. Genghis Khan**

Genghis Khan's empire stretched from China to Hungary. And his leadership and organizational abilities were exceptional. The Mongols were illiterate herdsmen who dwelled on the grassy plains north of the Gobi Desert. Their population was below one million. Whenever food was scarce they would raid their neighboring tribes.

Genghis Khan was very ambitious. His methods were extremely innovative. While armies all over the world preferred heavy artillery and ammunition, Mongol horses were small, and their riders were lightly clad. Their main weapon was the bow and arrow. Genghis enraged the Kins when he stopped paying taxes. He then launched a rapid attack on the province of Hsi-Hsia. In 1215, Beijing, the capital of China, was conquered. Genghis Khan could have destroyed the entire Kin army but he chose to recruit most of them and assimilate them into his own army. He established a tax regime where the situation was reversed the Chinese were now paying the Mongols. Genghis Khan realized that his army would have to be better equipped if he wanted to take on Persia. One of his convoys was ambushed by a ruler of a country close to Persia. Genghis Khan was waiting for such an opportunity; he unleashed his forces in Central Asia. In the icy winter Genghis Khan's troops rode across the desert and invaded the city of Bukhara. As a result, the ruler abdicated his throne, his army surrendered and Samarkand fell.

Genghis Khan was the master of strategic tie-ups. He entered into a venture with the caliph of Baghdad. This gave him access to Afghanistan and Persia. His policy of adding to his army at every given opportunity ensured that it had more than 200,000 highly skilled warriors. He decided to leverage his military might and extend his empire. A horde of 40,000 Mongol horsemen pushed through Azerbaijan and Armenia. They defeated Georgia. After his military conquests guaranteed him a place in the world, he began to concentrate on administrative issues. He realized that religion could be one of the reasons to cause cracks in his system. He declared freedom of religion throughout his empire. Troops were issued strict guidelines as to their behavior in public. It was not long before he was at war again; the Chinese were refusing to pay tax. He decided that any sign of rebellion had to be quelled immediately. In 1227, while leading the fighting against the North Chinese, Genghis Khan, it is said, fell off his horse and died. He was sixty-five years old.

**Mark the following statements as true or false**

1.  Mongols did not know how to read or write.
2.  Mongols were inclined to attack their neighbors when they ran out of food.

3. \_\_\_ After conquering China, Genghis Khan killed all the soldiers in Chinese army.
4. \_\_\_ Genghis Khan was not only influential in Asia but also in the Middle East.
5. \_\_\_ Genghis Khan used more of his wit rather than a compulsive attitude in his conquests.

**Fill in the blanks in the following sentences**

- 1) As we can understand from the second paragraph, Tatars were hard to \_\_\_\_\_.
- 2) Genghis Khan knew that in order to conquer Persia, his army \_\_\_\_\_.
- 3) Genghis Khan gained the chance to break in Afghanistan and Persia \_\_\_\_\_.

**Answer the following questions**

- 1) Why was Genghis Khan's army so big?

---

- 2) Why did Genghis Khan make religion free?

---

- 3) What did Genghis Khan do after he established that he was a good emperor?

---

**Match the following words with their definitions. There is one EXTRA definition.**

1) stretch (_)	a) to admit defeat
2) assimilate (_)	b) to make a country politically free
3) extend (_)	c) to reach out
4) invade (_)	d) to enter an area by force
5) surrender (_)	e) failure
6) crack (_)	f) to make bigger or larger
	g) to make a place member of the invading power

**VOCABULARY PROGRESS CHECK 5 (passages 13-15)**

**A. Match the following words from the passages 13-15 with their definitions.**

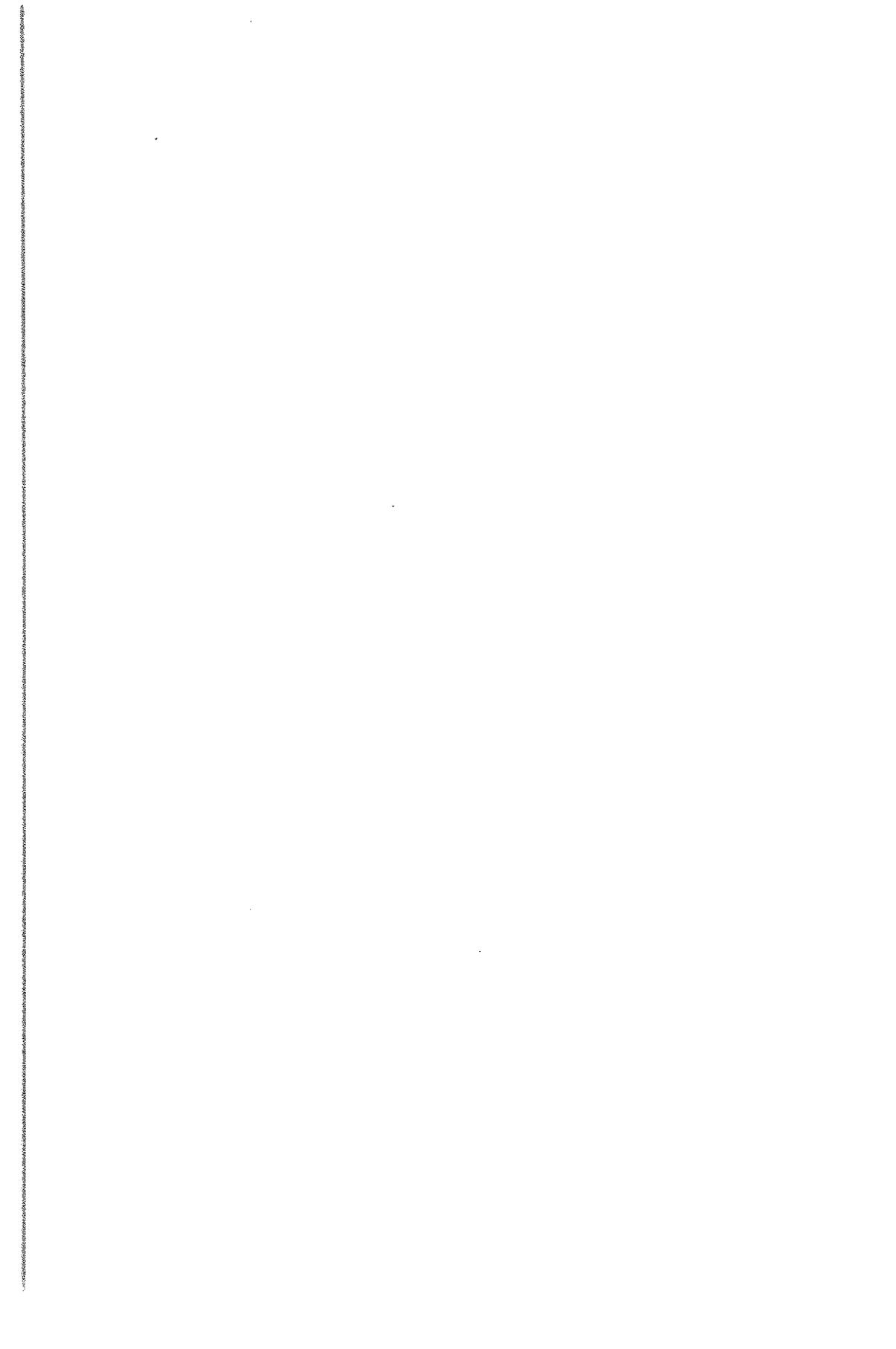
SET 1		SET 2	
1. invade ( )	a) huge	1. community ( )	a) mistake
2. surface ( )	b) start	2. attempt ( )	b) invented
3. retain ( )	c) speed	3. prominent ( )	c) not easy to find
4. rate ( )	d) keep	4. serenity ( )	d) society
5. convert ( )	e) hindrance	5. fictitious ( )	e) be caused by
6. component ( )	f) enter by force	6. stem from ( )	f) try
7. obstacle ( )	g) part	7. flaw ( )	g) important
8. vast ( )	h) outer part	8. scarce ( )	h) enlarge
9. launch ( )	i) change into	9. extend ( )	i) peacefulness

**B. Fill in the blanks with the following words from Exercise A.**

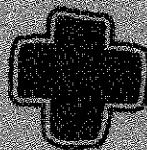
retain	rate	vast	launch	fictitious	scarce
invade	component	convert	community	stem from	extend

- She has a good memory and she can \_\_\_\_\_ what is said in the lesson.
- Their disagreement must have \_\_\_\_\_ a misunderstanding because I know that they would not quarrel under normal conditions.
- The company has recently \_\_\_\_\_ the Fairwater Initiative to promote responsible water management in the private sector.
- Today, what is known about the ancient history of Puerto Rico comes from \_\_\_\_\_ archaeological findings and early Spanish scholarly accounts.

5. When cultures began to \_\_\_\_\_ their knowledge beyond the basic skills of communicating, trading, gathering food, religious practices, and so forth, formal education eventually followed.
  
6. Education can be defined as the process in which children learn how to integrate into the social practices of the \_\_\_\_\_.
  
7. As air heats, elements precipitate out in a process called fractional distillation because different gaseous elements \_\_\_\_\_ to gas form at different temperatures.
  
8. At the 2001 census, 83 per cent of New Zealanders claimed to speak only one language, and the \_\_\_\_\_ majority of them were English speakers.
  
9. The language teaching certificate program offered here has two main \_\_\_\_\_; the first one is linguistics and the second one is language teaching skills.
  
10. During the Second World War, the island was \_\_\_\_\_ by the Axis powers.
  
11. The Turkish lira declined in value at an alarming \_\_\_\_\_ in comparison to other chief currencies during the 1970s.
  
12. The warning at the beginning of the movie stated that characters in this film were entirely \_\_\_\_\_.

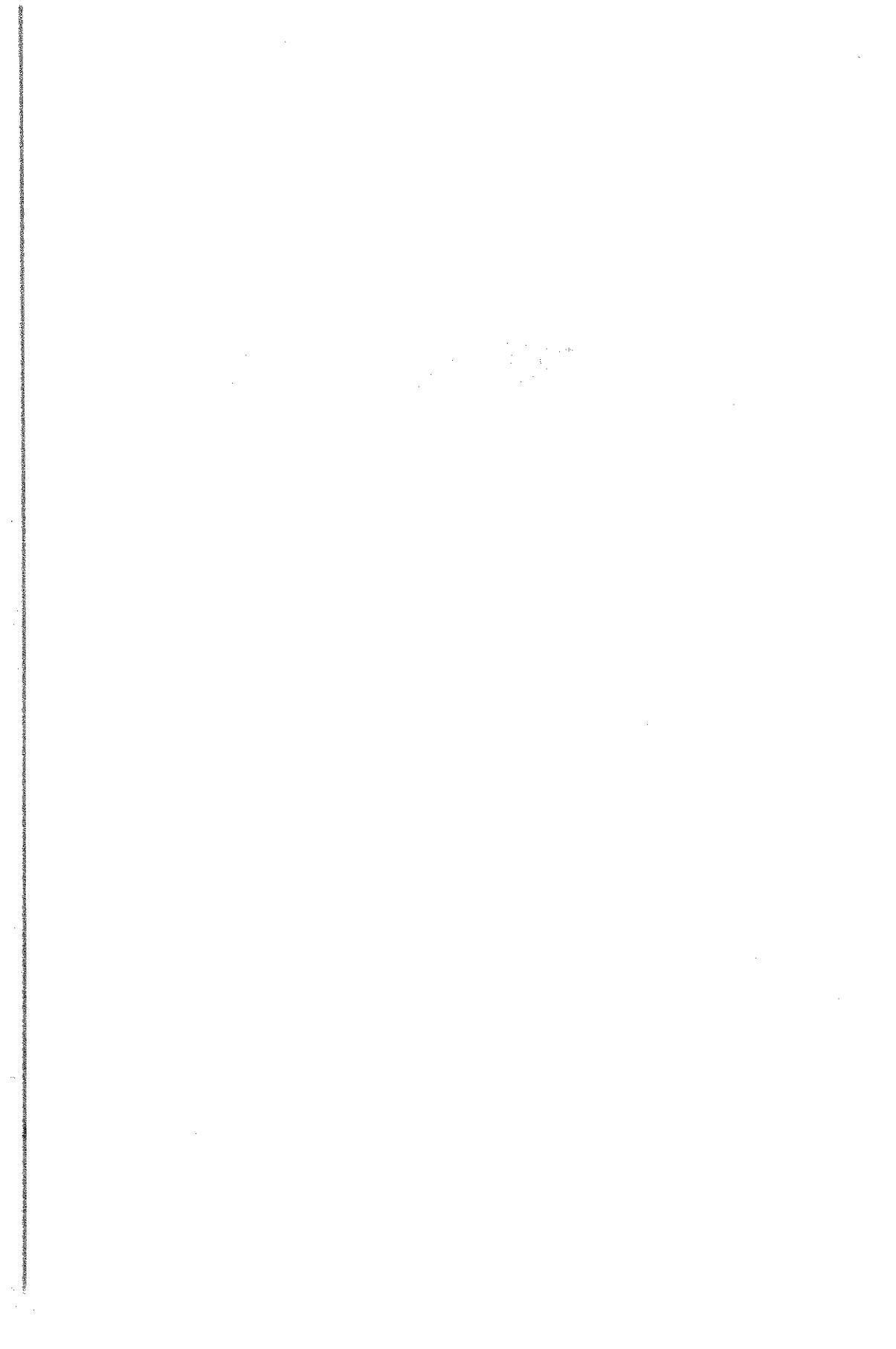


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**1. Great Pyramid of Khufu**

The great pyramid of Khufu was built by King Khufu around 2560 BC. Khufu is the second Pharaoh of the fourth dynasty of rulers in Egypt. He was also known as "Cheops". The Great Pyramid of Khufu is the only pyramid in the list of Seven Wonders of the World.

It is believed that it was built in more than 20 years. When it was built its height was around 146 m. But now it is only 137 m. This was one of the tallest structures in the world until the 19th century. It is among the Seven Wonders of the World because of its size.

The top of the pyramid is missing and looks like it was never installed. The casings of the pyramids were removed by the Arabs during 14th century. Each side of the pyramid shows different directions; north, south, east and west.

**Glossary**

**Pharaoh:** firavun    **dynasty:** hanedan    **casing:** kaplama, koruyucu tabaka

**Circle the correct answer**

1. Which of the following is not one of the features of the Great Pyramid of Khufu?

- (A) It doesn't have its top point.
- (B) It was built for one of the rulers of Egypt.
- (C) It is the tallest thing in the world now.
- (D) It is the last pyramid built by Egyptians.

2. Why is the pyramid one of the Seven Wonders of the World?

- (A) Because it is the biggest of the pyramids.
- (B) Because it is covered with casings of stones.
- (C) Because it was built in a long time period.
- (D) Because it was the first pyramid built by Egyptians.

3. Which of the following is false?

- (A) Arabs restored some parts of the pyramid.
- (B) Cheops is the name given to King Khufu.
- (C) At first, the pyramid was taller.
- (D) The pyramid was finished in twenty years.

**Write what the following words refer to**

1. its (line 5) \_\_\_\_\_

2. it (line 19) \_\_\_\_\_

**2. Casablanca**

Casablanca is a movie that is based on the play "Everybody Wants to Go to Rick's". It was made in 1942. It still **captivates** audiences around the world. The setting of the movie is Casablanca, Morocco during the Second World War. Casablanca is the point to get to Spain and then to America, but refugees must obtain a fairly costly exit Visa to get onto the plane. In the middle of all this is Rick's cafe. Rick's former love Ilsa comes to Casablanca on her way to America and discovers Rick to be a **resident**there.

The love triangle between Ilsa, her husband Laszlo, and Rick keeps the viewer in **suspense** until the very last minutes of the movie. This movie **contains** all the factors that make a movie a classic. It has a top **cast**, a flawless script, and superb production techniques.

**Circle the correct option**

1. “captivate” in means -----  
(A) fascinate  
(B) change  
(C) increase  
(D) take by surprise
  
2. A “resident” is a person who -----  
(A) has a café  
(B) lives in a certain place  
(C) who falls in love  
(D) who tries to go from one place to another
  
3. When did Ilsa see Rick?  
(A) when she was looking for a place to stay  
(B) when she was in a café in America  
(C) when she was going to America  
(D) when she was in Spain

4. The phrase "keep in suspense" indicates that the movie Casablanca -----  
(A) lasts very long  
(B) is about a love story between three people  
(C) is a classical movie with its clever plot  
(D) is interesting from the beginning to the end
5. "cast" means -----  
(A) the events in a movie  
(B) the length of a movie  
(C) actors and actresses in a movie  
(D) the quality of production techniques
6. "there" (line 7) refers to -----  
(A) Casablanca  
(B) America  
(C) Rick's café  
(D) the middle
7. When the movie Casablanca was made, -----  
(A) the Second World War hadn't finished.  
(B) there were no classical movies.  
(C) a lot of people left Casablanca.  
(D) not many people could go to the cinema.

**3. Jupiter**

Jupiter is the third brightest object in the sky after the moon and Venus. It is twice as big as the combination of all other planets. It has the fastest rotation of any planet in the solar system. The rapid rotation has altered Jupiter's shape.

Jupiter's atmosphere consists of a series of ever-changing atmospheric bands and the Great Red Spot. It is mostly made up of molecular hydrogen and helium. There are also small amounts of atmospheric methane, ammonia, and water vapor. There is a lot of hydrogen in Jupiter's atmosphere due to its strong gravity.

Jupiter has many weather patterns. The Great Red Spot is a good example because it is a continuously existing spot of wind like a terrestrial hurricane. These storms, most of which are much smaller than the Red Spot, are common on Jupiter.

**Circle the correct option**

1. Which of the following is true about Jupiter?
  - (A) Jupiter is bigger than all other planets.
  - (B) Jupiter is the brightest planet in the solar system.
  - (C) Jupiter has got two satellites.
  - (D) Jupiter's rotation speed is the second after Venus.
  
2. Jupiter's shape change because -----
  - (A) it is far from the sun.
  - (B) it has got a dense core.
  - (C) it is a very big planet.
  - (D) it turns very fast.
  
3. The atmospheric bands of Jupiter -----
  - (A) do not stay the same.
  - (B) contain a lot of water.
  - (C) are made up of molecular hydrogen.
  - (D) make the weather changeable in Jupiter.
  
4. What is the Great Red Spot?
  - (A) It is one of the moons of Jupiter.
  - (B) It is the one of the belts around Jupiter.
  - (C) It is part of Jupiter that contains a variety of gases.
  - (D) It is a combination of methane and other gases.
  
5. In The Great Red Spot, -----
  - (A) there is a lot of hydrogen.
  - (B) the weather pattern does not change.
  - (C) the gravity is too strong.
  - (D) the weather is always rainy.

**4. Oases**

In geography, an **oasis** is an isolated area of vegetation in a desert. There is a spring or similar water source around it. Oases also provide habitat for animals and humans if the area is big enough.

The location of oases has been of critical importance for trade and transportation routes in desert areas. Caravans must travel via oases so that supplies of water and food can be **refilled**. So, political or military control of an oasis means controlling trade on a route. For example, the oases of Awjila, Ghadames and Kufra, in modern-day Libya, have been vital to both North-South and East-West trade in the Sahara desert.

Oases are formed from underground rivers, where water can reach the surface naturally by pressure or by manmade wells. Short thunderstorms provide underground water to sustain natural oases, such as the Tuat. Underground rocks or stones may trap water and retain it in pockets and form oases.

**Circle the correct option**

1. Which of the following is true?
  - (A) Oases become bigger in the spring.
  - (B) Oases may provide accommodation for people.
  - (C) Oases in deserts are bigger than the ones in other areas.
  - (D) Oases are located near green areas in a desert.
2. "refill" means -----
  - (A) to renew or to supply again
  - (B) to come to the end
  - (C) to reach the desired point
  - (D) to trade in many places
3. The oases of Awjila, Ghadames and Kufra, situated in modern-day Libya -----
  - (A) were important for the trade in many directions.
  - (B) were too small and contained little water for use.
  - (C) were formed as a result of the wells dug by humans.
  - (D) were not important politically, they only provided water for people.
4. Man-made wells -----
  - (A) are generally dug near oases.
  - (B) may cause the formation of oases.
  - (C) contain more water than oases.
  - (D) keep a lot of water and cause oases to dry.

**5. The temple of Artemis**

The temple of Artemis is known as one of the Seven Wonders of the ancient world. It was built in the areas of Ephesus on a flat area which has over the centuries turned into a swamp. Today one can only see the ruins of the foundations of this marvelous construction of the Hellenistic Age, entirely made of marble and full of sculptured columns' capitals and shafts. The most beautiful part of this temple is exhibited in the London British Museum.

The temple served as both a marketplace and a religious institution. For years, it was visited by merchants, tourists, artisans, and kings who paid homage to the goddess. Recent archeological excavations at the site revealed gifts from pilgrims including statuettes of Artemis made of gold and ivory... earrings, bracelets, and necklaces... artifacts from as far as Persia and India.

**Circle the correct option**

1. What happened to the area where the temple was constructed?  
(A) It was taken by the government.  
(B) It was taken to the list of Seven Wonders of the World.  
(C) It was found to be fertile and the temple was pulled down.  
(D) It was flooded by water and became muddy.
  
2. What is the author's opinion about the Temple?  
(A) He thinks that it was built in the wrong place.  
(B) He thinks that it is a fascinating site.  
(C) He thinks that it must be rebuilt.  
(D) He thinks that the sculpted parts are not good.
  
3. What is the current situation of the temple of Artemis?  
(A) It has been destroyed.  
(B) It has been moved to a museum in London.  
(C) Some of its parts are still in good condition.  
(D) The marble parts have been destroyed.
  
4. What was the temple used for?  
(A) It was used as a giant library.  
(B) It was used as a house for kings.  
(C) It was used to welcome tourists.  
(D) It was used to sell goods and to pray.
  
5. What was found in recent excavations at the temple?  
(A) presents that were in the shape of the temple  
(B) the ruins that were once thought to be hard to find  
(C) a lot of statuettes that belong to the kings of the time  
(D) stuff that pilgrims used when they were travelling

**MULTIPLE CHOICE SECTION****VOCABULARY PROGRESS CHECK 6 (passages 1-5)**

**A. Match the following words from the passages 1-5 with their definitions.**

SET 1		SET 2	
1. remove ( )	a) hold attention	1. alter ( )	a) respect
2. captivate ( )	b) wonderful	2. terrestrial ( )	b) keep, continue
3. obtain ( )	c) inhabitant	3. isolated ( )	c) change
4. resident ( )	d) move away	4. habitat ( )	d) tool, craft
5. suspense ( )	e) display	5. vital ( )	e) natural environment
6. rotation ( )	f) get, collect	6. sustain ( )	f) separate
7. marvelous ( )	g) circular movement	7. homage ( )	g) related to earth
8. exhibit ( )	h) excitement	8. artifact ( )	h) very important

**B. Fill in the blanks with the following words from Exercise A.**

resident	obtain	alter	vital	sustain
captivate	exhibit	suspense	terrestrial	artifact

1. In the play, the excellent acting of the main character \_\_\_\_\_ the audience.
2. Mobile phones and the Internet have \_\_\_\_\_ our lifestyles dramatically.
3. She kept him in \_\_\_\_\_ for several days before she said that she would marry him.

4. The local \_\_\_\_\_ were angry at the lack of parking spaces.
5. The local women are going to \_\_\_\_\_ their hand-made works.
6. For some time we know that the period between birth and five years is \_\_\_\_\_ in so many ways to children for both their future well being and their development.
7. Archaeology attempts to tell the story of past or lost cultures in part by close examination of the \_\_\_\_\_ they produced.
8. The scientists continued the experiments until they \_\_\_\_\_ the results that they wanted.
9. \_\_\_\_\_ animals are animals that live predominantly or entirely on land, as compared with aquatic animals, which live predominantly or entirely in the water
10. He seems to find it difficult to \_\_\_\_\_ relationships with women.

**6. How Big Is The Universe?**

Throughout history, humans have used a variety of techniques and methods to answer the questions 'How far?' and 'How big is the universe?' Generations of explorers have looked deeper and deeper into the vast expanse of the universe. And the journey continues today, as new methods are used, and new discoveries are made.

It was Edmund Halley who three centuries ago found a way to measure the distance to the Sun and to the planet Venus. He knew that the planet Venus would very rarely, every 121 years, pass directly between the Earth and the Sun. The apparent position of the planet, relative to the disk of the Sun behind it, is shifted depending on where you are on Earth. And how different that shift is depends on the distance from both Venus and the Sun to the Earth. This rare event, the transit of Venus, occurred again quite recently, June 8, 2004.

**Circle the correct option**

1. People have always wanted to know \_\_\_\_\_  
(A) the hugeness of the universe.  
(B) whether it is possible to find the end of the universe.  
(C) how different discoveries were made.  
(D) why the universe was so huge and endless.
  
2. In the text, "the journey" is used to show that -----  
(A) people apply new methods in space exploration.  
(B) space travel is going to become very common.  
(C) distances in the universe cannot be measured.  
(D) exploring the universe continues.
  
3. What did Edmund Halley do?  
(A) He claimed that Venus would get closer to the sun.  
(B) He discovered a method to find the distance between the sun and Venus.  
(C) He calculated the distance between different planets of the solar system.  
(D) He claimed that the distance between the sun and Venus was immense.

4. What happened on June, 2004?
- (A) The distance between Venus and the Sun was calculated.
  - (B) Venus passed between the sun and the moon.
  - (C) The sun came closer to Venus.
  - (D) A lunar eclipse occurred.
5. "it" refers to -----
- (A) The sun
  - (B) The earth
  - (C) The disk
  - (D) Venus

**Match the following words with their meanings**

1. a variety of (..)	a) important
2. fundamental (..)	b) 100 years
3. century (..)	c) once in a long time
4. measure (..)	d) different
5. rarely (..)	e) to calculate, to find out

**7. Identical Twins: How Similar Are They?**

Although identical twins may look the same to the human eye, new research has discovered that identical twins are in fact not 100 percent genetically identical. Writing in the American Journal of Human Genetics, an international team of US and European researchers found that when it comes to their genetics there are in fact tiny differences and that they are common in the population.

Until now, researchers have largely assumed that identical twins are genetically identical, reasoning that any difference between them was due to environmental factors.

In a new study, researchers analyzed 19 pairs of identical twins. Although they did possess nearly identical genomes, closer study revealed differences in DNA. Such variations could explain why one identical twin can suffer from a disorder while the other remains healthy.

**Circle the correct option**

1. We learn from the first paragraph that -----
  - (A) there are important differences between identical twins.
  - (B) differences in identical twins are widespread.
  - (C) human eye can in fact see the differences between identical twins.
  - (D) the number of identical twins are relatively high.
  
2. In the past, researchers -----
  - (A) thought that variations in twins were not by birth.
  - (B) could not research identical twins.
  - (C) found a lot of differences between identical twins.
  - (D) already knew that identical twins have different fingerprints.
  
3. Identical twins may not always suffer from the same illnesses because -----
  - (A) they have different life conditions.
  - (B) their genomes are not sensitive.
  - (C) they are easily influenced by the environment.
  - (D) there are differences in their DNAs.

**8. Mammals**

Mammals are warm-blooded vertebrates that appeared in the Jurassic Period about 175 million years ago. For over a hundred million years, mammals were small and not very diverse, but with the extinction of dinosaurs 65 million years ago, mammals grew in size and diversified. Common mammals include bats, dogs, bears, cats, sheep, and humans. Most mammals are **terrestrial**, and there are only a few examples of them which live in water, such as whales and dolphins.

Mammals are characterized by sweat glands, including variants that produce milk, hair all over their body, and a neocortex, a part of the brain that gives them superior intelligence. The success of mammals over reptiles and other animal groups in the last 65 million years has been a classic example of brain triumphing over physical power.

Mammals care for their young after birth, unlike many other species. To assist this, female mammals produce milk. Being warm-blooded, mammals are capable of traveling through and hunting in areas where reptiles and large insects cannot. Mammals stay warm by using hair as insulation, which can be quite thick in some species. Mammals tend to have a more complex social structure than many other organisms, with complex dominance hierarchies. Often, mammals live in groups led by a male.

**Circle the correct option**

1. Mammals became bigger -----  
(A) because their dietary habits changed greatly.  
(B) after the death of dinosaurs.  
(C) after the climatic changes in the Jurassic period.  
(D) because they evolved from reptiles.
  
2. "terrestrial" means -----  
(A) living in land  
(B) living in water  
(C) living in groups  
(D) living for a long time
  
3. What gives mammals the mental power?  
(A) their hair  
(B) neocortex  
(C) sweat glands  
(D) their physical power

4. In the last 65 million years, mammals did better than other animal groups, what does this indicate?
- (A) It shows that mental power is more important than body power.
  - (B) It shows that mammals are better hunters than other animal groups.
  - (C) It indicates that the sweat glands mammals have provided them an advantage.
  - (D) It shows that the neocortex in their brains is very powerful
5. What is one of the differences between mammals and other species?
- (A) In mammal family, it is the male that produce milk.
  - (B) Mammals have bigger bodies compared to other species.
  - (C) Mammals look after their babies for a long time.
  - (D) Mammals do not feed their babies on milk.
6. Mammals use their hair in order to -----
- (A) frighten their enemies.
  - (B) keep themselves hot.
  - (C) protect their babies.
  - (D) hunt insects.

**9. Harry Potter and the Deathly Hallows**

*Harry Potter and the Deathly Hallows* is the seventh and final of the *Harry Potter* novels written by British author J. K. Rowling. The book was released on 21 July 2007, ending the series that began in 1997 with the publication of *Harry Potter and the Philosopher's Stone*. This book chronicles the events directly following *Harry Potter and the Half-Blood Prince* (2005), and leads to the long-awaited final confrontation between Harry Potter and Lord Voldemort.

Several awards were given to the novel, including the 2008 Colorado Blue Spruce Book Award, and it was listed as a "Best Book for Young Adults" by the American Library Association. Reception to the book was generally positive, although some reviewers found the characters to be repetitive or unchanging. A two-part film based on the novel is in the works, with part one's release date in November 2010.

**Circle the correct option**

1. *Harry Potter and the Deathly Hallows* -----  
(A) is the last book of a series.  
(B) was the best book written by Rowling.  
(C) was first written in 1997.  
(D) is about Harry Potter novels.
  
2. *Harry Potter and the Philosopher's Stone* ----  
(A) was the first book of the series.  
(B) was the first book to talk about Harry Potter's coming face to face with Voldemort.  
(C) is a continuation of the first two series of Harry Potter.  
(D) gives a summary of the other Harry Potter books.
  
3. In *Harry Potter and the Deathly Hallows* , \_\_\_\_\_  
(A) Harry Potter and Lord Voldemort face each other.  
(B) Harry Potter and Lord Voldemort come to an agreement.  
(C) Harry Potter and Lord Voldemort fell apart.  
(D) Harry Potter and Lord Voldemort stop fighting.

4. Harry Potter and the Deathly Hallows received several awards, but -----

- (A) it was found to be including too many details on characters.
- (B) it was not liked as much as the previous books.
- (C) some thought that it had the same theme and characters.
- (D) some reviewers thought that it could not be filmed.

5. "release" means -----

- (A) to write a book on fantastic characters
- (B) to make a publication available for sale
- (C) to publish a lot of books
- (D) to become a best-seller

6. "chronicles" means -----

- (A) shows
- (B) publishes
- (C) lists
- (D) leads

**10. Ice Hotels**

An ice hotel is a **temporary** hotel made up of snow and ice. They are promoted by their sponsors and have special features for travelers who are interested in novelties and unusual environments. Their lobbies are often filled with ice sculptures.

Ice hotels are oversized, extravagant igloos. But inside, ice hotels glitter with elaborate ice furniture, ice bars and even ice glasses. Colorful lighting makes the structures look like magical snow castles.

The hotels are built near rivers where workers can draw water, freeze it into ice and cut the ice into large blocks before trucking it into place. Extensive, large-capacity ice hotels take about five to six weeks to build. But when spring comes, all the hard work melts away, and the hotels must wait until winter to rebuild up next winter.

**Circle the correct option**

1. Ice hotels are for people who -----
  - (A) have special characteristics.
  - (B) are interested in sculptures.
  - (C) want a difference in their holidays.
  - (D) don't want to spend much money on holiday.
  
2. Which of the following is false about ice hotels?
  - (A) They are big igloos.
  - (B) They have elaborate ice furniture.
  - (C) They are built near lakes.
  - (D) They are a growing trend in destination hotels.
  
3. "their" refers to -----
  - (A) travelers'
  - (B) ice hotels'
  - (C) sponsors'
  - (D) features'

4. As we can understand from the first paragraph, an ice hotel is a hotel which -----
- a) has sculptor museums inside.
  - b) is luxurious and decorated with sculptures.
  - c) is constructed in some parts of the year.
  - d) changes its concept from time to time.
5. "it" refers to -----
- (A) river
  - (B) water
  - (C) ice
  - (D) block
6. Inside the hotels, -----
- (A) it is unbearably cold.
  - (B) almost everything is made of ice.
  - (C) dim lights are used to make ice-hotels peaceful.
  - (D) it is not as enjoyable as you might think.
7. What happens in spring?
- (A) Ice hotels fade away.
  - (B) Some parts of ice hotels are pulled down.
  - (C) Workers start building ice hotels.
  - (D) More tourists come to ice hotels.
8. "temporary" means -----
- (A) something that happens for a short time.
  - (B) something that is made of ice.
  - (C) something that is used to stay in.
  - (D) something that helps people construct buildings.

**VOCABULARY PROGRESS CHECK 7 (passages 6-10)**

**A. Match the following words from the passages 6-10 with their definitions.**

SET 1		SET 2	
1. elaborate ( )	a) the same	1. possess ( )	a) help
2. shift ( )	b) very small	2. variation ( )	b) cause
3. identical ( )	c) accept, presume	3. diverse ( )	c) have
4. tiny ( )	d) think or argue	4. assist ( )	d) likely to behave
5. assume ( )	e) make public	5. tend to ( )	e) vast, huge
6. reason ( )	f) typical quality	6. capable ( )	f) able
7. release ( )	g) detailed	7. extensive ( )	g) difference
8. feature ( )	h) change	8. lead to ( )	h) different

**B. Fill in the blanks with the following words from Exercise A. There is one EXTRA word.**

identical	release	assist	feature	elaborate	lead to
assume	variation	tend to	extensive	shift	possess

1. Society's attitudes towards women have \_\_\_\_\_ enormously over the last century.
2. Most children \_\_\_\_\_ prefer sweets to meat
3. Although both parties are very close to each other, their views are not \_\_\_\_\_.

4. All humans ----- specific kinds of muscle fibers, each of which is distributed relatively evenly throughout the muscles of the body according to the genetic makeup of the individual.
5. Today, mobile phones come with a huge number of -----.
6. While there is considerable ----- in reforms being introduced in France, Germany, Sweden and the UK, it is possible to identify a number of common trends.
7. It is widely ----- that architectural success was the product of a process of trial and error.
8. ----- opportunities for participation in many recreational sports activities exist in big cities.
9. In language classes, computers and the Internet connection ----- teachers in their teaching practices.
10. The Globe Theatre was constructed in 1599 and it was the most ----- and attractive theatre built at that time.
11. Overeating and lack of exercise can ----- serious health problems in later life.

**11. James Joyce and his Works**

James Joyce was born into a well-off Catholic family in Dublin which suffered numerous setbacks and *slid into poverty*. He studied literature at University College Dublin. Joyce made his first visit to Paris in 1902 to be part of the growing artist movement in Montparnasse and Montmartre at the time. He left the city in 1904 to return to Ireland as his mother was dying.

His Irish experiences are essential to his writings, and provide all of the settings for his fiction stories and much of **their** subject matter. The early volume of short stories, *Dubliners*, is an analysis of the of Dublin society. *A Portrait of the Artist as a Young Man*, largely autobiographical, shows the process of attaining maturity and self-consciousness by a young gifted man. The main character is Stephen Dedalus, Joyce's representation of himself. In *Ulysses*, Joyce uses stream of consciousness, parody, jokes, and every other literary techniques to present his characters. The action of the novel takes place in a single day, June 16, 1904. In *Finnegans Wake*, Joyce employed a different method. It is called stream of consciousness. *Finnegans Wake* is written in a peculiar and obscure language and it is not similar to the novels that were written at that time.

**Circle the correct option**

1. What does “slid into poverty” mean?  
(A) changed its religion  
(B) moved to a different place  
(C) was interested in literature  
(D) became poor
  
2. Why did James Joyce go to Paris?  
(A) Because he wanted to write about the artist movement in Paris.  
(B) Because he wanted to join other artists in Paris.  
(C) Because his mother was on the point of death.  
(D) Because he was called by the artists in Paris.
  
3. In *Dubliners*, James Joyce -----  
(A) wrote about his experiences in Dublin.  
(B) criticized the lifestyle of Dubliners.  
(C) examined the life of Dubliners.  
(D) wrote about the soul of Dublin.

4. In *A Portrait of the Artist as a Young Man*, James Joyce -----  
(A) mostly wrote about himself.  
(B) explains what self-consciousness is.  
(C) shows how young gifted men become successful.  
(D) uses only one character.
5. In *Ulysses*, James Joyce -----  
(A) used a very literary language.  
(B) used different methods to show the characters.  
(C) gave detailed descriptions of the characters.  
(D) mostly wrote about his past experiences.
6. Which of the following is true about *Finnegans Wake*?  
(A) Its style is unusual.  
(B) It covers the life story of James.  
(C) It is written in a different language.  
(D) It explains stream of consciousness.
7. Which of the following is false about the text?  
(A) James Joyce wrote about his own life in one of his books.  
(B) Most of James Joyce's stories are taken from his life in Ireland.  
(C) When writing Dubliners, James Joyce didn't employ literary techniques.  
(D) James Joyce used a lot of different techniques when writing his books.
8. What does "their" refer to?  
(A) fiction stories'  
(B) settings'  
(C) Dubliners'  
(D) experiences'

**Write what the following words or phrases mean**

1. stream of consciousness, parody, jokes are \_\_\_\_\_
2. employ means \_\_\_\_\_

## 12. Hieronymus Bosch

Hieronymus Bosch was a Dutch painter of the 15th and 16th centuries. He is famous for his portrayals of Hell and human sin. His paintings are bizarre, detailed, and widely considered a precursor of surrealism. The symbolism in his work has captivated and puzzled people for centuries. Not much is known about Bosch's life, as he did not keep a diary. A self-portrait painted near the end of his life suggests that he died in his 60s, so his birth has been estimated as 1450.

The great majority of Bosch's paintings were religious or allegorical in nature. They often focused on human frailty. His most famous work, *The Garden of Earthly Delights*, shows the creation of the world when closed and Hell when opened.

*The Garden of Earthly Delights* is full of Bosch's surreal imagery. Art critics have never come to a consensus over the interpretation of the center panel, which shows figures in a fantastic setting. It is not known whether the center panel is intended as a warning against frivolity or as a Utopia that humanity either lost or will gain in the future.

### Glossary

surrealism: gerçeküstücülük, sürealizm

allegorical: bir düşünce veya fikrin daha kolay anlaşılması sağlayan sanat eseri

frailty: zayıflık, zaaf

frivolity: uçarlık, saçmalık

### Circle the correct option

1. Which of the following is false about Bosch's paintings?
  - (A) They included a lot of details.
  - (B) They were not the same as other paintings.
  - (C) They started a new movement.
  - (D) They showed the 15<sup>th</sup> and 16<sup>th</sup> centuries.
  
2. Why is little known about the life of Hieronymus Bosch?
  - (A) He did not have any written records about his life.
  - (B) He lived far from people and did not like going into people.
  - (C) He was not liked by the people.
  - (D) He spent most of his time painting.

3. The information about the death of Hieronymus Bosch comes from -----

- (A) his diaries
- (B) the critics
- (C) other artists
- (D) one of his paintings

4. What is the most important thing about The Garden of Earthly Delights?

- (A) It is the last painting of the artist.
- (B) It has two sides and two different views.
- (C) It reflects the time period of the artist.
- (D) It clearly shows that the artist was a surrealist.

5. Which of the following is true about the Garden of Earthly Delights?

- (A) It is not known what the middle part shows.
- (B) It was painted as a reaction to the utopist nature of humanity.
- (C) It is the most expensive painting ever.
- (D) Its central panel is the most detailed work of all times.

**13. Marketing on Facebook**

Today, Face book is one of world's most popular websites, with over 47 million users and 200,000 new users joining every day. It accounts for about one percent of all worldwide internet traffic. And that **gigantic** growth has attracted the attention of companies looking for new ways of promoting themselves.

And those that have already recognized the potential **benefits** of using social networking sites as a marketing tool find it difficult to revert to the traditional ways. Executive Director of Brand Marketing Communication at the company believes that if companies fail to recognize the importance of using social networking sites **they** would be bumped out of the market very soon. But he warns that using social networking sites can be a **double edged sword**. 'They can either work for you or against you.' He pointed to the Royal Bank of Canada, which set up a Facebook group to get feedback about student loans from those taking them. 'This was one of the best practice cases where they actually got the students involved,' said Bone.

**Circle the correct option**

1. Which of the following is not one result of the huge growth of Facebook?
  - (A) It started to endanger the internet traffic.
  - (B) It made it hard to go back to previous marketing methods.
  - (C) It has become a favorite marketing tool for most companies.
  - (D) It has created new opportunities for marketing.
  
2. According to Executive Director of Brand Marketing Communication---
  - (A) Facebook has potential dangers, so it must be used carefully.
  - (B) social networking sites are becoming indispensable in advertising.
  - (C) advertising facilities of Facebook are far better than the traditional ones.
  - (D) a lot of money and time is being invested on Facebook advertising.
  
3. What does the phrase "double edged sword" mean?
  - (A) Social network sites can be both beneficial and harmful.
  - (B) It is difficult to market through social network sites.
  - (C) Companies should abandon traditional marketing tools.
  - (D) Those who use social networking sites must be warned.

4. What did the Royal Bank of Canada do?
- (A) It asked the ideas of loan-takers on Facebook.  
(B) It warned their customers through Facebook.  
(C) It gave loans to those who used Facebook.  
(D) It stated on Facebook that they were the best bank.
5. The passage is mainly about -----
- (A) the harms of Facebook and other social networking sites  
(B) how social networking sites developed  
(C) using social networking sites in marketing  
(D) what marketing is in general
6. The word “**gigantic**” (line 3) means -----
- (A) huge  
(B) slow  
(C) better  
(D) popular
7. The word “**benefit**” (line 5) means -----
- (A) duration  
(B) network  
(C) growth  
(D) advantage

**14. Manic Depression**

Manic depression is a condition that affects how people think, feel, and act. It happens to about 1% of the population, both equally in men and women. When the person is going through a manic episode he or she has lots of energy, and talks fast. Also, their thoughts change quickly. During this time, the person feels normal and they are not aware that their behaviors may not be normal.

Manic depression is a **recurrent illness**, so a person usually has more than one episode. These episodes can last from weeks to months. They occur every time and have no certain patterns. Sometimes a stressful life event can trigger an episode, and sometimes they just happen. If a person has more than four episodes a year, they are known as rapid cycles. This is more common in women.

There is no exact reason for what causes manic depression, but some doctors say that it may be from imbalances of certain kinds of brain chemicals. Heredity also has a little part to do with it. Manic depression is a serious illness but it can be treated, so the person can get back to a healthy lifestyle, which they lost during the illness.

**Circle the correct option**

1. Manic depressive people -----  
(A) spend most of their energy rejecting the idea that they are ill.  
(B) are not willing to talk to other people about their illnesses.  
(C) may not realize that their actions are different from others.  
(D) think that they speak unconsciously.
  
2. A manic episode is -----  
(A) the frequency of depressive events.  
(B) the time when the patient is actually hit by the illness.  
(C) the time period that follows a manic depressive event.  
(D) the time period when people cannot feel that their actions are not normal.
  
3. "a recurrent illness" (line 6) indicates that the illness -----  
(A) is fatal.  
(B) is one that has not been seen before.  
(C) occurs time after time.  
(D) has a different pattern.

4. Rapid cycles occur -----
- (A) when a person has more than four episodes in one year.
  - (B) when an episode lasts more than a month.
  - (C) when a person suffers from manic depression for a long time.
  - (D) when a person suffers from manic depression due to stress.
5. Which of the following is true for the last paragraph?
- (A) Manic depression may be triggered by anything.
  - (B) Some doctors see brain chemicals as the only cause of manic depression.
  - (C) Due to the seriousness of the illness, people cannot regain their old lives.
  - (D) Patients believe that they can never recover from the illness.
6. We learn from the last paragraph that -----
- (A) medication does not help people with manic depression.
  - (B) heredity does not seem to play a role in the illness.
  - (C) People with manic depression cannot become productive in life again.
  - (D) people can overcome manic depression after treatment.

**15. Mayans**

Nobody is quite sure what exactly happened to the Mayan civilization. It is known that in 900 AD they still had prosperous cities, but a hundred years later **they** were abandoned. There are a number of theories to explain this. One theory is that the Mayan ruling class died out because rulers did not work and so became unhealthy, and there was nobody to tell the farmers what to do. Another idea is that farmers were unable to grow enough food to support large **populations** in cities. Other people believe that a natural disaster destroyed their cities and the people never moved back. Or perhaps another Mexican people **conquered** the Mayans, and destroyed **their** cities. Another theory is that there was a **revolution**, in which the farmers killed **their** rulers. Some experts believe that an **epidemic** caused the disappearance of the Mayas, killing most of them. Others think that the Mayan cities suffered from an environmental disaster. Finally, some people believe that the people **abandoned** their cities because their priests told them to do it.

**Circle the correct option**

1. The passage is mainly about -----  
(A) the theories of how Mayans disappeared.  
(B) the reasons that caused the revolution in the Mayan culture.  
(C) how Mayans became a rich civilization.  
(D) the natural disasters that destroyed the Mayan culture.
  
2. According to one theory, why did the rulers die?  
(A) They were killed by natural disasters  
(B) They died because of an epidemic  
(C) They died due to lack of physical activity.  
(D) They were killed by rulers from other countries.
  
3. According to one theory, what happened after the rulers died?  
(A) Farmers left the country.  
(B) Farmers could not know how to grow crops.  
(C) Farmers became the ruling class.  
(D) Farmers took away all the wealth of the rulers.

Match the following words with their definitions. There is one EXTRA definition.

1. population (..)	a) to take over the control of a city or empire
2. conquer (..)	b) a change that is caused when people take down the ruling class
3. revolution (..)	c) the number of people living in an area or city
4. epidemic (..)	d) to destroy a nation
5. abandon (..)	e) to leave a place
	f) a disease that affects many people at a time

Write what the following words refer to

1. they refers to \_\_\_\_\_
2. their refers to \_\_\_\_\_
3. their refers to \_\_\_\_\_
4. they refers \_\_\_\_\_

**VOCABULARY PROGRESS CHECK 8 (passages 11-15)**

**A. Match the following words from the passages 11-15 with their definitions.**

SET 1		SET 2	
1. setback ( )	a) strange	1. account for ( )	a) ailment
2. attain ( )	b) annex , take control	2. revert to ( )	b) explain
3. peculiar ( )	c) rich, affluent	3. loan ( )	c) leave
4. bizarre ( )	d) surprise, confuse	4. illness ( )	d) inheritance
5. puzzle ( )	e) belonging to	5. heredity ( )	e) cure
6. consensus ( )	f) disadvantage	6. treat ( )	f) become
7. prosperous ( )	g) agreement	7. revolution ( )	g) money borrowed
8. conquer ( )	h) reach, succeed	8. abandon ( )	h) great change

**B. Fill in the blanks with the following words from Exercise A.**

setback	peculiar	prosperous	heredity	treat
attain	consensus	conquer	account for	abandon

1. The troops of the enemy passed over the border and ----- the cities.
2. Although diet and exercise can influence a person's weight, ----- is an important factor.
3. The Viking settlements eventually died out or were ----- in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries as no people wanted to live there.
4. In the field of language teaching, the major ----- of grammar translation method was that it focused totally on grammar and vocabulary.

5. There was ----- among the participants that ensuring access to quality early childhood care and education for all children was very important
6. Through biomedical research, scientists strive to better understand the causes of disease and thus to ----- them.
7. Bowing when greeting someone is ----- to Japanese people.
8. Many East Germans tried to escape to the west because it was economically ----- and granted its citizens more freedom.
9. India ----- independence in 1947, after decades of struggle.
10. Wheat ----- almost two thirds of the economy of the Middle Anatolia.

**16. Shopaholics**

Doctors have begun to treat people who suffer from a compulsive need to shop with a drug originally designed to treat depression. For many, shopping can provide an uplifting boost. But with consumer spending **soaring**, it is estimated that nearly one in five people has a problem keeping their shopping habits under control. Easier credit, peer pressure and advertising have also been blamed. US doctors have responded by prescribing the drug Cipramil for shopaholics who carry on buying despite running into huge debt. The **drug** is an anti-depressant from the same family as Prozac.

A study of 21 female shopaholics carried out at Stanford Medical School found that use of the drug produced **considerable** improvements in **their** compulsive shopping behavior. Dr. Robert Lefever said compulsive shopping was a problem to rank alongside alcoholism and compulsive gambling, and could lead to serious problems. However, he was **skeptical** about the benefits of treating shopaholics with drugs. He thinks if you calm people's mood then they won't do silly things. Dr. Lefever said compulsive shopping could take on extreme proportions. "We have got a girl we have nicknamed Anne of a thousand t-shirts. She can't even get into her bedroom anymore, she doesn't even **unwrap** them, and she just has piles on **them**. He said the problem was often **associated** with eating disorders and over-exercising.

**Circle the best option**

1. A person with a compulsive shopping behavior -----  
(A) spends money on unnecessary things.  
(B) can never overcome this behavior.  
(C) needs to use different drugs to become normal.  
(D) cannot stop shopping.
  
2. The drug doctors started to use for shopaholics -----  
(A) can cure depression.  
(B) causes depression.  
(C) causes increased shopping.  
(D) is called Prozac.
  
3. Almost one in five people -----  
(A) suffer from depression.  
(B) suffer from compulsive shopping.  
(C) receive treatment for compulsive shopping.  
(D) use the drug called Cipramil.
  
4. Which of the following does not cause increased consumer shopping?  
(A) peer pressure  
(B) advertising  
(C) high-quality products  
(D) easier credit

5. Which of the following is implied in the first paragraph?
- The drug used for shopaholics is very effective.
  - People around you may make you shop more.
  - Consumption can be decreased by limitations on credit cards.
  - People stop shopping when their debt increases.
6. According to Dr. Robert Lefever, compulsive shopping -----
- can easily be cured by drugs.
  - is common among gamblers.
  - is more dangerous than gambling.
  - is as serious as alcoholism.
7. Which of the following is FALSE according to the passage?
- The problem of compulsive shopping may lead to other problems.
  - The drug Cipramil prescribed for shopaholics is from the same family as Prozac
  - Dr. Robert Lefever is certain that treating patients with drugs is a very helpful method.
  - The assumption behind using drugs to treat shopaholics is that when you calm down people they won't do silly things.

**Match the following words with their definitions. There are two EXTRA definitions.**

1. soar (_)	a) an extreme situation
2. considerable (_)	b) related to
3. skeptical (_)	c) to increase
4. unwrap (_)	d) dependable
5. associated with (_)	e) suspicious
	f) to take out objects out of their packets
	g) a lot of

**Write what the following words refer to**

- "the drug" in line 6 refers to \_\_\_\_\_
- "their" in line 8 refers to \_\_\_\_\_
- "he" in line 10 refers to \_\_\_\_\_
- "she" in line 13 refers to \_\_\_\_\_
- "them" in line 15 refers to \_\_\_\_\_

**17. Technology And Us**

Whether we like it or not, machines play an important part in our lives. Over the past 20 years, the use of computers has skyrocketed. Now there is almost **one** in every home. Children of this generation are taught to use computers at a very young age. Computers are used in almost every office, too. Jobs that used to be done by men can now be done by machines. Technology is growing each day. Jobs are being replaced by machines, and there is more need for people who are **familiar with** computers or technology. Technology is becoming more advanced. As the technology changes, so do our lives and it will continue to do so in the future.

Technology has changed our lives for both better and worse. It has made life much easier. It is not only more efficient, but the outcome is much more desirable. **Laborious jobs** have been reduced or eliminated. This means that less physical power is needed. Though it has made life easier, it also has promoted laziness. Instead of using our physical ability to do a job, we use machines instead. Rather than walking, most would drive to the nearest store. This laziness has caused a decrease in the overall health of human kind. There are more cases of obesity. The medical world has advanced, finding cures for many diseases, yet there are more new diseases each year. Good and bad have both come from technology.

**Circle the correct option**

1. "skyrocketed" means -----

- (A) made things better
- (B) developed
- (C) increased incredibly
- (D) played a role

2. "familiar with" means-----

- (A) knowledgeable about
- (B) likely to
- (C) specific to
- (D) concerned about

3. "one" refers to -----

- (A) future
- (B) computer
- (C) home
- (D) year

4. We can understand from the first paragraph that -----  
(A) in near future people won't have to work at all.  
(B) the changes in our lives will be faster in the future.  
(C) we will need people who know how to use computers.  
(D) technology will become so advanced nobody will be able to catch up with it.
5. When we do things technologically, the results are -----  
(A) slower than men do  
(B) more efficient  
(C) more difficult  
(D) not to be expected quickly
6. "Laborious jobs" -----  
(A) are profitable  
(B) require technology  
(C) are done by human physical power  
(D) are done by older people
7. Which of the following sentences is NOT true according to the second paragraph?  
(A) Technology causes laziness.  
(B) Obesity is one of the results of technology.  
(C) Most people would drive instead of walking to the supermarket.  
(D) The results of technology are always good.
8. What does the laziness caused by technology lead to?  
(A) It leads to even more lazy generations.  
(B) It leads to a less healthy society.  
(C) It blocks further technological developments.  
(D) It increases disadvantages of technology.
9. Which of the following is NOT one of the consequences of technology use?  
(A) Machines do most jobs today.  
(B) People become lazy.  
(C) Obesity increased.  
(D) People became physically stronger.

**18. Marconi**

Guglielmo Marconi was an Irish-Italian inventor who created wireless telegraphy early in the 20th century. As one of the founding fathers of radio communication, Marconi got interested in the electromagnetic wave experiments carried out by H. R. Hertz in 1894. Working at his father's estate, Marconi **devised** a working receiver, and in 1895, he sent and received radio waves over longer distances. When the Italian government disregarded his operation, Marconi went to England, where he founded his own wireless telegraph company in 1897. He was awarded a patent for "tuned or syntonic telegraphy" and proved that wireless telegraphy could be a **benefit** to society.

By 1902, Marconi had established that wireless communication was possible even across the Atlantic Ocean, even though his claim of the first successful transatlantic signal was never independently verified. For patents in the U.S., Marconi was in competition with Nikola Tesla, who held the first patents until the United States Patent Office reversed itself in 1904 and gave Marconi credit for the radio. Marconi was from a well-connected family and was able to develop and finance an expansion of his businesses. During the first part of the 1900s his company patented several inventions, including what became the standard wireless receiver for many years. Marconi got rich and in 1909 shared the Nobel Prize for Physics with Karl Ferdinand Braun.

**Circle the correct option**

1. H. R. Hertz -----  
(A) inspired Marconi a lot.  
(B) was the person who invented radio communication.  
(C) was a rival of Marconi.  
(D) did not like Marconi.
  
2. Marconi left Italy because the Italian government -----  
(A) forced him to go.  
(B) showed little interest in his invention.  
(C) didn't fund his operation.  
(D) did not have a patent institution at that time.
  
3. Who was Nikola Tesla?  
(A) He was Marconi's assistant.  
(B) He was relative of Marconi.  
(C) He was the head of the United States Patent Office  
(D) He was Marconi's rival.

4. Which of the following is true about Marconi's family?
- (A) There were a lot of inventors in his family.
  - (B) They got on well with each other.
  - (C) They helped people who wanted to expand their businesses.
  - (D) They always objected to the United States Patent Office
5. Marconi did not have financial problems because -----
- (A) He earned a lot of money from his inventions.
  - (B) He did not have to spend any money on his inventions.
  - (C) He was able to get credit whenever he wanted.
  - (D) He was supported by his family in money matters.
6. At the beginning of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, Marconi -----
- (A) came up with his first invention.
  - (B) invented more devices.
  - (C) was in competition with Karl Ferdinand Braun.
  - (D) established his company.
7. "devise" means -----
- (A) receive
  - (B) work
  - (C) send
  - (D) invent
8. "benefit" means -----
- (A) burden
  - (B) contribution
  - (C) advantage
  - (D) communication

**19. BBC**

The British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC) is a major news media organization **headquartered** in London, England. In 1922, a group of communication companies founded the British Broadcasting Company, Limited. In 1927, this company was turned into the BBC, making it a public company. The BBC introduced television to England in 1932, and provided a radio commentary on the Second World War which was listened to all over the world.

In addition to providing extensive national media within England, the BBC also broadcasts worldwide to over 120 million people in 38 languages. BBC **correspondents** are on the scene of most major breaking news, from military coups to flooding.

As of 2007, the BBC was the largest broadcasting corporation in the world, and one of the most respected worldwide. The BBC prides itself on content which “informs, educates, and entertains,” from news to popular comedy shows. The organization broadcasts both television and radio, and it maintains numerous websites to further **disseminate** information. In addition, it sometimes provides funding assistance to films which it views important.

In Britain, the BBC is funded by television license fees, which every television owning family in Britain must pay. The BBC World Service is funded by government grants. In Britain, it is very easy to pick up BBC service on television and radio. Anyone with access to the Internet can use the BBC's websites for news, streaming media, and a variety of other media presentations.

**Circle the correct option**

1. What happened in 1927?
  - (A) BBC was founded.
  - (B) BBC started to accept commercials.
  - (C) BBC became open to everyone.
  - (D) BBC broadcast its first documentary.
  
2. The program broadcast on BBC in 1932 -----
  - (A) made BBC a public organization.
  - (B) was about how to use media.
  - (C) was not liked by many people.
  - (D) was a worldwide programmer.

3. BBC is proud of itself because -----  
(A) they are the biggest broadcasting company in the world.  
(B) it has both a television and a radio.  
(C) they broadcast in a variety of subjects.  
(D) its programs are watched by a lot of people.
4. When does BBC support films?  
(A) When films focus on important dates and events  
(B) When BBC thinks that films are significant.  
(C) When the film is broadcast in 38 languages.  
(D) When film makers promise to advertise for BBC.
5. What is television license fee?  
(A) money that people have to pay to watch TV in England.  
(B) money that BBC has to pay to make its program appear on TV  
(C) money that BBC pays to make a lot of program.  
(D) money that is earned from commercials on BBC.
6. "headquartered" means -----  
(A) numbered  
(B) located  
(C) entered  
(D) turned
7. "correspondent" means -----  
(A) watcher  
(B) program  
(C) news  
(D) reporter
8. "disseminate" means -----  
(A) maintain  
(B) spread  
(C) view  
(D) fund

**20. Laughing**

Plato's remark that "Even the gods love jokes." must be correct, for the value of laughter is recorded in sacred scripture. For example, the Koran states that "He deserves Paradise who makes his companions laugh." By the fourteenth century, the healing power of humor was recognized by the medical community.

Every person laughs many times a day for different reasons - after hearing a joke, a comedy movie or a comic book. Humor is one of the important senses that human being is **blessed with**. Laughing expresses a feeling of happiness. Humor and laughter are contagious and they cause a cumulative effect of amusement and joy. In addition, **they offer a number of positive health benefits**.

Laughter makes it easier for us **to cope** with different challenges in life. It improves and strengthens our **immune system** and helps prevent a number of diseases.

Laughter therapy can be used to cure several diseases such as hypertension, ulcers, arthritis, stroke, diabetes and even heart diseases. It offers good relaxation and helps you relieve stress and depression.

Laughing is not just **related to** facial expressions, but it causes a number of chemical changes within the body. Good hearty laughter helps release enzymes and hormones that are helpful for normal functioning of various organs. This is **due to** a connection between laughing and stimulation of brain. Laughter enhances the body to release natural antihistamines. It also activates T-cells, a natural anti-biotic produced in the body. It helps boost the immune system and fight infections. In short, laughing is very helpful to human body, so try to laugh as much as possible.

**Circle the correct option**

1. In the first paragraph, it is stated that -----
  - (A) the recognition of the effects of laughter came too late in the history.
  - (B) even the sacred books include sections about jokes.
  - (C) research on the effects of laughing has been scarce.
  - (D) those who make jokes live longer than the others.
  
2. What does "Humor and laughter are contagious" mean?
  - (A) It means that humor and laughter are different things.
  - (B) It means that when a person laughs the others laugh too.
  - (C) It means that humor and joy are the only sources of amusement.
  - (D) It means that there are a lot of benefits of laughing.

3. As we can understand from the third paragraph, the immune system -

- (A) produces humor
- (B) protects the body from diseases
- (C) can only be strengthened by humor
- (D) causes a number of illnesses.

4. "due to" is equal to -----

- (A) because of
- (B) therefore
- (C) in spite of
- (D) likely to

5. "to cope with" means -----

- (A) to cause changes
- (B) to understand
- (C) to come together
- (D) to handle

6. "they" in line 9 refers to -----

- (A) people
- (B) amusement and joy
- (C) health benefits
- (D) laughter and humor

Match the following words with their meanings. There is one extra definition.

1) blessed with (..)	a) about, associated with
1) benefits (..)	b) hinder, protect
2) related to (..)	c) advantages
3) prevent (..)	d) the immune system
	e) bestowed, given as a present

**VOCABULARY PROGRESS CHECK 9 (passages 16-20)**

**A. Match the following words from the passages 16-20 with their definitions.**

SET 1		SET 2	
1. boost (n.) ( )	a) rise extremely	1. laborious ( )	a) treatment
2. unwrap ( )	b) spread, give out	2. eliminate ( )	b) not pay attention
3. associated with ( )	c) prove true	3. overall ( )	c) owing to
4. skeptical ( )	d) open, take out	4. cure (n.) ( )	d) advantage
5. devise ( )	e) sharp increase	5. disregard ( )	e) abolish, remove
6. skyrocket ( )	f) related to	6. benefit ( )	f) provide money
7. verify ( )	g) suspicious	7. due to ( )	g) general
8. disseminate ( )	h) invent	8. fund ( )	h) requiring effort

**B. Fill in the blanks with the following words from Exercise A.**

associated with	overall	disregard	boost	fund
disseminate	devise	verify	eliminate	benefit

- When teaching young children, you should never \_\_\_\_\_ the fact that the only thing they want to do is to play games.
- Researchers are now interested in finding out if gardening can offer subjects the same positive health \_\_\_\_\_ that regular physical activity provides.
- TÜBİTAK (Turkish Scientific and Technological Research Foundation) accepted to \_\_\_\_\_ the conference provided that the participants were distinguished professors.

4. In 2005 the EU had a/n ----- gain from immigration of 1.8 million people, despite having one of the highest population densities in the world.
5. Society began to evolve rapidly toward the end of the Romantic Movement as developments in the sciences were published and -----.
6. The initial industrial revolution led to high economic growth and ----- mass poverty in what is now considered the developed world.
7. The cartoon characters Snoopy and Charlie Brown were ----- by Charles M. Schultz.
8. Computer-built topographical models have been combined with astronomical calculations to ----- the accuracy of the plan.
9. We hope that the lowering of interest rates will give a/n ----- to the economy.
10. Today, we know that the cancer risks ----- smoking are well documented.

**21. Herodotus**

Herodotus was a Greek historian. He is best known for his work *Histories*. It is the story of the rise of Persian power and the friction between Persia and Greece. Because of this, Cicero claimed him to be the Father of History. The battles that are described are the ones fought at Marathon, Thermopylae and Salamis. His story is the historical record of events that happened in his own lifetime. The first Persian War took place just before he was born, while the second happened when he was a child. This gave him the opportunity to question his elders about the events in both wars to get the details he wanted for his story.

*Histories* also contains information about Egypt. The history, geography and ethnography of Egypt are what Herodotus wrote about. The customs of Egyptians fascinated him because of their differences compared to Greek culture. Although early Egyptologists regarded his chronicles of Egypt as a valuable source of information, the accuracy of some of Herodotus' writings have been challenged. His eyewitness accounts are thought to be accurate, but the stories told to him are questioned. Some researchers think the people who gave information to Herodotus could have forgotten parts, or just humored him with an interesting answer that has nothing to do with the truth.

**Circle the correct option**

1. What is *Histories* about?
  - (A) the history of Mesopotamia
  - (B) the Greece invasion to Persia
  - (C) how Persia became a strong country
  - (D) how Persians invaded Greece
  
2. Marathon, Thermopylae and Salamis -----
  - (A) are the cities where Herodotus wrote his story.
  - (B) are the places where the wars took place.
  - (C) are the places for which Persia and Greece fought.
  - (D) are the cities where Herodotus was grown.

3. Herodotus' account of historical events -----  
(A) cover the ones he could reach.  
(B) are clearly explained with every detail.  
(C) mainly focus on wars.  
(D) explain how Persians invaded Greece.
4. Herodotus could reach first-hand information about the second Persian War because -----  
(A) he was a soldier in the war.  
(B) it happened after he was born.  
(C) his family lived close to the place where the war took place.  
(D) there were a lot of records about it.
5. We can understand from the last paragraph that -----  
(A) Herodotus' humor was unrivalled at his time.  
(B) accurate writings are generally challenged.  
(C) Herodotus' writings were not completely true.  
(D) writings about the ancient Egypt are based on written sources.
6. Not everything Herodotus wrote can be dependable because -----  
(A) Herodotus' writings cannot be deciphered.  
(B) Herodotus included too many details in his stories.  
(C) eye-witness accounts might not have been true.  
(D) the events that took place at that time were difficult to write.
7. "regard" means -----  
(A) inform  
(B) interpret  
(C) account  
(D) consider

**22. The Black Sea**

Recent geological and archaeological discoveries have changed the way we think about the Black Sea. It seems now that the Black Sea was originally a fresh-water lake. In the Stone Age, many people lived around the edge of this lake. But around 7000 BC, as the world came out of the last Ice Age and all the glaciers melted, sea level rose. The Mediterranean Sea spilled over the little bit of land that separated it from the Black Sea, and the Black Sea became salty. Geologists know this because at one level of the sea bottom there are the remains of freshwater plants, freshwater snails and in the other there are saltwater plants, saltwater fish, and so forth.

**Circle the correct option**

1. We understand from the paragraph that \_\_\_\_\_  
(A) the Black Sea was not salty in the beginning.  
(B) the glaciers in the Black Sea melted over time.  
(C) the Black Sea was larger during the Stone Age.  
(D) the Black Sea has never been convenient for human habitation.
  
2. Why did human habitation disappear around the Black Sea?  
(A) Because the Black Sea froze in the Ice Age.  
(B) Because vegetation in the Black Sea became scarce.  
(C) Because the Black Sea became salty over time.  
(D) Because the level of water increased in the Black Sea.
  
3. When did the Black Sea become salty?  
(A) After it came closer to the Mediterranean.  
(B) After saltwater plants and animals entered.  
(C) After it received water from the Mediterranean.  
(D) After human stopped living around it.
  
4. Which of the following is true?  
(A) There are salt plants and fish in all layers of the Black Sea.  
(B) Although the Black Sea is salty, its vegetation is completely made up of freshwater plants.  
(C) According to geologists, the Black Sea is not salty.  
(D) The lowest level of the Black Sea is full of fresh water plants and fish.

**23. Atlantis**

The domain of Poseidon, God of the Sea, is a land that many people search for. Poseidon fell in love with a mortal woman, Cleito, and he created a dwelling at the top of a hill near the middle of the island and surrounded the dwelling with rings of water and land to protect her. A temple was built to honor Poseidon and it was here that the rulers of Atlantis would come to discuss laws, passed judgments, and paid tribute to Poseidon.

This great land of Atlantis was first described by Plato, a Greek Philosopher, and has since then been entrenched into common folklore. The lost City of Atlantis, and the lost civilization of the Atlanteans are some of the most common pseudo archaeology claims that one hears about. In 1882, Ignatius Donnelly brought the legend into the American consciousness with his book, Atlantis: The Antediluvian World. More recently, Edgar Cayce became the United States' most prominent advocate of a factual Atlantis. Delving deep into this great, unknown world it's very difficult to see how people can so easily accept odd explanations without questioning them.

**Circle the correct option**

1. What did Poseidon do to protect Cleito?
  - (A) He hired soldiers from other countries.
  - (B) He put water around Cleito' house.
  - (C) He built a temple
  - (D) He discussed laws and passed judgments
2. We can infer from the first paragraph that -----.
  - (A) Poseidon's love was great
  - (B) love is great
  - (C) Cleito did not love Poseidon
  - (D) temples are built to show love
3. "pay tribute to" (line 6) means -----
  - (A) to pay a visit
  - (B) to show respect
  - (C) to pass laws
  - (D) to show familiarity

4. “entrench” means -----  
(A) reject  
(B) be disliked by people  
(C) become a part of  
(D) describe something as a legend
5. Which of the following is false about Ignatius Donnelly?  
(A) He has a book on Atlantis.  
(B) He reminded Americans of the existence of Atlantis.  
(C) He thought that Atlantis was a legend.  
(D) He is antecedent of Edgar Cayce.
6. Edgar Cayce -----  
(A) showed the legends about Atlantis.  
(B) thought that there is no place as Atlantis.  
(C) claimed that Atlantis is part of folklore.  
(D) argued that concrete information about Atlantis must be focused on.
7. In the last lines, the author criticizes people for -----  
(A) not trying to learn more about Atlantis  
(B) the way Atlanteans lived  
(C) not reading books written about Atlantis  
(D) believing everything they hear without thinking
8. Which of the following sentences is NOT true according to the passage?  
(A) Plato was the first to describe Atlantis  
(B) There are publications about Atlantis  
(C) The women Poseidon loved was not deadly  
(D) Rulers of Atlantis discussed law in the temple

**24. Conflicts**

The causes of conflicts of between different groups or nations are differences in religious beliefs, lack of understanding and quest for possessions and power. If people learned to respect the beliefs and values of others and to appreciate them, perhaps things would turn out differently. It would be a good idea to find out how these beliefs were formed in order to learn about people's intentions, instead of judging them immediately. The same attitude should also be applied when something ambiguous or unclear happens. Digging deeper into any matter would be helpful in avoiding **misinterpretations**. Avarice, the desire for money, is another cause of most of the troubles. Numerous empires tended to have an inclination to dominate. Every culture has the right to exist and stand well and even inferior regions have their own unique and admirable qualities.

**Circle the correct option**

1. Which of the following is NOT one of the reasons of conflicts of many encounters?
  - (A) People are different in terms of their religious beliefs.
  - (B) People may not understand each other.
  - (C) People strive for power.
  - (D) People are inclined to kill others.
  
2. Things would be different if people -----
  - (A) had no values.
  - (B) respected their possessions.
  - (C) stopped the desire for possessions.
  - (D) understood each other.
  
3. An extensive analysis of any event -----
  - (A) is important because it is the only cause of conflicts.
  - (B) will help us understand it more accurately.
  - (C) helps us learn how certain beliefs are formed over time.
  - (D) Will help us understand why people tend to fight.

4. The author suggests that in order to find out people's intentions we need to know how -----.
- (A) religiously people are different  
(B) certain belief systems become agreed on  
(C) belief systems differ in terms of religion  
(D) people view the world
5. In the text, what is "the same attitude" used for?
- (A) searching for and trying to understand  
(B) judging people based on their intentions  
(C) helping groups that have conflicts  
(D) disregarding people who are different
6. According to the text, less important places -----.
- (A) suffer more from conflicts.  
(B) have a very closed culture.  
(C) may have their peculiar beauties.  
(D) need improvement on human rights.
7. "misinterpretation" means -----.
- (A) understanding something wrongly  
(B) people's desire to own more money and power  
(C) people's attitude on something unclear  
(D) judging people based on their beliefs

**25. The Fear of Flying**

People's reactions to the fear of flying are as diverse as the reasons why people have anxieties about it. A common reaction is to avoid flying as much as possible. There are a number of celebrities, including John Madden of video game and American football fame, who go to great lengths to arrange their personal and professional lives to avoid flying. Other reactions include the kind of physical effects such as sweating, rapid heartbeat and breathing, and nausea. Other reactions such as using drugs or alcohol deal with the experience, or being abusive to other passengers, the cabin crew, or to airline representatives can be more dangerous for the passenger and others on the plane.

**Circle the correct option**

1. We understand from the paragraph that John Madden -----
  - (A) was able to overcome the fear of flying
  - (B) reacted flying for a long time
  - (C) does everything not to fly
  - (D) has a lot of flying experiences
  
2. "to go great lengths" (line 4) means -----
  - (A) to fly a lot and develop flight fear
  - (B) to do everything possible
  - (C) to pay attention to everything
  - (D) to react to the fear of flying
  
3. A possible title for the paragraph would be -----
  - (A) the effects of fear of flying on people
  - (B) how to react to the fear of flying
  - (C) the main causes of the fear of flying
  - (D) the advantages of flying for people
  
4. We understand from the text that -----.
  - (A) abusive passengers are more likely to avoid flying
  - (B) the fear of flying is understandable because some plane journeys are dangerous
  - (C) it is the responsibility of the cabin crew to calm people down
  - (D) some people may disturb others on the plane because of their fear of flying

**VOCABULARY PROGRESS CHECK 10 (passages 21-25)**

**A. Match the following words from the passages 21-25 with their definitions.**

SET 1		SET 2	
1. friction ( )	a) exactness, correctness	1. separate (adj.) ( )	a) important
2. question ( )	b) explanation	2. dwelling ( )	b) enclose
3. regard ( )	c) way of behaving	3. surround ( )	c) disagreement
4. valuable ( )	d) tendency	4. pay tribute to()	d) stay away
5. accuracy ( )	e) view, see	5. entrench ( )	e) divide
6. appreciate ( )	f) disagreement	6. prominent ( )	f) different
7. account ( )	g) important	7. conflict ( )	g) establish firmly
8. attitude ( )	h) express doubt	8. avoid ( )	h) place to live
9. inclination ( )	i) welcome, accept	9. diverse ( )	i) show respect

**B. Fill in the blanks with the following words from Exercise A. There are two EXTRA words.**

separate	dwelling	surround	accuracy	prominent
question	valuable	appreciate	attitude	friction
conflict	account	inclination	regard	

1. They could get on well with many of the things, but politics was a major source of ----- among the family members.
2. Many people believe that the government should play a more ----- role in promoting human rights.
3. This study ----- whether treatment with the drug really improved survival.
4. The north and south of the country are ----- by a mountain range.
5. We are so happy that she has undergone a change in ----- recently, and has become much more cooperative.
6. The government has no doubts about the ----- of this information because it was obtained very carefully.
7. The support parents provided for the school was extremely ----- in getting its facilities improved.
8. The proposed changes were ----- by many nations as groundwork for negotiations on the eventual restructuring of the council.
9. We would really ----- if you could help us with the arrangement of the documents.
10. The philosopher Descartes was the first to publish a detailed ----- of how to use coordinates for locating points in space.
11. His fans ----- him after the concert and asked to take photos.
12. Roland Barthes' unorthodox thinking led to a/n ----- with a well-known Sorbonne professor of literature, Raymond Picard, who attacked the French New Criticism.

**26. Cadillac Escalade Most Popular with Car Thieves**

The Cadillac Escalade remains one of the most stolen cars in the U.S., according to the Highway Loss Data Institute HLDI. But the top of the list is also **studded with** a lot of heavy-duty pickups. The group's latest study shows that the Escalade's popularity with thieves is high: Four versions of the Escalade appear at the top of HLDI's list of 2008-10 vehicles with the most theft claims.

The data from insurers represent about 80% of all privately owned vehicles. Understandably, the information doesn't include uninsured cars. On average, pickups, including the Escalade EXT, had higher dollar amounts of theft loss (\$24), compared with SUVs (\$12) and cars (\$9). HLDI suggests that's because fewer pickups have ignition immobilizers, and owners may keep property in the **bed** of their trucks, making it easy to steal. "A pickup that can't be driven away is still **vulnerable to** having tools and cargo **snatched** from its bed," HLDI Senior Vice President Kim Hazelbaker said.

Pickup theft values **plunged** dramatically between 2007 and 2009 because more models come with immobilizers, HLDI says. Outside of trucks and luxury cars, the Chrysler 300 has the highest theft rates of any passenger car, HLDI says. On the other side of the spectrum, the Audi A6 with all-wheel drive saw the fewest claims, while the Mini Cooper Clubman saw average theft losses of just \$1.

**Circle the correct option**

1. According to HLDI, although thieves do not steal pickups, -----  
(A) they give some damage to them.  
(B) pickup owners have to pay insurance fees.  
(C) pickups cannot be considered to be safe.  
(D) they may get away with the things inside them.
  
2. According to HLDI, why are Cadillac pickups mostly stolen by thieves?  
(A) Because Cadillac Escalade does not have an important safety equipment.  
(B) Because it is an expensive model and thieves can make a lot of money by selling them.  
(C) Because thieves can deceive insurance companies easily.  
(D) Because Cadillac is the most widely known brand in the United States.

3. What happened between 2007 and 2009?
- (A) A lot of thieves were caught.  
(B) Thieves abandoned stealing pickups.  
(C) Insurance companies had to pay a lot of money to pickup owners.  
(D) Fewer pickups were stolen.
4. What is a bed?
- (A) the back part of the seating inside the truck  
(B) the part of the truck that contains the engine  
(C) the part of the truck where people put their stuff  
(D) the frontal body of the truck which is used to get in

Match the following words or phrases with their definitions.

1. studded with (..)	a) likely to be stolen by thieves
2. vulnerable to (..)	b) steal
3. snatch (..)	c) become fewer
4. plunge (..)	d) full of

**27. Salvador Dali**

Salvador Dali, a poor farmer's son (1904-1989) was born in Spain, and throughout his childhood, according to him, he was treated like royalty by his parents because they thought he was the incarnation of his dead brother, who died nine months before he was born. This treatment by his parents constantly reminded him of death and soon, he developed into a personality who lived in his own world and reality. Dali, throughout his career, went through **harsh periods**. He was expelled from his art school, and from the surrealist movement, was also kicked out of his father's house by his father and had to move to a different country because of the war in Europe. All of these stages had an impact on Dali and they all reflect in his art, where he mostly draws decaying corpses, disturbing images and insects. He later developed a theory known as "paranoiac- critical" method to enter alternative method of reality. Later, he also drifted in his own path going away from the surrealism and developed his own surrealist trademark, totally different from the works of the surrealists of that time and his work were often branded as "Dalism".

**Circle the correct option**

1. Which of the following is false?
  - (A) Dali's family was not very rich.
  - (B) Dali's brother died before he was born.
  - (C) Dali became an introvert child.
  - (D) Dali was a member of the royal family.
  
2. Dali became reserved because -----
  - (A) he did not have any sisters or brothers.
  - (B) he was reminded of death by his family.
  - (C) he had a dead brother.
  - (D) his parents like him very much.
  
3. "harsh periods" means -----
  - (A) difficult times
  - (B) surrealist movement
  - (C) throughout his career
  - (D) his school life

4. Dali's paintings are full of -----  
(A) pictures.  
(B) descriptions of war.  
(C) different countries.  
(D) his experiences.
5. The fact that Dali mostly drew dying corpses, distributing images and insects shows that -----  
(A) he was a surrealist.  
(B) he had hard times.  
(C) he wanted to object to surrealists.  
(D) he was not able to form a theory.
6. What does "expel" mean?  
(A) accept without questioning  
(B) go through  
(C) force to leave a place  
(D) become famous

**28. The Microprocessor**

If there is one piece of technology in this world today that has been through thousands of revolutions and evolutions in the past several decades, it is the computer. The basis of all computers is the microprocessor, which is integrated on the motherboard and functions as the computer's brain. The microprocessor has evolved heavily since Intel's discovery of the 4004 in 1971 to the present Pentium III class processors. Even today, the speed, complexity, versatility, and efficiency of processors are enhancing at a lightning fast pace. Microprocessors serve as the brain of the computer, meaning that all cycles of data, which is virtually trillions of numbers that are crunched at extremely high speeds, are calculated inside them. The speeds at which these calculations are resolved are measured by hertz or Hz, which is a single cycle of data per second. Processors are **mounted on** the motherboard which is connected to all other components of the computer including its RAM (Random Access Memory), hard drive, and storage drives.

**Circle the correct option**

1. It is stated in the passage that computers -----.  
(A) are inevitable in our lives  
(B) have kept on developing  
(C) are getting smaller and smaller  
(D) are the only technology that is useful
  
2. Which of the following is NOT true for microprocessors?  
(A) They are the brains of computers  
(B) They are placed onto the mother board  
(C) They process huge amounts of data  
(D) They can easily break down
  
3. Since the Intel's discovery of the 4004, -----  
(A) There have been a lot of improvements in microprocessors.  
(B) The sizes of computers have become smaller.  
(C) Computers have become more and more versatile.  
(D) Pentium III processors got to be known as the fastest microprocessors.
  
4. “**mount on**” means -----  
(A) to start  
(B) to calculate  
(C) to attach  
(D) to include

**29. Are We Alone In The Universe?**

This has been a common question in modern day. It is very difficult to prove that extraterrestrials exist. However, the evidence to prove that the earth has been visited by aliens is very convincing. For over a thousand years people have reported seeing strange objects flying in the sky. Today the unknown flying objects -UFOs continue to visit us **on a regular basis**. A large amount of recorded historical events of this issue have taken place to give the subject of UFOs recognition. Recently, many individuals have claimed to witness UFOs. Videotapes, photographs and pieces of physical evidence support some of these stories. Even more frightening, small objects called implants have been found in the bodies of some people that have reported strange sightings or encounters with strange objects. Once one begins to put it all together, the history, stories, claims, and evidence that science is to studying, the truth becomes clear. We are not alone, aliens exist!

**Circle the correct option**

1. According to the text, the evidence to prove that we were visited by UFOs is ----  
(A) abundant  
(B) secret  
(C) persuasive  
(D) unreliable
  
2. "extraterrestrial" means -----  
(A) alien  
(B) evidence  
(C) the earth  
(D) universe
  
3. "on a regular basis" means -----  
(A) never  
(B) anytime  
(C) sometimes  
(D) often
  
4. "implants" are -----  
(A) strange visitors  
(B) small objects  
(C) bodies of people  
(D) stories about UFOs

**30. History Of Football**

One of the earliest forms of football was played in 1004 B.C. in Japan. In this game, players used to kick a ball around on a small field. The Romans played a game that resembled modern football. The early Olympic Games in Rome featured twenty-seven men on a side who completed so vigorously that two-thirds of them had to be taken to hospital after a fifty-minute game.

While historians kept records of events such as wars and religious movements they had very little interest in preserving the origins of football or many other sports, so no one can say how football spread from Asia to Europe.

In King Edward's reign of England (1307-1327), laws were passed that banned football and stated that if people continued playing the game they would be put into jail. King Henry IV and Henry VIII passed laws against the sport, and Queen Elizabeth I "had football players jailed for a week".

A record of the development of football in England shows that Eton College had the earliest known rules of the game in 1815. But order gradually came to the game, and standardized rules known as the Cambridge rules were adopted by England's major colleges.

Today football is the most watched and played sport in the world enjoyed by 8 million people. The past World Cup, which took place in the United States was watched by an estimated 33 million people around the world for almost 27 days. This makes football, the most watched single sports event in the world not surpassed even by the Olympics. This sport is bigger than baseball, football and basketball combined.

**Circle the correct option**

1. Which of the following is NOT one of the differences between present day football and football that used to be played in ancient times?
  - (A) It was played by twenty-seven people.
  - (B) Games used to last shorter than they do today.
  - (C) Games used to be more violent compared to present day football.
  - (D) The game field was almost the same size as it is today.

2. Very little known about how football spread from Asia to Europe because -----  
(A) there are not written records.  
(B) rulers in the past did not want to keep records of football.  
(C) football was forbidden several times in the history.  
(D) it was not as popular as it is today.
3. We understand from the last paragraph that -----  
(A) there are a lot of football teams all over the world.  
(B) there is no game that is liked more than football.  
(C) there are disputes that football will lose its popularity.  
(D) world cups last for 27 days.
4. Which of the following sentences is false according to the text?  
(A) At certain points in the history, Olympic Games included football.  
(B) At certain periods, football was welcomed with hostility.  
(C) Football is still used according to the early rules.  
(D) The total number of supporters of some other sports does not amount up to the number of football supporters.
5. "resemble" means -----  
(A) look like  
(B) come together  
(C) play with  
(D) have fun with
6. "vigorously" means -----  
(A) luckily  
(B) violently  
(C) slowly  
(D) quickly
6. "preserve" means -----  
(A) find  
(B) move  
(C) keep  
(D) seem

**VOCABULARY PROGRESS CHECK 11 (passages 26-30)**

**A. Match the following words from the passages 26-30 with their definitions.**

SET 1		SET 2	
1. vulnerable ( )	a) continuously	1. integrate ( )	a) forcefully
2. plunge ( )	b) look like	2. evolve ( )	b) meeting
3. dramatically ( )	c) influence	3. surpass ( )	c) combine
4. constantly ( )	d) force to leave	4. enhance ( )	d) develop over time
5. expel ( )	e) susceptible	5. component ( )	e) be better
6. impact ( )	f) greatly, seriously	6. encounter (n)( )	f) improve
7. resemble ( )	g) fall suddenly	7. vigorously ( )	g) part

**B. Fill in the blanks with the following words from Exercise A.**

dramatically	expel	impact	surpass	encounter
plunge	constantly	integrate	enhance	vigorously

1. The perceived \_\_\_\_\_ of school uniforms on student behavior has led many urban school districts to adopt a dress code policy.
2. These positive developments will \_\_\_\_\_ the organization's reputation.
3. Brain plasticity is a term which is used to refer the brain's unique ability to \_\_\_\_\_ change, grow, and remap itself over the course of a lifetime.
4. This meeting will be the first \_\_\_\_\_ between the party leaders since the election.
5. My brother was \_\_\_\_\_ from school for bad behavior.
6. Children are often very good at \_\_\_\_\_ into a new culture.
7. Although the popularity of online learning has been increasing \_\_\_\_\_ in recent years, the instructors said that designing and teaching online courses properly was not an easy job for them.
8. As a result of the increase in the taxes in gas prices, the demand for gas-powered cars \_\_\_\_\_.
9. She shook her head \_\_\_\_\_ when she learned that she had lost the game.
10. Facebook has over 845 million monthly active users and is expected to \_\_\_\_\_ 1 billion members this year.

**31. Can Machines Take Over?**

Justin Rattner, the head of Intel Labs, anxiously believes that machines have the potential to become more intelligent than humans by 2050 "The industry has taken much greater strides than anyone ever imagined 40 years ago," he said.

Technology is developing at an exponential rate, and machines could even overtake humans in their ability to reason. Rattner explained that if robots are to become more personal, they need to understand and be able to analyze and adapt to what's going on in their surroundings using sensors.

He demonstrated two robots developed in Intel research labs—the first one looked harmless, and just got on with tidying away some mugs that were left out for it. The second, however, was a little more dangerous. It was able to follow an apple around using its sensors. It then reached out and grabbed the apple from Rattner. It then passed the apple back to Rattner and he took a bite from it. It was as if this was a prompt for the robot to go a bit crazy, as it started reaching out to grab Rattner's arm, again uttering "found it, got it" as it got hold of him. I'm not sure about you, but I'm not exactly comfortable about what might happen in the future – I don't want some crazy bat robot reaching out to grab my neck, while uttering "found it, got it"

**Circle the correct option**

1. Justin Rattner worried that -----
  - (A) Robots would become more intelligent than humans.
  - (B) people won't be able to produce intelligent robots.
  - (C) everybody will start using robots in the household in the future.
  - (D) robots cannot cope with human intelligence.
2. The writer is -----
  - (A) worried about the future.
  - (B) working hard to make machines better.
  - (C) comfortable that one day robots will do everything for us.
  - (D) happy with the robots.
3. Which of the following sentences is true for the first paragraph?
  - (A) For the moment robots do not have the potential to be more intelligent than humans.
  - (B) The future seems to be promising because robots will be doing many of the jobs.
  - (C) No one could think that industry would develop that much.
  - (D) Robots need to go a long way to become like humans.

4. Which of the following is stated in the second paragraph?
- (A) Technology is improving at an astonishing speed.
  - (B) Machines can never become more powerful in reasoning.
  - (C) Robots can analyze events by their sensors.
  - (D) With their current abilities, robots can act like people.
5. The second robot in Rattner's study became angry because -----
- (A) it was not as fast as the first one.
  - (B) it couldn't get the apple.
  - (C) Rattner followed him wherever it went.
  - (D) Rattnner got a bite from its apple.
6. "to take great strides" means -----
- (A) to speculate about something
  - (B) to become more intelligent
  - (C) to develop rapidly
  - (D) to take over the power
7. "exponential" means -----
- (A) very fast
  - (B) very dangerous
  - (C) unwanted
  - (D) personal
8. "it" in refers to -----
- (A) the apple
  - (B) the robot
  - (C) a prompt
  - (D) Rattner's arm

**32. Job Selection**

Most people choose their jobs according to their own perceptions, so their expectations for jobs are different. Some like to stay at the same company, and others prefer to change their jobs frequently. There are both **pros and cons** for each of these two views.

Each viewpoint has its advantages. For the former one, the long-term position provides people with stability, which will in turn stimulate them to work harder. Additionally, long-term employees become more **familiar** with the job and their specific responsibilities. For the latter one, people can face more **challenges** when they jump to another job. It can also offer the opportunity of promotion for those whose former job restricts their personal development.

However, there are also downsides for either side. When people have worked for a company for a long time, they may easily lose the innovative spirit, because they have become too comfortable to change their existing working conditions. Those who often change their jobs require time for **them** to adapt to new surroundings. This presents difficulties to a company because losing an experienced employee is a great loss and training a new one requires time. Meanwhile, concerned with their former company, it is also a big loss when one of their employees leaves.

Therefore, it is clear that **every coin has two sides**. No matter which point of view people have, what really matters is whether people are happy or not in their jobs.

**A. Circle the correct option**

1. According to the text, stability -----
  - (A) is hard to achieve.
  - (B) motivates people.
  - (C) hinders promotion.
  - (D) poses challenges.
  
2. The phrase “**pros and cons**” means -----
  - (A) employed and unemployed
  - (B) good and bad sides.
  - (C) moving from one job to another
  - (D) back and forward

3. Which one of the following is NOT one advantage of staying in the same job for a long time?
- (A) People become used to their work.  
(B) Employees are encouraged to work harder.  
(C) Employees get more responsibilities.  
(D) The company may work more steadily.
4. According to the text, "familiar with" means -----
- (A) bored of  
(B) unhappy about  
(C) worried about  
(D) experienced at
5. According to the text, people lose their creative power -----
- (A) if they keep changing their jobs.  
(B) when working conditions are too demanding.  
(C) when they work in the same job for a long time.  
(D) when they are trying to adapt to new conditions.
6. "challenge" means -----
- (A) difficulty  
(B) benefit  
(C) opportunity  
(D) responsibility
7. The phrase "every coin has two sides" in the last paragraph means -----
- a) some people are suitable some jobs  
b) there are advantages and disadvantages  
c) it is difficult to change jobs  
d) some jobs are better than the others

**B. Write what the following words refer to**

1. "the former one" in line 4 refers to \_\_\_\_\_
2. "This" in line 13 refers to \_\_\_\_\_
3. "them" in line 14 refers to \_\_\_\_\_

**33. First Lady**

The term “First Lady” is used in two different senses. In the first sense, the First Lady is the wife of a **prominent** official, such as a President or Governor. Secondly, the term is used to describe women who are important in their field, especially in performing arts, which is why you hear Ella Fitzgerald referred to as the First Lady of American Song. In both senses, the term is meant to suggest that a woman is socially prominent and that she should be viewed as an object of respect.

People first started using the term in the United States to refer to the wife of the President of the United States. The term **arose** in the late 1800s, and quickly spread to other regions of the world. A First Lady is not only the wife of a prominent official; she is also a hostess and official symbol for her country or region, and by convention, First ladies often **engage** in social events while their husbands are in office.

The First Lady of the United States **in particular** tends to be a very prominent and well known public figure. Many first ladies have worked on various social causes, ranging from education to healthcare, and they have played important political roles in the United States. **While early first ladies were largely seen and not heard, after the turn of the 20th century, the First Lady was expected to be socially active and engaged in American society.**

Some notable First Ladies include Jacqueline Kennedy, who became a notable celebrity in American culture during her husband's Presidency, along with Lady Bird Johnson, Hillary Rodham Clinton, or Eleanor Roosevelt. By tradition, if an American President is unmarried, a close female relative or companion may be referred to as the First Lady.

**Circle the correct option.**

1. Apart from the wife of an important official, who can be a first lady?
  - (A) women who perform arts.
  - (B) women who are socially respected.
  - (C) women who are successful in their work.
  - (D) women who rank high in governmental positions.
  
2. “**arose**” means -----
  - (A) started to be used
  - (B) turned out to be useless
  - (C) became first lady
  - (D) became the official symbol

3. When the term first lady appeared, -----
- it was respected by people in many parts of the world.
  - it was welcomed by many countries as well as America.
  - it was thought that the term was the most applicable one for the wife of a president.
  - it was initially used for ladies who were successful in their fields.
4. Which of the following is false according to the text?
- First ladies have been influential figures in the history of the United States.
  - First ladies are supposed to attend to social causes in certain organizations.
  - First ladies were always supposed to be active in society.
  - The term first lady can also be used for those who are successful in some other areas.
5. Which of the sentences below best expresses the information in the highlighted statement in the passage?
- At first, first ladies were not as close to public as they are today in America.
  - American society has always viewed first ladies as prominent figures.
  - It was only after the 20<sup>th</sup> century that first ladies became interested in education and healthcare.
  - After the turn of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, first ladies did a lot for the development of American society.

**Match the following words with their synonyms. There are two EXTRA synonyms.**

1) prominent (_)	a) argument
2) engage (_)	b) to consider
3) in particular (_)	c) specifically
	d) to take part
	e) important

**34. Stress**

The effects of stress can be **devastating** on a person's life. It can affect every part of the body and make one feel lonely and useless in the world he or she lives in.

Essentially, while some stress can be good for life **every now and then**, major stress in one's life can seem overwhelming. While many people do not realize this simple fact, major amounts of stress can ruin one's life if left out of control.

First, stress can cause the body physical harm. Minor effects include increased sweating, nausea, or headache. However, the more severe warning signs that stress is starting to affect the body is lack of energy. Second, stress can cause mental strain on both one's thoughts and feelings. While feeling physically drained of energy, the mind begins to feel apathetic and restless. Emotions are plagued by random **mood swings**, and one feels guilty for being stressed in the first place. Lastly, stress can cause one to act in strange ways. Increased eating and drinking is one common effect. This effect changes the whole body, because one not only eats more, but gains weight and feels guilty about it.

The effects of stress are far reaching, indeed. Many people have hard times overcoming the effects of stress because they have no way out of it. They act and feel as if there is nothing they can do about their condition. It is an endless circle of pain with no escape. As we can see stress may lead to a number of **alterations** in human body, like sweating or headaches as minor ones and putting on weight as major ones. Luckily, however, with the help of friends and medical help, stress can be overcome.

**Circle the correct option**

1. What is the simple fact mentioned in the first paragraph?
  - (A) The fact that stress affects our bodies.
  - (B) The fact that stress may go out of control.
  - (C) The fact that stress may be both beneficial and harmful.
  - (D) The fact that one may feel alone and useless in the world.
  
2. "devastating" means -----
  - (A) stressful
  - (B) overwhelming
  - (C) inevitable
  - (D) essential

3. "now and then" means -----  
(A) always  
(B) often  
(C) sometimes  
(D) seldom
4. "mood swings" means -----  
(A) the state of being stressful  
(B) the top point of being stressful  
(C) frequent changes in one's feelings  
(D) the feeling of guilt
5. The word "alterations" means -----  
(A) changes  
(B) increases  
(C) causes  
(D) feelings
6. Stress may be perceived as permanent by some people because -----  
(A) it affects the whole body.  
(B) it causes a number of changes in human body.  
(C) people think it is not possible to overcome stress.  
(D) it has major effects on human body.

**35. Information Technology**

The global network of computers makes it possible to move massive amounts of information everywhere. This information revolution has changed our lives forever. By pressing a key we can now get information anytime, anywhere. Before the industrial revolution most people worked in some kind of agricultural job. During this time communication was done on paper or by word of mouth. As the industrial revolution hit, technology developed machines like the typewriter, telephone, and eventually the computer to handle the administration of factories. As we enter into the Information Age, society is now highly **dependent on** information storage and communication. Most of us use some form of information technology almost on a daily basis, whether it is checking e-mail, sending a fax or using an automatic machine. For quite a few of us, it would be hard to imagine life without these things.

**Circle the correct option**

1. We understand from the passage that -----  
(A) changes brought by information revolution are irreversible  
(B) before the industrial revolution people had more varied jobs  
(C) technological developments have come gradually  
(D) there are still many people who cannot use technology
  
2. After the Industrial Revolution started, -----  
(A) machines like typewriter or telephones changed.  
(B) a lot of new devices were created.  
(C) people stopped using some important machines.  
(D) people worked on more physically difficult jobs.
  
3. We can infer from the passage that industrial revolution -----  
(A) produced a lot of jobs  
(B) came after long periods of struggle  
(C) was a turning point for humanity  
(D) made it possible to store information
  
4. “dependent on” means -----  
(A) lack of  
(B) bound to  
(C) focus on  
(D) vulnerable to

**VOCABULARY PROGRESS CHECK 12. (passages 31-35)**

**A. Match the following words from the passages 31-35 with their definitions.**

SET 1		SET 2	
1. exponential rate ( )	a) fundamentally	1. prominent ( )	a) change
2. overtake ( )	b) going to higher position	2. view ( )	b) especially
3. notable ( )	c) encouragement	3. engage ( )	c) sometimes
4. prompt ( )	d) surpass	4. in particular ( )	d) important
5. promotion ( )	e) limit	5. demonstrate ( )	e) take part
6. restrict ( )	f) very fast	6. devastating ( )	f) see, consider
7. luckily ( )	g) important	7. alteration ( )	g) destructive
8. essentially ( )	h) fortunately	8. now and then ( )	h) show

**B. Fill in the blanks with the following words from Exercise A.**

promotion	in particular	overtake	luckily	restrict	alteration
prompt	exponential rate	essentially	notable	prominent	demonstrate

- What worries experts is that the world population has been increasing at a/n \_\_\_\_\_ recently.
- Several police officers are being questioned about the \_\_\_\_\_ of the documents.
- Classical music encompasses instrumental music written by trained composers, expressing cultivated artistic and intellectual values, as opposed to music of a/n \_\_\_\_\_ commercial nature.

4. The most ----- changes experienced during the Renaissance were in the fields of art and architecture.
5. In 1980, the U.S. ----- Japan and became world's leader again in 1994.
6. If you want your students to be more motivated and participate the lesson, you should give them small ----- like chocolates.
7. If you want a/n -----, you must work harder and show an interest.
8. Because of the increasing number of scientists who study the nervous system, several ----- neuroscience organizations have been formed to provide a forum to all neuroscientists and educators.
9. International trade is mostly ----- to trade in goods and services, and only to a lesser extent to trade in capital, labor or other factors of production.
10. The population of Europe has grown in the past century, but in other areas of the world, ----- Africa and Asia, the population has grown far more quickly.
11. Recently, it has been ----- that a dedicated network in the human brain is selectively activated by complex verbal structures.
12. They had an accident. -----, none of them were injured.

### 36. *Ladybugs*

Many cultures view ladybugs as lucky and a number of superstitions surround these small insects. As often happens with superstitions, it is actually a bit difficult to determine why ladybugs are viewed as lucky. One interesting thing about ladybug superstitions is that **they** are universal.

The most likely explanation for the general view that ladybugs are lucky is their dietary habits. Ladybugs eat harmful crop pests such as *aphids*, so the existence of ladybugs is welcomed by farmers and gardeners. The appearance of a ladybug would also be viewed as a blessing, which explains the positive associations with ladybugs in many cultures.

One of the most common superstitions about ladybugs is that killing a ladybug will bring bad luck. This would support the idea that ladybug superstitions evolved as a form of protecting the ladybug population. Many cultures also link the sight of a ladybug with future luck in love, good weather, or a financial **windfall**. According to some cultures, having a ladybug land on you means that you will receive good luck, and some people believe that when a ladybug lands on an object, that object will be replaced by a new one.

The well-known children's rhyme which begins "ladybug, ladybug, fly away home, your house is on fire and your children are alone" is said to have evolved from the practice of burning crops at the end of the season. Supposedly, farmers would sing to warn the ladybugs to fly away, leaving harmful insect pests behind to be burned in the flames.

### Glossary

ladybug: uğur böceği

### Circle the correct option

1. In general, superstitions -----
  - (A) bring good luck to people.
  - (B) do not say much about insects
  - (C) are difficult to explain.
  - (D) are mostly related to lady bugs.

2. Farmers like lady birds because -----  
(A) they eat harmful insects.  
(B) they are easy to feed.  
(C) they are lovely with their beautiful outfits.  
(D) they do not eat their crops.
3. "they" (line 4) refers to -----  
(A) ladybugs  
(B) ladybug superstitions  
(C) things  
(D) lucky insects
4. Which of the following is false about ladybug superstitions?  
(A) They are mostly about their benefits.  
(B) They are shared by many cultures.  
(C) They vary from culture to culture.  
(D) They explain why they are believed to be lucky.
5. According to some superstitions, lady bugs are associated with luck -----  
(A) in order to protect their population.  
(B) so that they can eat more aphids.  
(C) because they are viewed differently by different cultures.  
(D) so that people can ask good luck from them.
6. We can understand from the second paragraph that *aphids* are -----  
(A) similar to lady bugs.  
(B) not wanted.  
(C) a blessing.  
(D) beneficial.
7. **windfall** means -----  
(A) choice  
(B) boom  
(C) inclination  
(D) desire

**37. Relaxing Colors**

The most relaxing colors are believed to be green and blue. Designers, psychologists, feng shui experts, and advertisers all agree that blues and greens make us feel calm, balanced, and less emotional. They use these **hues** in hospitals or television stations to calm nerves. Whether this reaction has to do with the effect of wavelengths on brain chemistry, linguistic associations, cultural meanings, or coincidence, is yet to be fully determined.

Interior designers note that colors depend on trendy preferences, yet people consistently describe rooms painted blue and green as relaxing and harmonious. Architects and painters use blue and green on walls and ceilings in bedrooms and bathrooms where people like feeling peaceful.

Driving in a big city, you will notice that every sign is comprised of reflective white letters on a chalky, dark green background on billboards. Civil engineers say that a driver's eyes get tired looking at print on a green field, yet the colors provide enough contrast for easy character recognition. Hospital waiting rooms and prison cells often paint their walls green for **the same effect**.

Scientific researchers in neurology and psychology have found some evidence that the relaxing effects of green do not only depend on cultural associations. Our eye perceives colors using tiny sensors called cones. Certain cones are sensitive to red or green or blue light. However, overall they are the most sensitive to green light. Researchers claim that this sensitivity to green objects might affect hormonal production or the circulation of neurotransmitters that in turn influence mood.

**Circle the correct option**

1. In the text, the word "hue" is synonymous with -----  
(A) station  
(B) nerve  
(C) color  
(D) green
  
2. Interior designers state that -----  
(A) people select colors based on scientific evidence.  
(B) people select the colors that are shiny.  
(C) people select colors without caring for the effects.  
(D) people select colors that are fashionable.

3. On billboards -----
- (A) the colors are tiring for drivers' eyes.  
(B) there is no contrast between colors.  
(C) the color green is widely used.  
(D) it is difficult to recognize the color green.
4. In the text, *the same effect* refers to -----
- (A) having reflective colors  
(B) making it easy to see letters or words.  
(C) making eyes tired.  
(D) painting the walls in color green.
5. What did the scientists in neurology and psychology find?
- (A) They found that cones may change one's mood.  
(B) The relaxing effect of green has a natural cause.  
(C) The color blue is in fact more relaxing but it is not common.  
(D) Some colors are culturally more important.
6. What are cones?
- (A) sensors which are used in color preference.  
(B) sensors which we use to recognize colors.  
(C) sensors that regulate the sensitivity of eyes.  
(D) sensors that recognize the relaxing colors.

**38. What is Tsunami?**

Tsunami is a series of large waves of extremely long wavelength and period usually caused by a violent undersea disturbance or activity near the coast or in the ocean. When a sudden a large volume of water moves, or if the sea floor is suddenly raised or dropped by an earthquake, big tsunami waves may occur. Earthquakes, landslides, volcanic eruptions, explosions can generate tsunamis.

Tsunamis can be generated when the sea floor deforms and displaces water. Tectonic earthquakes are a particular kind of earthquakes that are associated with the earth's crustal deformation; when these earthquakes occur beneath the sea, the water above the deformed area is displaced. Waves are formed as the displaced water mass, which acts under the influence of gravity, attempts to regain its equilibrium. When large areas of the sea floor elevate or subside, a tsunami can be created.

The first tsunami took place in on November 1st 1755 and affected Portugal and much of Europe. The total duration of shaking lasted ten minutes and was comprised of three distinct **jolts**. Scientists **estimate** that the earthquake was in the range of 9.0 on the Richter scale.

Just like other water waves, tsunamis begin to lose energy as they rush onshore - part of the wave energy is reflected offshore. Despite these losses, tsunamis still reach the coast with **tremendous** amounts of energy. Tsunamis have great erosional potential, stripping beaches of sand that may have taken years to accumulate and undermining trees and other coastal vegetation. Capable of flooding, hundreds of meters inland past the typical high-water level, tsunami can crush homes and other coastal structures. Tsunamis may reach a maximum vertical height onshore above sea level, often called a run up height, of 10, 20, and even 30 meters.

**Circle the correct option.**

1. The first paragraph is mainly about -----
  - (A) the dangers of tsunamis.
  - (B) how tsunamis are formed.
  - (C) the relation between waves and tsunamis.
  - (D) how cosmic objects cause tsunami.

2. Tsunamis lose power when -----  
(A) they hit the shore.  
(B) when they reach the highest point.  
(C) gravity pulls the waves back to the sea.  
(D) when the earthquake that cause them end.
3. The tsunami disaster that took place in Portugal -----  
(A) occurred in a short time.  
(B) was as serious as the ones we that happen today.  
(C) was caused by a different reason.  
(D) affected only a small area in Portugal.
4. "Erosional potential" indicates that tsunamis -----  
(A) may occur after landslides.  
(B) are caused by tectonic movements.  
(C) may reach a height of 30 meters.  
(D) may cause massive destruction.
5. "jolt" means -----  
(A) gravity  
(B) the force of a tsunami  
(C) region  
(D) a sudden shock
6. According to the passage, "estimate" means -----,  
(A) to judge the value or size of something  
(B) to understand beforehand that something will happen  
(C) to make a list of the causes of a disaster  
(D) to compare the size of an earthquake
7. "tremendous" means -----  
(A) irreversible  
(B) potential  
(C) fast  
(D) massive

**39. Tv Viewing Habits**

Television viewing is increasing despite the rise of the Internet and social media. Viewers watched an average of three hours and 45 minutes of television a day in 2009, 3% higher than 2004, according to research published today by the media regulator Of.com. TV continues **to take centre stage** in people's evenings, boosted by the popularity of shows such as The X Factor, Britain's Got Talent and Doctor Who.

Television's popularity has also been **boosted** by digital video recorders (DVRs) and the introduction of high definition television. "Television still has a central role in our lives. We are watching more TV than at any time in the last five years," said James Thickett, director of market research and market intelligence at Of.com.

The increase in TV viewing has also been driven by the growth in the UK's ageing population: older people are likely to watch more television, with the average 65-year-old watching five hours and 14 minutes a day.

"More people are getting access to a greater number of channels and that's translating into greater number of viewing hours per person," said Richard Broughton, a senior analyst at audiovisual research company Screen Digest.

"Various people have predicted that the Internet would kill off television but we have always said that TV would be here for a long time to come. It's much harder for broadcasters and production companies to use content online, and provide high definition."

Broughton said viewers were using Facebook and Twitter while watching the television, rather than switching it off altogether. "In many cases television is complemented by social media platforms and not necessarily a direct competitor," he added.

1. What does "to take centre stage" mean?  
(A) to exceed the others  
(B) to be of high interest  
(C) to be watched in a particular time of the day  
(D) to take a lot of time
  
2. "boost" means -----  
(A) show  
(B) lose  
(C) research  
(D) increase

3. Video recorders and high definition television -----  
(A) make television an important leisure time activity.  
(B) contributed to the widespread use of television.  
(C) lessened the popularity of television series.  
(D) are still not at a satisfactory level.
4. According to James Thickett, -----  
(A) our TV viewing habits haven't changed.  
(B) television is central in our lives because we use it to watch DVDs.  
(C) watching TV too much makes us passive.  
(D) television is the most important thing in our daily lives.
5. Why did TV viewing increase in the UK?  
(A) Because TV facilities are developed in the UK.  
(B) Because there are a lot of TV programs.  
(C) Because the viewer profile is changing.  
(D) Because the population in the UK is not distributed equally.
6. According to Richard Broughton, -----  
(A) the number of people who watch TV on a daily basis has increased.  
(B) people watch more TV today because there are more channels available.  
(C) the existence of more channels is discouraging TV viewing.  
(D) more TV programs are being translated into more languages.
7. What did some people think on the issue of TV viewing habits?  
(A) They estimated that TV programs would be shorter.  
(B) They expected that people would watch more programs online.  
(C) They thought that the Internet would decrease TV viewing.  
(D) They predicted that TV broadcasters would spend money to make more programs.
8. "it" refers to -----  
(A) Facebook  
(B) television  
(C) Twitter  
(D) viewer

**40. Alien Hand Syndrome**

Alienhandsyndrome or Dr. Strangelove syndrome is an unusual medical condition. It is mostly caused by damage to the corpus callosum, which connects the right and left brain hemispheres.

In alienhandsyndrome, the person feels that one hand has “a mind of its own,” and that the hand appears to be uncontrollable by the person. It may do things in opposition to the other hand’s actions like grasping things, and it needs to be kept occupied. Treatment for this condition generally involves giving the alienhand something to grasp or some activity to do to keep it from performing any unwanted actions.

Where injury or damage to the brain occurs determines which hand will be affected. A right-handed person, who has specific injury or damage to the corpus callosum, the part of the brain that connects the two hemispheres, can cause alienhandsyndrome in the left hand. Injury in the front of the brain may cause alienhandsyndrome to occur in the dominant right hand.

A hand that acts on its own and sometimes aggressively outside the patient’s control usually suggests significant injury to several parts of the brain. It is important to note that aggressive seldom means violent. However, even without violent acts, it is very challenging for the person to live with an alien hand.

In most cases, the person can perceive what the hand is doing, and can feel things with the hand. This can be distracting and frustrating. Depending upon where and how brain injury occurs, some people are able to regain some conscious control over the affected hand. Others must merely adapt to alienhandsyndrome, a frustrating and irritating hurdle.

**Circle the correct option**

1. In the first paragraph, it is stated that alien hand syndrome is not ----

- (A) dangerous
- (B) curable
- (C) violent
- (D) common

2. In order to heal the alien hand syndrome, -----  
(A) the hand is kept engaged.  
(B) the hand is tied until it stops acting uncontrollably.  
(C) the hand is forced to perform difficult actions.  
(D) the hand is held in a fixed position.
3. We can understand from the fourth paragraph that the word "aggressive" -----  
(A) implies that the hand does things that are harmful  
(B) can hardly be defined as destructive  
(C) should be understood as dangerous  
(D) implies that the illness must be cured as soon as possible
4. We can understand from the last paragraph that the area where the damage occurs in the brain -----  
(A) determines whether the person will be able to get the control of the hand back or not.  
(B) is important in that if the damage occurs in the critical areas one may lose the other hand.  
(C) is important in deciding whether the brain is sending out the correct signals or not.  
(D) is not important at all and what actually matters is whether the person can adapt to changes or not.
5. Which of the following is NOT true according to the last paragraph?  
(A) One can be aware of what the alien hand is doing.  
(B) Having an alien hand may be annoying.  
(C) Some people may never recover from the illness.  
(D) With alien hand, one loses tactile sense.
6. "significant" means -----  
(A) serious  
(B) aggressive  
(C) purposeful  
(D) dominant

**VOCABULARY PROGRESS CHECK 13 (passages 36-40)**

**A. Match the following words from the passages 36-40 with their definitions.**

SET 1		SET 2	
1. superstition ( )	a) connection, idea	1. sensitive ( )	a) raise, improve
2. welcome ( )	b) state	2. violent ( )	b) specific
3. association ( )	c) collect	3. generate ( )	c) huge
4. windfall ( )	d) appreciate	4. particular ( )	d) disturb
5. note ( )	e) contribute	5. elevate ( )	e) increase sharply
6. comprised of ( )	f) irrational belief	6. tremendous ( )	f) reacting quickly
7. accumulate ( )	g) unexpected luck	7. boost ( )	g) forceful
8. complement ( )	h) made up of	8. distract ( )	h) produce

**B. Fill in the blanks with the following words from Exercise A.**

comprised of	superstition	violent	elevate	windfall	sensitive
boost	particular	note	distract	tremendous	accumulate

1. According to \_\_\_\_\_, if you walk under a ladder it brings you bad luck.
2. We must work together to ----- the position of women in society.
3. I wear sunglasses during summer because my eyes are ----- to sun light.

4. Cambridge University is ----- a number of institutions, with its main functions divided between the central departments of the university and the colleges.
5. Speakers of a/n ----- speech community are always made up of many groups; with the speech of the members of each group reflecting their age, place of origin, professional interests.
6. The story is true that while the Titanic was sinking, the two onboard bands got on stage together and performed in an attempt to ----- the morale of passengers.
7. Vikings are thought as ----- brutes or intrepid adventurers.
8. It is interesting to ----- that government money was used to fund the schemes.
9. The noise coming from the street ----- her and made it difficult to concentrate.
10. ----- profits are any type of additional income over expenses that are completely unexpected.
11. For some people, globalization represents a/n ----- opportunity for prosperity, peace, and democracy.
12. By the middle of the 19th century, the theory of biogenesis had ----- so much support that the alternative theory of spontaneous generation had been effectively disproved.

**41. Penicillin**

The discovery of penicillin began by accident. On the morning of September 3rd, 1928, Professor Alexander Fleming was tidying his laboratory. Fleming was sorting through a number of glass plates which had previously been covered with staphylococcus bacteria as part of research Fleming was doing. One of the plates had mould on it. The mould was in the shape of a ring and the area around the ring seemed to be free of the bacteria staphylococcus. Fleming had a lifelong interest in ways of killing off bacteria and he concluded that the bacteria on the plate around the ring had been killed off by some substance that had come from the mould.

Further research on the mould found that it could kill other bacteria and that it could be given to small animals without any side-effects. However, within a year, Fleming had moved onto other medical issues and it was ten years later that Howard Florey and Ernst Chain, working at Oxford University, isolated the bacteria-killing substance found in the mould - penicillin.

In 1941, a doctor, Charles Fletcher, at a hospital in Oxford heard of their work. He had a patient who was near to death as a result of bacteria getting into a wound. Fletcher used some of Chain's and Florey's penicillin on the patient and the wound made a **spectacular** recovery. Unfortunately, Fletcher did not have enough penicillin to fully rid the patient's body of bacteria and he died a few weeks later as the bacteria took a hold. However, penicillin had shown what it could do on what had been a lost cause. The only reason the patient did not survive was that they did not have enough of the drug, not that it did not work.

Florey got an American drug company to **mass produce** it, so penicillin became widespread as one of the most important treatments for bacterial infections. Penicillin got nicknamed "the wonder drug" and in 1945 Fleming, Chain and Florey were awarded the Nobel Prize for Medicine. Post-1945 was the era of the antibiotics.

**Circle the correct option.**

- 1) The glass plates in Professor Alexander Fleming's laboratory were covered with bacteria because \_\_\_\_\_
  - (A) he did not use to clean up his laboratory.
  - (B) he had used them in his studies.
  - (C) weather conditions were favorable for bacteria to survive.
  - (D) they were dirty.

- 2) The mould Fleming found on the plate -----  
(A) killed bacteria.  
(B) contained staphylococcus bacteria  
(C) included the substance that killed bacteria.  
(D) was the type of bacteria that penicillin could kill.
- 3) It was Howard Florey and Ernst Chain, rather than Alexander Fleming, who isolated penicillin because -----  
(A) Alexander Fleming became interested in other medical issues.  
(B) Alexander Fleming did not have medical expertise to do it.  
(C) Alexander Fleming had other patients to deal with.  
(D) Alexander Fleming did not think that penicillin was effective.
- 4) What was Professor Alexander Fleming's professional target?  
(A) to discover staphylococcus bacteria  
(B) to kill bacteria  
(C) to investigate the effects of mould on bacteria  
(D) to discover antibiotics
- 5) "spectacular" means -----  
(A) similar  
(B) unreliable  
(C) deadly  
(D) great
- 6) Fletcher's patient died because -----  
(A) penicillin was not useful in some cases.  
(B) Fletcher did not use penicillin for his patient.  
(C) his illness was not caused by bacteria.  
(D) he did not receive enough of the drug.
- 7) "mass production" means -----  
(A) producing drugs that kill bacteria  
(B) producing something for commercial purposes.  
(C) producing a lot of goods in factories.  
(D) producing goods that are mostly needed.
- 8) "he" refers to -----  
(A) Charles Fletcher  
(B) Charles Fletcher's patient  
(C) Florey  
(D) doctor

**42. Amnesia**

Amnesia is loss of memories like important life experiences and people, or things you have just been taught or told. Amnesia is often the symptom of a degenerative brain disease, such as Alzheimer, or may result from a traumatic injury to the brain.

Amnesia is most commonly associated with either brain damage through injury or degeneration of brain cells. In both cases, brain cells are lost, and due to the complex network connecting cells within the human brain, they cannot be replaced. Most significant brain damage occurs when the brain is injured in a car accident or as the result of a fall or blow. These traumas tend to cause a state of confusion, and some memory is often lost.

Infections that affect the brain may also cause memory loss. Severe alcohol or drug abuse, and malnutrition, act to **deprive** the brain of nutrients causing the death of brain cells. This can also cause significant loss of memories. Memory loss may sometimes result from stroke, if it affects the area of the brain concerned with memory functions.

Once brain cells die, they cannot be replaced. **Depending on the cause of the amnesia, the brain may be able to recover many of its faculties, or may simply get worse.** Those who have suffered memory loss as a result of an injury may see some improvement over time, as the brain heals itself. However, those whose amnesia is a symptom of an illness like Alzheimer are unlikely to see an improvement.

**Circle the correct option.**

1. Amnesia -----
  - (A) generally leads to traumatic injuries.
  - (B) may be a sign of more serious brain diseases.
  - (C) is the most serious brain disease.
  - (D) mostly occurs in people who read a lot.
  
2. Which of the following sentences is false according to the second paragraph?
  - (A) Some memories are difficult to forget.
  - (B) Forgetting small things is a sign of amnesia.
  - (C) Human memory does not keep some memories for a long time.
  - (D) One is not likely to forget life memories easily.

3. Damages to the brain caused by car accident, falls or blows -----  
(A) are the most serious ones.  
(B) cause total loss of memory.  
(C) endanger the cell network of the brain.  
(D) causes dementia.
4. We learn from the passage that brain cells -----  
(A) do not in fact become lost; they only become inactive.  
(B) have a simple network structure.  
(C) are mostly in a state of confusion due to overwork.  
(D) cannot be recovered once they are lost.
5. "deprive" means -----  
(A) give the energy the body needs  
(B) take away something that someone needs  
(C) exist for a long time  
(D) be able to handle a difficult situation
6. Stokes-----  
(A) give similar harm to the brain just as alcohol does.  
(B) cause memory loss when they occur at memory sections in the brain.  
(C) block the passages of nutrients to the brain and thus causes death of brain cells.  
(D) cause incurable damage to the brain.
7. Which of the sentences below best expresses the information in the highlighted statement in the passage?  
(A) Once the brain receives an injury, it loses many of its functions which are impossible to recover.  
(B) The cause of amnesia plays a role in deciding whether it is possible to recover or not.  
(C) Once affected by amnesia, the brain cannot overcome the illness because brain cells cannot be replaced.  
(D) Among the cause of amnesia, the ones that cause most harm are injuries.
8. We learn from the passage that those who suffer from Alzheimer -----  
(A) cannot recover lost memories.  
(B) can bring back the most important memories.  
(C) lose all their memories in a short time.  
(D) try to heal their brains themselves.

**43. Robots**

It is doubtful that robots are going to start taking over people as in the movies "The Matrix" or "I, Robot", and it is highly **unlikely** they are going to start killing people as in the movie "The Terminator". If, however, one believes that becoming totally **dependent on** technology is the same as "robots taking over", then it must be considered that humanity is starting to reach that point.

Mythology and science fiction stories **abound with** tales of soulless, mechanical men that were created to fight wars with humanity. In ancient Greek and Roman mythology there were stories of metal men that, through the use of godly magic, came to life. Leonardo Davinci once designed a suit of armor that could move like a man in the suit, and in the early twentieth century a Russian playwright wrote a story of mechanical men that performed the menial tasks once done by human workers. Underlying all these stories was the human fear of people being replaced by **these creatures**. Even as recently as the mid to late twentieth century workers in auto plants and other factories faced the possibility of being **outsourced** by robots; robotic machines that could do **their** jobs; in some of these cases the fear was actually realized when people found themselves unemployment.

Despite the fact that some people have lost jobs to robots and the speculations that robots will make peoples' lives a life of leisure, most find themselves working longer hours and nobody has a housecleaning robot in their houses. What is more, even with the technology explosion of recent years, robots can hardly function without human guidance and control so it is unlikely that they will be locking people away as in the **previously** mentioned movies.

**Circle the correct option**

1. According to the first paragraph, it is not probable that robots will -----  
(A) kill people  
(B) be captured by men  
(C) become more intelligent  
(D) develop more technology
  
2. "**dependent on**" (line 3) means -----  
(A) ignorant of  
(B) faced with  
(C) full of  
(D) bound to
  
3. "**abound with**" (line 6) means -----  
(A) likely to  
(B) talk about  
(C) full of  
(D) fight with

4. Which one of the following is *false* for the stories that included robots?
- Robots were created by supernatural powers in those stories.
  - Robots were depicted in certain outfits in some of those stories.
  - Robots were generally against humanity.
  - Robots could not handle jobs men used to do.
5. According to the author of the text, -----
- using technology is not the same as being taken over by robots.
  - we need to produce more technology in order not to be taken over by machines.
  - the fact that robots take place in movies shows that they will replace men in the future.
  - sooner or later robots will take over humanity and there will be fierce wars between humanity and robots.
6. People wrote stories about mechanical men because they -----
- thought that they had to fight with machines for humanity.
  - were anxious that robots will do everything men do.
  - thought that mankind needed to develop more machines.
  - believed that one day mechanical men will already take over.
7. In the late twentieth century, many people lost their jobs because -----.
- there was no need to do certain jobs
  - people didn't need as many products as was produced
  - there was an economic crisis at that time
  - machines started to do the jobs men used to do
8. It is stated in the last paragraph that -----.
- robots cannot fulfill their activities without people.
  - in near future all household jobs will be done by robots
  - there is no need to fear robots because they are man-made
  - technology is going to explode

**Match the words with their meanings. There are two EXTRA definitions.**

1. unlikely ( )	a) voluntarily
2. outsource ( )	b) something that is not probable to happen
3. previously ( )	c) to become more in number
	d) to take over
	e) before

**44. The Last Born Child**

Last born children have many different characteristics. They are typically given everything they want because they were the last to be born. They expect a lot of attention and affection from family members. They will draw much attention directly to themselves, especially when they are in a group of peers or siblings. They feel this way because all of their life people have been around to help them and to solve the problems they have. When a last born does not get their way about something, whether it is about their career, or relationship, they tend to sulk for days.

A last born child would be good at jobs that depend on him or her. Last born children would not be good in management because they are too codependent on others' opinions. They can have a creative side, but are way too over critical and it would take them long periods of time to finish a project due to having to change or revise it. A romantic relationship with a last born would mean lots of attention and affection all the time. The last born also tends to need to have a lot of order in a relationship. The best person to be with a last born child would be the first born. The first born has a natural instinct take care of others. So the best chances for a long lasting relationship would be that match.

1. Which of the following is **false** about last-born children?
  - (A) They always get a lot of attention from their parents.
  - (B) They are good at managing people.
  - (C) They can get everything they want.
  - (D) They want order in a relationship.
  
2. What do last-born children do when they cannot get the job they want?
  - (A) they become unhappy and less talkative.
  - (B) they directly go to their parents for advice.
  - (C) they try it over and over again until they get it.
  - (D) they become hopeless and think that they are of no use.
  
3. Last born children always want someone around because -----
  - (A) they are used to it.
  - (B) they cannot do certain things on their own.
  - (C) last born children have a lot of problems.
  - (D) last born children cannot solve their problems on their own.
  
4. One reason why the last born would perfectly match with the first born is that -----
  - (A) last born people may easily get bored.
  - (B) first born people take on the responsibility of helping others.
  - (C) first born people are likely to be easily affected in a relationship.
  - (D) last born people view themselves as the most important part of a relationship.

**45. N-rays: Do They Exist?**

René Prosper Blondlot (1849-1930) was a French physicist who claimed to have discovered a new type of radiation, shortly after Roentgen had discovered X-rays. He called it the N-ray, after Nancy, the name of the town and the university where he lived and worked. Blondlot was trying to polarize X-rays when he claimed to have discovered his new form of radiation. Dozens of other scientists confirmed the existence of N-rays in their own laboratories.

Blondlot was visited by American spectroscopist Robert Wood, who had tried to duplicate the N-ray experiments, but failed. A number of experiments were performed in Wood's presence. First, N-rays were focused on an electric spark and the brightness of the spark was supposed to increase when the N-rays were present. Wood saw no effect.

Finally, Wood was shown how the N-rays were refracted by an aluminum prism in a spectrometer. Blondlot could detect changes in spectral intensity but Wood did not. Wood asked Blondlot to demonstrate the apparatus, and secretly removed the aluminum prism from the N-ray spectrometer in the darkened room when Blondlot could not see him. Wood published his results in an article in Nature Journal, and N-rays disappeared from the scientific literature within several years.

1. Why did René Prosper Blondlot name his invention as N-rays?
  - (A) Because it is the first letter of the place he lives in he works.
  - (B) Because it was the name of the device he used in his invention.
  - (C) Because it stand for "new".
  - (D) Because it was the first letter of the name of his wife.
2. René Prosper Blondlot discovered N-rays -----
  - (A) before Rontgen discovered X-rays.
  - (B) when he was working on X-rays.
  - (C) despite the difficulties he faced.
  - (D) to cure his ill wife.
3. What did Robert Wood do?
  - (A) He cited the scientific article of Blondot.
  - (B) He objected to the idea that N-rays existed.
  - (C) He compared X-rays and N-rays.
  - (D) He did the same experiments as that of Blondot.

4. In the first trial, Robert Wood -----  
(A) stated that he saw some changes.  
(B) did not detect the changes in light.  
(C) accepted the existence of N-rays.  
(D) tried to understand how the experiment was done.
5. In the final experiment, -----  
(A) Wood clearly saw the N-rays  
(B) Robert Wood deceived Blondot.  
(C) Blondot did something wrong.  
(D) N-rays were seen in a different color.
6. What did Robert Wood write in his article?  
(A) He wrote that Blondot's method was effective  
(B) He wrote that N-rays did not exist.  
(C) He wrote that N-rays were not useful.  
(D) He wrote that more experiments were needed to see N-rays.

**VOCABULARY PROGRESS CHECK 14 (passages 41-45)**

**A. Match the following words from the passages 41-45 with their definitions.**

SET 1	SET 2
1. substance ( )	a) ability
2. spectacular ( )	b) withhold, not give
3. speculation ( )	c) likely to behave
4. confusion ( )	d) prove true
5. deprive of ( )	e) ideas or discussion
6. faculty ( )	f) not knowing what is happening
7. tend to ( )	g) extremely impressive
8. confirm ( )	h) material
	1. unlikely ( )
	2. abound with / in ( )
	3. outsource ( )
	4. previously ( )
	5. typically ( )
	6. affection ( )
	7. instinct ( )
	8. detect ( )
	a) take over
	b) feeling of liking
	c) before
	d) natural tendency
	e) improbable
	f) exist in large numbers
	g) notice
	h) usually

**B. Fill in the blanks with the following words from Exercise A.**

spectacular	substance	tend to	typically	detect
confirm	abound with	deprive of	affection	unlikely
confusion	speculation	previously	instinct	

- She felt \_\_\_\_\_ to her because she had gone through the same process previously.
- There has been a great deal of \_\_\_\_\_ about what will happen after the elections.
- They had a terrible quarrel and I think it is quite \_\_\_\_\_ that they will reunite.

4. One of the most important drawbacks of distance education is that students are ----- face-to-face communication in lessons.
5. Our first ----- as teachers of English as a second language is to correct student language errors.
6. Adobe has ----- that a recent cyber-attack compromised many more customer accounts than first reported.
7. The most ----- monuments of ancient America are found in Mexico, central America and the central Andes, where entire cities with pyramids, temples and palaces were built.
8. Over the first few months of observations, Galileo had discovered more about the solar system and the universe than anyone had ----- achieved.
9. Climate is ----- described as a set of atmospheric and surface variables such as temperature, precipitation, and wind.
10. Organisms have a diversity of homeostatic feedback mechanisms that ----- deviations from the normal state and take corrective actions to return their systems to the normal range.
11. In the history of the Mayans, the fall of Teotihuacan brought temporary -----, which was followed by the glorious renaissance of the late classical era at Tikal, Palenque, and many other Mayan centers.
12. It is quite likely that some workers develop cancer after exposure to radioactive -----.
13. May and June ----- be very dry and warm months over Arizona.
14. The play "Waiting for Godot" ----- symbolic representations.

**46. Why We Laugh And Cry??**

As humans we laugh and cry. Cultures around the world allow both crying and laughing as acceptable behaviors. With crying, the body goes through physical or chemical changes. Crying and laughter are beneficial to us both emotionally and physically.

There are many culturally acceptable reasons to cry in society. The first accepted reason is probably death. Grieving includes crying and it was often believed that if someone did not cry, they would suffer physically because they did not release their pain. Women have been allowed to cry more than men traditionally. Each culture defines where and when it is acceptable to cry. Cultures, in some parts of the world, sometimes determine the length of crying and mourning. For example, in the Zuni culture, a chief allows the mourners of the dead to cry for four days after which the chief says that the death occurred four years ago, and now the mourning may end.

As well as with crying, laughing is also acceptable culturally for a variety of reasons. People have often said, "Laughter is the best medicine," and they may not be too far from the truth. When we laugh, the body makes facial gestures and sounds. The body relaxes during laughter. Scientists have found that laughing one hundred times is equal to a ten-minute workout on a rowing machine. Laughter helps promote healing in the body by lowering blood pressure and increasing blood flow. When we laugh, the production of T -cells that destroy tumors and viruses increase. Laughter has been found to reduce the amount of stress hormones and help us cope with our lives better.

Researchers have found that laughter is used in making and strengthening our connections with each other. People that are more dominant, like a boss or head of a family, for example, use more humor than others around them.

**Circle the correct option.**

1. What happens if one does not cry after the death of a person?
  - (A) He cannot get rid of the suffering.
  - (B) People think that he was not sorry for the death of the person.
  - (C) People think that he is powerful.
  - (D) He can better recover the pain caused by the death.
  
2. When do people grieve?
  - (A) When they die
  - (B) When someone dies
  - (C) When they have physical pain
  - (D) When they release pain

3. In the Zuni culture -----  
(A) The chief cries the most after the dead person.  
(B) The chief decides how long people will cry.  
(C) Crying always lasts for four years.  
(D) Some people are not allowed to cry.
  
4. When people laugh, -----  
(A) their blood pressure decreases  
(B) T-cells became fewer in the blood  
(C) stress hormones increase  
(D) their bodies become stiff
  
5. What does "laughter is the best medicine" mean?  
(A) Laughing is culturally accepted in many situations.  
(B) Laughing has a lot of healing powers.  
(C) Laughing is seen better than crying.  
(D) Laughing is sometimes seen as rude.
  
6. Which of the following is TRUE according to the information in the passage?  
(A) In many cultures of the world, crying is considered to be better than laughing.  
(B) It is scientifically proved that crying takes away physical pain.  
(C) There are universally accepted norms that dictate us when to laugh or cry.  
(D) Things that make people laugh or cry may change from culture to culture.
  
7. Which of the following is TRUE about crying?  
(A) In some cultures, crying is totally forbidden.  
(B) In some cultures, people are allowed to cry only for death.  
(C) In some cultures, there are time limits when to cry.  
(D) In some cultures, a lot of studies were carried out on why people cry.
  
8. Dominant people -----  
(A) laugh more than others  
(B) make more jokes than others.  
(C) do not like humor.  
(D) do not laugh most of the jokes.
  
9. "mourn" means -----  
(A) the people who follow the chief  
(B) burying the dead person  
(C) living in a culture which allows crying  
(D) crying after a dead person.
  
10. "promote" means -----  
(A) increase  
(B) influence  
(C) stop  
(D) control

**47. The First Flight**

Human flight is a dream that has obsessed man from the earliest times. A look at the ancient literature of the Greeks, the Egyptians, the Assyrians and the Chinese reveal stories of kings, gods and heroes who all wanted to try the power of flight. Man's earliest inspiration to fly was the bird. He has for centuries tried to imitate these creatures.

As early as the 3rd century, the Chinese were building and experimenting with kites so that they could understand and perfect the laws of aerodynamics. It was not until the 16th century, however, that the West started making real progress. It was Leonardo da Vinci, a skilled mechanical engineer, who drew designs for helicopters and parachutes. He even built models of some of these designs.

In 1783, two French brothers, the Montgolfier's, discovered that they could make small paper balloons rise swiftly and smoothly into the air by inflating them with hot air. On November 21, 1783 a large-scale 'fire balloon' carried two passengers on a 25 minute ride over Paris. Soon balloon technology was enhanced and hydrogen began to be used to inflate the balloons. By 1862, 'aeronauts' had travelled by balloon all over the United States and Europe, having reached altitudes of over 8 kilometers.

Towards the end of the 19th Century, gasoline and electric powered dirigibles were developed. These made air navigation more possible, but they were very slow and inefficient. Something better was needed.

On December 14, 1903 the Wrights' plane stayed in the air for three and a half seconds. Three days later the plane stayed airborne for nearly a full minute. It covered a distance of 260 meters. At the time of this turning point in history, only three newspapers in the United States bothered to publish the story.

What began thousands of years ago with a desire to fly like a bird has totally changed the world we live in. The world has become a much smaller place.

1. The ancient literature of the Greeks, the Egyptians, the Assyrians and the Chinese

- 
- (A) says that Greeks were the first people to fly.
  - (B) was what actually inspired mankind to fly.
  - (C) includes sections on the human desire to fly.
  - (D) shows what must be done in order to fly.

2. The Chinese used kites -----

- (A) in order to understand rules of flying.
- (B) in order to encourage themselves to fly.
- (C) so that it would be easier to fly.
- (D) but they could not understand the laws of flying.

3. Small paper balloons -----

- (A) could carry a lot of people but they were slow.
- (B) were not welcomed by people because they were not safe.
- (C) were easily influenced by hot air.
- (D) were empowered by hydrogen.

4. It became possible to move through the air -----

- (A) after the balloons were developed.
- (B) after gasoline and dirigibles.
- (C) after the invention of present day planes.
- (D) When dirigibles started to use electricity.

5. Which of the following is true?

- (A) Until the 16<sup>th</sup> century a lot was learnt about flying.
- (B) People discovered the rules of aerodynamics by the help of birds.
- (C) Leonardo da Vinci designed the models of the present day planes.
- (D) Wrights' success was not fully covered by the press.

**48. Muscle Cramps**

A muscle cramp is an **involuntarily** contracted muscle that does not relax. When we use the muscles that can be controlled voluntarily, such as those of our arms and legs, they alternately contract and relax as we move our limbs. Muscles that support our head, neck, and trunk contract similarly in a synchronized fashion to maintain our posture. A muscle that involuntarily contracts is in a "spasm." If the spasm is forceful and **sustained**, it becomes a cramp. Muscle cramps cause a visible hardening of the muscle.

Muscle cramps can last anywhere from a few seconds to a quarter of an hour or occasionally longer. It is not uncommon for a cramp to **recur** multiple times until it finally goes away. The cramp may involve a part of a muscle, the entire muscle, or several muscles that usually act together. Some cramps involve the simultaneous contraction of muscles that ordinarily move body parts in opposite directions.

Cramps are extremely common. Almost everyone experiences a cramp at some time in their life. Cramps are common in adults and become increasingly frequent with aging. However, children also experience cramps. Any of the muscles that are under our voluntary control can cramp.

**Circle the correct option**

1. A cramp occurs when -----  
(A) we use our arms and legs extensively.  
(B) our muscles constrict out of our control.  
(C) we do too many tiring things.  
(D) our muscles are not supported.
  
2. A spasm -----  
(A) becomes a cramp when it is long and strong.  
(B) is more dangerous than a cramp because it is caused by fatigue.  
(C) is the same as a cramp, but it is not involuntary.  
(D) is the most common type of a cramp.
  
3. Muscles that support our head, neck, and trunk -----  
(A) are the ones where most cramps occur  
(B) are the ones that frequently cause spasms  
(C) do not move most of the time  
(D) move simultaneously to keep us upright.

4. Which of the following is *true*?
- (A) Cramps occur when the muscles work in a synchronized fashion.
  - (B) Involuntary muscles are the ones where cramps occur.
  - (C) In the case of a cramp, the muscle becomes tough.
  - (D) The best way to get rid of a cramp is to keep the muscle hardened.
5. Cramps -----
- (A) occur in muscles that we can control.
  - (B) occur in old age, not in children.
  - (C) occur in the whole muscle.
  - (D) mostly go away in a short time.
6. “*involuntarily*” means -----
- (A) contracting occasionally
  - (B) acting out of your own control
  - (C) causing spasms
  - (D) muscles that move simultaneously
7. “*sustain*” means -----
- (A) keep
  - (B) hold
  - (C) endanger
  - (D) harden
8. “*recur*” means -----
- (A) to last for a long time
  - (B) to affect all parts of a muscle
  - (C) to become unbearable
  - (D) to happen again or repeatedly

**49. Can Animals Detect Earthquakes?**

The idea that animals can sense earthquakes is a popular one, and anecdotal stories about animals behaving strangely before major earthquakes have been told for centuries. However, debate over whether or not animals can truly sense earthquakes has not resolved the question, despite research in several **earthquake-prone** regions of the world. Some researchers believe that animals can, in fact, sense earthquakes, because they are more susceptible to environmental changes than humans are. Support for the idea that animals can sense earthquakes includes studies which suggest that animals may be able to sense vibrations before humans do. Animals have been proved to be more sensitive to ultrasonic waves such as the weaker p-waves which precede a major quake. It is possible that animals can sense an earthquake a few seconds before people do. In rare cases, an earthquake may be preceded by foreshocks, which may not be detectable by humans without specialized devices, but could be felt by animals. Other researchers have suggested that animals may sense chemical or electrical changes in the field of the Earth which could be indicators of an earthquake.

Other seismologists feel that there is no strong scientific evidence to support the idea that animals can sense earthquakes. They suggest that human psychology may be involved, as pet owners may want to attribute powers of **premonition** to their animals. The best way to conduct a study linking animal behavior with earthquake activity would be to have a hot line which pet owners can call to report odd behavior at any time, which seismologists could then link with actual earthquake data. Animal behaviorists have also pointed out that there are numerous causes for strange animal behavior, and that some pets may behave erratically before an earthquake, but for unrelated reasons.

Whether or not animals can detect earthquakes before humans do remains to be seen. In several earthquake regions outside of the United States, seismologists are attempting to establish strong scientific studies which could help to determine the level of animal sensitivity as part of a larger effort to learn how to predict earthquakes. For now, humans in earthquake regions should make sure that they have disaster kits on hand, and should look into more mundane causes for erratic animal behavior such as medical conditions.

1. An earthquake-prone area is the one where -----  
(A) animals can easily detect earthquakes.  
(B) earthquakes are highly likely to occur.  
(C) conducting research is almost impossible.  
(D) environmental changes are very frequent.
  
2. According to some scientists, animals can sense earthquakes because -----  
(A) they live hand in hand with the nature.  
(B) they have developed senses compared to humans.  
(C) they can easily understand what is happening around.  
(D) they mostly live in earthquake-prone areas.

3. What is a foreshock?
- (A) the force of an earthquake
  - (B) changes that can easily be detected by animals
  - (C) ground vibrations that happen before an earthquake
  - (D) very tiny ground vibrations that humans can sense
4. The relation between strange animal behavior and earthquakes can be studied - -----
- (A) when animal brain can be controlled by seismologists.
  - (B) if animals are kept in laboratories where earthquakes simulations are done.
  - (C) when scientists are informed about strange animals behavior.
  - (D) if people can have more sensitivity to animal behavior in general.
5. According to animal behaviorists, -----
- (A) animals can easily detect earthquakes.
  - (B) it is possible to train animals to detect earthquakes.
  - (C) only some animals can detect earthquakes.
  - (D) strange animal behavior before an earthquake may be coincidental.
6. "precede" means -----
- (A) to happen earlier
  - (B) to cause destruction
  - (C) to cause an earthquake
  - (D) to sense an earthquake
7. "premonition" means -----
- (A) knowing the results of an event
  - (B) an ability to sense a future event
  - (C) a state of being in a difficult situation
  - (D) attributing some powers to animals
8. What is the advice given in the text about earthquakes?
- (A) to keep pets that are sensitive to environmental changes
  - (B) to take pets to veterinarian in case of an earthquake
  - (C) to make sure that pet owners give the necessary emergency education to their pets
  - (D) to keep things that are needed in case of an earthquakes

**50. Studying Abroad**

Education is essential in order to find a good job. And one way of getting the required education is studying abroad, which is a popular choice among students today; however, is it the best? Studying abroad has both its advantages and disadvantages.

There are several advantages to studying abroad. Firstly, one learns new things about different cultures. It is the best way to learn languages by talking with **native speakers** and also learning about traditions. It could improve the chance of obtaining better positions. Foreign language skills and knowledge of foreign traditions are important when working with foreigners. Secondly, another advantage is becoming more organized and self-confident. Living abroad is like learning what **the big world** is like. Also it gives a lot of experiences to improve abilities. Students learn to take good care of themselves and learn what they should do for a living in different situations.

On the other hand, one of the main disadvantages of studying abroad is living in a different place and culture. When students go abroad to study they live somewhere very different and it is not easy to do so. They may come across many troubles e.g. different food, bad weather and no friends. Also when they come back to their countries they need to get used to the culture again. Another disadvantage of studying abroad is that it gives self-confidence, which may turn out to be harmful to the individual. Almost all students that study abroad are very confident because they have to take care of themselves. It is good to be independent but too much of it may become disadvantageous, because they will not hear the ideas of others, which might make working with people hard.

Studying abroad is a good opportunity to ensure a good education, but the advantages and disadvantages must first be weighted very carefully before deciding whether or not to go.

**Circle the correct option**

1. The phrase “native speaker” means -----  
(A) people who live abroad to learn a language.  
(B) people who know traditions of the other country.  
(C) people who speak a language as their first language.  
(D) people who stay abroad for a long time.

2. According to the passage, the most effective way to learn a language -----  
(A) is to work in better positions.  
(B) is to live in the country where the language is spoken.  
(C) is to meet native speakers.  
(D) is to study from electronic sources.
3. What are the two important things when dealing with foreigners?  
(A) having tolerance for foreigners  
(B) knowing how people view those who come to study in their country.  
(C) knowing the language and how people live.  
(D) meeting the native speakers in their own culture
4. We can infer from the second paragraph that the big world -----  
(A) gives self-confidence.  
(B) is hard to live in.  
(C) is an advantage.  
(D) is more organized.
5. Which one of the following is NOT one of the advantages of studying abroad?  
(A) Students become more knowledgeable about other cultures.  
(B) Students get to know how to live in the big world.  
(C) Students learn how to take care of themselves.  
(D) Students become more critical of their own culture.
6. According to the passage, why is it bad to be overconfident?  
(A) Because it makes people think that you know everything.  
(B) Because you do not value what others think.  
(C) Because it becomes difficult to turn back to one's own country.  
(D) Because overconfident people cannot look after themselves.
7. From the passage it can be concluded that -----  
(A) there are good and bad sides of studying abroad.  
(B) one should go abroad whatever the reason.  
(C) the disadvantages of studying abroad are more than the advantages.  
(D) there is no need to study abroad.

**VOCABULARY PROGRESS CHECK 15 (passages 46-50)**

A. Match the following words from the passages 46-50 with their definitions.

SET 1		SET 2	
1. release ( )	a) empower	1. voluntary ( )	a) carry out
2. as well as ( )	b) support	2. forceful ( )	b) conspicuous
3. promote ( )	c) a sudden idea	3. sustain ( )	c) happening at the same time
4. inspiration ( )	d) give out	4. visible ( )	d) vulnerable
5. strengthen ( )	e) quick	5. recur ( )	e) deliberate
6. imitate ( )	f) discussion	6. simultaneous ( )	f) severe
7. swift ( )	g) besides	7. susceptible ( )	g) happen before
8. debate ( )	h) intuition	8. precede ( )	h) continue
9. premonition ( )	i) copy, do the same	9. conduct ( )	i) happen again

B. Fill in the blanks with the following words from Exercise A.

promote	conduct	inspiration	debate	swift
strengthen	premonition	simultaneous	susceptible	release
voluntary	visible	recur	precede	sustain

- There were several \_\_\_\_\_ explosions in different cities, which forced the government that it could have been a terror attack.
- Recently, there has been a lot of \_\_\_\_\_ over the classification of the Osteoglossiformes.
- Since their immune systems are not fully developed, children are particularly \_\_\_\_\_ to diseases.

4. A comet may have an unusual orbit, which may at times bring it close to the sun and make it \_\_\_\_\_ to the naked eye, or through relatively low strength telescopes.
5. He had a/n \_\_\_\_\_ that his bus would crash, so he took the train.
6. The economy of the country has made a/n \_\_\_\_\_ recovery.
7. Women may cry more easily not simply because they \_\_\_\_\_ more prolactin, but because conventionally, their society accepts their crying.
8. The strong macroeconomic performance has been made possible by domestic reforms that dismantled controls on economic activity and \_\_\_\_\_ - the investment climate
9. Studies \_\_\_\_\_ at Harvard Medical School and Trent University in Canada have found strong evidence to support the sleep/learning connection.
10. The school administration decided to take extra measures to prevent the problem from \_\_\_\_\_.
11. Pavlov's successful experimental discovery of the laws of classical conditioning provided positive \_\_\_\_\_ for Watson's Behaviorist approach.
12. The school asked various \_\_\_\_\_ organizations to help raise money for the new building.
13. The IMF describes itself as an organization that fosters global monetary cooperation and \_\_\_\_\_ high employment rates.
14. In English, verbs are usually \_\_\_\_\_ by the subject while in Turkish the place of the subject may change.
15. Thousands of years ago, human body started to produce lactase, and this allowed milk to be used as a new source of nutrition which could \_\_\_\_\_ populations when other food sources failed.

**51. Coffee**

The importance coffee on the global economy is not widely recognized, especially in developed countries where coffee consumption exceeds coffee production.

Coffee appeared in Ethiopia in the ninth century. According to a legend, Ethiopian shepherds observed the influence of the caffeine in coffee beans when their goats appeared to "dance" and to have an increased level of energy after consuming wild coffee berries. Local priests were informed of the goats' behavior, and after identifying the coffee bean as the cause, the beans were thrown into the fire to kill the evil spirit within. **The burning beans produced an irresistible smell, such that the priests themselves were unable to resist the temptation of consuming them.** From Ethiopia, coffee spread to Egypt and Yemen. It was in Arabia that coffee beans were first roasted, similar to how it is done today. By the 15th century, it had reached the rest of the Middle East, Persia, Turkey, and northern Africa.

Today, coffee is the second most traded **commodity** on the planet, the first being petroleum. Coffee production is a multibillion dollar industry, supporting roughly 25 million small farmers growing on over 11 million hectares. Coffee plays an integral role in the economic survival of both individual farmers and the developing countries in which **they** live. Coffee also plays an important role in developed countries. The world's largest coffee importer, the United States, spends **roughly \$4 billion** on coffee imports annually and consumes approximately 400 million cups of coffee every day. -----.

**Circle the correct option**

1. We can understand from the first paragraph that -----  
(A) human rights depend on coffee.  
(B) the vitality of coffee is not fully understood.  
(C) it is the developed countries that consume most of the coffee.  
(D) coffee is a profitable product for importation.
  
2. Coffee was discovered -----  
(A) decidedly  
(B) creatively  
(C) experimentally  
(D) accidentally
  
3. The coffee beans were thrown into fire because -----  
(A) the priests liked coffee this way.  
(B) shepherds wanted to get rid of the bad-taste of coffee beans.  
(C) the smell of the coffee could only be obtained this way.  
(D) the priests thought that they contained evil spirit.

4. Which of the sentences below best expresses the information in the highlighted statement in the passage?
- After burning coffee beans, priests saw that coffee was tasteless.
  - Coffee influenced priests as well and they wanted to drink it.
  - Priests banned consuming burned coffee beans.
  - Priests saw that there was no evil spirit in coffee beans.
5. Coffee is mostly produced by -----
- countries where it is consumed most.
  - countries which need money.
  - individual farmers over the world.
  - developing countries.
6. Developed countries -----
- are generally consumers of coffee.
  - generally prefer Coffee Arabica.
  - prefer coffee because it is beneficial.
  - import most of the coffee from Asia and Africa.
7. Petroleum -----
- is not as profitable as coffee.
  - is mostly imported by the United States.
  - financially supports small farmers.
  - is the most traded commodity on the planet.
8. "they" refers to -----
- developing countries
  - individual farmers
  - people in developing countries
  - petroleum importers
9. Which of the following would be a good concluding sentence for the whole passage?
- There are several types of coffee and its taste depends on where it is grown
  - Coffee is one of the most important commodities and is enjoyed by many people in the world.
  - Although coffee is a profitable object of trade, it can never replace petroleum in the developing countries.
  - Those who earn the least from the coffee trade are the producers.

**Match the following words with their definitions. There is one EXTRA definition.**

1. commodity ( )	a) advantageous, useful, helpful
2. beneficial ( )	b) to give information, to inform
3. roughly ( )	c) goods or products that are marketed
4. notify ( )	d) approximately
	e) yearly

**52. Lady Bird**

Claudia Alta Taylor Johnson, better known as Lady Bird Johnson, was born 22 December 1912. As a child, she was given the nickname "Lady Bird" because of her exceptional good looks. Her mother died when she was five years old. She was raised by her father and aunt.

Always an excellent student, Lady Bird received a bachelor's degree in 1934 in art and journalism from the University of Texas. Lady Bird and Lyndon Baines Johnson married on 17 November 1934 in San Antonio.

Throughout her marriage, Lady Bird Johnson was an active supporter of her husband's political career. During Lyndon Baines Johnson's time as vice president, she visited 33 foreign countries with her husband. Lady Bird Johnson began her role as the First Lady of the United States when her husband **succeeded to** the presidency after President John F. Kennedy's assassination in 1963.

As the First Lady of the United States, Lady Bird Johnson was an advocate of the protection of the environment. She worked to promote the Highway Beautification Act, and created the National Wildflower Research Center. In 1999, she was awarded the Native Plant Conservation Initiative Lifetime Achievement Award in recognition of these accomplishments.

Lady Bird Johnson also helped **low-income** children in school. She worked in the creation of the Head Start Program in 1965, a division of the United States Department of Health and Human Services focusing on comprehensive early education, nutrition, and health services for low-income children and their families.

After her husband died in 1973, Lady Bird Johnson became one of the most active presidential **widows** in the history of the United States. She continued her charity work and made numerous public appearances at events honoring her late husband and other influential governmental figures.

In 1993, Lady Bird Johnson began to suffer from a number of health problems. She had a small stroke and became legally blind as the result of macular degeneration. By 2002, she was unable to walk without assistance. Today, she rarely makes public appearances and is typically represented at important U.S. events by her daughters.

1. Claudia Alta Taylor Johnson got the nickname lady bird -----  
(A) when she was a young baby.  
(B) when she started school.  
(C) on 22 December 1912.  
(D) after her mother died

2. When Claudia Alta Taylor Johnson was at school, -----  
(A) she wanted to become first lady.  
(B) she was given the nickname "Lady Bird"  
(C) she was a successful student.  
(D) was an active supporter social works.
  
3. Lady Bird Johnson became the first lady -----  
(A) after her husband died.  
(B) when her husband was the vice president.  
(C) after her husband became the president.  
(D) after she became the vice president
  
4. During her marriage, -----  
(A) Lady Bird Johnson helped her husband a lot.  
(B) Lady Bird Johnson Completed her university education.  
(C) Lady Bird Johnson Worked hard to get Native Plant Conservation Initiative Lifetime Achievement Award.  
(D) Lady Bird Johnson did not go abroad with her husband.
  
5. "succeed to" means -----  
(A) to nominate  
(B) to continue  
(C) to become  
(D) to reject
  
6. The Head Start Program -----  
(A) was started by Lady Bird Johnson.  
(B) helps children from poor background.  
(C) was the first suggestion to support poor children.  
(D) focused on the nutrition services for the people living in America
  
7. What did Lady Bird Johnson do after her husband died?  
(A) She continued working for the country.  
(B) She became the vice president.  
(C) She took office in a lot of governmental positions  
(D) She put an end to all her responsibilities as the first lady.
  
8. What does **widow** mean?  
(A) a woman whose husband has died  
(B) a woman who has had governmental responsibility  
(C) a woman who has been the first lady  
(D) a woman who has achieved a lot of things

**53. Advertisements**

Very little advertising is expected to result in immediate sales. You can only expect that to happen with door-to-door sales, and even there the sales rates are very low. Yet companies spend huge sums of money on advertising. That's because advertising influences people both subconsciously and consciously. You remember an image, or a jingle, and it comes to you when you are shopping.

Not everybody is ready to buy when a product is advertised. But the ad creates awareness, it also reminds people once, twice or many times that here's a brand that may be worth buying. That's all it does; it doesn't guarantee a sale.

With most product advertising, it is impractical to expect immediate purchase. People don't buy cars, computers, air conditioners, TV sets, or even garments every day. What brand-building advertising does is to try and plant the brand message into people's sub-consciousness so that it increases the chances of their selecting the brand when they are actually ready to buy.

Also, people do not buy anything by ads or campaigns. They are also influenced by rival ads, and the price and features that these rival brands offer the consumer. Advertising aims to create and strengthen key brand perceptions about the advertiser's products over a period of time so that when the consumer is ready to purchase, the brand is among those that are short-listed for the final consideration.

**Circle the correct option**

1. Why do companies spend huge sums of money on advertising?  
(A) to make people buy products right away.  
(B) to tap people's unconscious minds.  
(C) because advertising is the best way to provide sales.  
(D) because laws make them do so.
  
2. According to the passage, advertising -----  
(A) makes people buy things right after seeing the ad.  
(B) is not always for direct sales at first notice.  
(C) is generally impractical.  
(D) is to influence people's conscious memory only.

3. Substantial and immediate sales can be expected from -----

- (A) companies.
- (B) all sales.
- (C) advertisement.
- (D) door to door sales.

4. "it" (line 7) refers to -----

- (A) product
- (B) awareness
- (C) ad
- (D) image

5. "they" (line 14) refers to -----

- (A) ads
- (B) campaigns
- (C) products
- (D) people

**54. Ancient Families**

Families in the ancient world were both similar and different from our own families today. Most children lived with their parents at first, but they often lost one or both of their parents before they grew up because people died younger then. They had more brothers and sisters than most people do today. They sometimes lived with their grandparents if they were still alive and often with their uncles and aunts and cousins as well. **Inheritance** was a lot more important in ancient and medieval times than it is today because most people were farmers, and they needed land to farm.

But not all the families of the ancient world were the same. In West Asia, in the days of the Sumerians and Assyrians, people lived in big families, and often women took a big role in business and making money for the family. In Egypt at about the same time, women also had an important role outside the house. Children mostly helped their parents with the family business.

In Classical Greece, on the other hand, women almost never left their houses, and men did not say women's names in public: instead, they said "wife of Alcibiades" or "mother of Pericles. Some boys went out to school, and did different things than their fathers had done.

In the Roman Empire, women again had a stronger role outside the house, but boys continued to go to school. After the fall of Rome, religion gradually became more important in how families were put together. In Europe and West Asia, divorce became much more difficult. Marriage slowly became a more formal and religious ritual than it had been before.

**Circle the correct option**

1. Which of the following is false about ancient families?
  - (A) Children would sometimes live with their relatives.
  - (B) The land that was left from parents was not used.
  - (C) Parents did not live very long.
  - (D) The number of children was limited.

2. In Sumerian and Assyrian families -----  
(A) children mostly lived with their grandparents.  
(B) men used to work harder than women.  
(C) women were the bread-winner of the family.  
(D) children were expected to help their grandparents in business.
3. In Classical Greece, -----  
(A) education was given utmost importance.  
(B) sons would not always do their fathers' business.  
(C) women continued their husbands' jobs.  
(D) important names were not mentioned in public.
4. "inheritance" means -----  
(A) property that is passed from parents to children  
(B) using the land that belongs to one's family  
(C) roles that are important in a family  
(D) losing one's parents
5. After the fall of the Roman Empire, -----  
(A) some families were put together.  
(B) people stopped getting married.  
(C) men's role became more important.  
(D) it was difficult to end a marriage.

**55. Fyodor Mikhailovich Dostoevsky**

Fyodor Mikhailovich Dostoevsky was born October 30, 1821, in Moscow's Hospital. Following a boarding school education in Moscow with his older brother Mikhail, Dostoevsky was admitted to the Academy of Military Engineers in St. Petersburg in 1838. He completed his studies in 1843, graduating as a lieutenant, but was quickly convinced that he preferred a career in writing rather than being a soldier. In 1844, he published a translation of Balzac's *Eugenie Grandet*, and his first original published work, *Poor Folk*, a widely-acclaimed short novel.

On April 23, 1849, Dostoevsky was arrested with other members of the Petrashevsky circle and was sentenced to death. He was placed in solitary confinement in the Petropavlovsky Fortress for eight months. After his release, Dostoevsky published a few short works, including "Memoirs from the House of the Dead" (1860-1861), which was based on his prison experiences, in the journal *Time*. In 1862, he made his first trip abroad, to England, France, Germany, Italy, and Switzerland. He made observations on Western society. In 1863, *Time* was banned, so Fyodor and Mikhail founded another magazine, *Epoch*.

Time passed, and Dostoevsky, preoccupied with a longer, serialized novel, did no work on the book he had promised Stellovsky until at last, on the advice of friends, he hired the young Anna Grigorievna Snitkin as his assistant. He dictated *The Gambler* to her, and the manuscript was delivered to Stellovsky on the very day their agreement was to expire. Through November, Dostoevsky completed the longer novel *Crime and Punishment*, which was published that year to immediate and abundant success. Fyodor proposed to Anna, and they soon married on February 15, 1867.

This marriage brought Dostoevsky professional and emotional stability. Anna tolerated his compulsive gambling, managed his career, and nursed him through depression and epilepsy. His great works, notably *The Idiot* (1868), *Demons*, and *The Karamazov Brothers*, were all written in this last phase of his life.

Fyodor Dostoevsky died on January 28, 1881, of complications related to his epilepsy. At the funeral procession in St. Petersburg, his coffin was followed by thirty to forty thousand people.

**Circle the correct option**

1. After Dostoyevsky graduated from the Academy of Military Engineers, -----  
(A) he published his first magazine.  
(B) he realized that his interest was in another area.  
(C) he started criticizing novels.  
(D) he knew that he was going to be a lieutenant.

2. *Poor Folk* -----  
(A) was translated by Dostoevsky.  
(B) was welcomed by critics.  
(C) sold more than Dostoevsky expected.  
(D) was not published.
3. What did Dostoyevsky do when he went abroad?  
(A) He continued his education.  
(B) He wrote his second novel abroad.  
(C) He tried to understand how people lived there.  
(D) He published different magazines there.
4. Why did Dostoyevsky publish the magazine *Epoch*?  
(A) Because the previous magazines were too limited.  
(B) Because the previous magazine was forbidden.  
(C) Because Dostoyevsky wanted to have as many magazines as possible.  
(D) Because there were no magazines available at that time.
5. Which of the following is FALSE about *the Gambler*?  
(A) It was originally written by Anna Grigorievna Snitkin.  
(B) It talks about Dostoyevsky's prison life.  
(C) It was written on the advice of Dostoyevsky's friends.  
(D) The written form of the book was handed on the last moment.
6. After Crime and Punishment was published, -----  
(A) It was welcomed with great admiration.  
(B) It was liked by a lot of people.  
(C) It was found to be too long.  
(D) It was criticized on being too biased.
7. Why was Dostoyevsky slow in writing Stellovsky's book?  
(A) Because he wanted to write another novel.  
(B) Because he did not have an assistant.  
(C) Because his friends advised him not to write it.  
(D) Because he thought that it was too late to write it.

8. During his marriage, Dostoyevsky -----  
(A) was more productive compared to earlier years.  
(B) faced some problems in terms of money.  
(C) got rid of all of his bad habits.  
(D) wrote novels that were about gambling and career loss.
9. Dostoyevsky's wife -----  
(A) wrote some of his books.  
(B) worked as a nurse.  
(C) helped him a lot.  
(D) became depressed due to hard work.

**Match the following words with their definitions**

1. admit (..)	a. to ask for marriage
2. release (..)	b. written form of a book
3. manuscript (..)	c. part, section
4. complete (..)	d. accept
5. propose (..)	e. to let somebody out of prison
6. phase (..)	f. to finish

**VOCABULARY PROGRESS CHECK 16 (passages 51-55)**

**A. Match the following words from the passages 51-55 with their definitions.**

SET 1		SET 2	
1. exceed ( )	a) goods, product	1. feature ( )	a) step by step
2. irresistible ( )	b) heritage	2. admit ( )	b) religious ceremony
3. commodity ( )	c) come to power	3. gradually ( )	c) especially, particularly
4. inheritance ( )	d) claim	4. ritual ( )	d) text, document
5. exceptional ( )	e) eclipse, outpace	5. roughly ( )	e) important aspect
6. succeed to ( )	f) help	6. convince ( )	f) accept
7. advocate ( )	g) detailed	7. manuscript ( )	g) finish, end
8. comprehensive ( )	h) extremely good	8. notably ( )	h) approximately
9. assistance ( )	i) impossible to refuse	9. expire ( )	i) persuade

**B. Fill in the blanks with the following words from Exercise A. There is one EXTRA word.**

commodity	expire	gradually	notably	exceptional
irresistible	roughly	admit	feature	exceed
succeed to	comprehensive	convince	advocate	

1. Currently, world tourism and tourism industry in Turkey create more than 6 trillion dollars in volume and the number of employees ----- 350 million.
2. In his Nobel Prize acceptance speech, Guglielmo Marconi ----- that he didn't really understand how his invention worked.

3. The company has shown ----- growth over the past two years.
4. Chomsky ----- that children learn their first language in a systematic way and can produce thousands of sentences from one single rule they learn.
5. The immediate postwar years saw the establishment of the Welfare State, including ----- public health services.
6. The cheap loans were so ----- that they couldn't help applying for one to buy a new house.
7. As more people ----- moved from working the land to living in towns, the word harvest lost its reference to the time of year.
8. China contracted for the construction of a substantial number of complete plants, ----- for iron and steel.
9. The contract between the two companies will ----- at the end of the year.
10. Great apes are large, tailless primates, distinguished from "lesser apes" by a larger size, greater brain-to-body ratio, and generally more human-like -----.
11. Ben Jonson's plays fall ----- into three groups: the realistic comedies, the tragedies, and the masques.
12. The most important ----- of the Black Sea Region in Turkey is tea.
13. George Stephenson was hired as the company engineer and soon ----- the owners to use steam power and built the line's first locomotive.

### 56. Culture Shock

Culture shock is a condition that affects people who travel to a country different from their own. The term describes the feelings of **bewilderment** when the environment and culture change. The unfamiliar surroundings, foreign language and strange habits of a new country can all **contribute** to culture shock. Culture shock is not just suffered by those who travel and live abroad. Any change in surroundings can bring about the feeling of culture shock. If a person leaves home for the first time and goes to college, then the new environment and new experiences may be a shock to the system.

Culture shock can result in many symptoms, both physical and mental. Anyone who has moved from home for the first time or to a new city is probably familiar with the immediate feeling of bewilderment and sometimes loss. Sadness and loss, however temporary, are only natural when living in a new place far from home. The mind needs time to **familiarize** itself with new surroundings and new ways of life.

Some people experience physical symptoms due to culture shock. They may feel ill or suffer from sleeplessness or mood swings. It can bring about symptoms such as irritability and a short temper when confronted with confusion over a new culture.

The best way to deal with culture shock is to integrate slowly. Be aware that everyday tasks may be completely different from the way they were in one's own country. A simple task such as ordering a meal in a restaurant may require learning a whole set of new social skills. The feeling of excitement upon entering a new country can soon **dissipate** as a whole new set of life skills must be acquired.

#### Circle the correct option

1. When does culture shock occur?
  - (A) It occurs when people live in a place for a long time.
  - (B) It occurs when people have to learn new ways of life.
  - (C) It occurs when people change the place they live in.
  - (D) It occurs when people have to travel over long distances.
  
2. Ordering a meal -----
  - (A) is the same in all countries.
  - (B) differs from country to country.
  - (C) is almost impossible in a different country.
  - (D) is always a very simple task.

3. Which of the following is true?
- (A) One can never get rid of the symptoms of culture shock.  
(B) The symptoms of culture shock decrease over time.  
(C) Culture shock mostly affects people who have strong habits.  
(D) People who want to experience the new culture do not suffer from culture shock.
4. What is the advice given in the text to overcome culture shock?
- (A) to go back to the home country as soon as possible.  
(B) to become a member of the host family slowly.  
(C) to avoid going out as much as possible.  
(D) to talk to family members as much as possible.

Match the following words with their definitions. There is one EXTRA definition.

1) bewilderment (_)	a) the state of having little or no money and few or no material possessions
2) contribute (_)	b) to get used to
3) familiarize (_)	c) to be an important factor in
4) dissipate (_)	d) confusion resulting from failure to understand
	e) to fade away, to lessen

**57. Why do Morning People Rule the World?**

We are all morning or evening people. Scientists have established that our genes dictate around half of what they call our chronotypes, our natural preference for certain times of the day. We all know people who love to be at work bright and early, with a cup of coffee to hand and decisions to make, and others who would rather stumble through the day until reaching a state of relaxed clarity around dusk.

The problem is that those with the genetic gift of morning-ness tend to be more highly rewarded. Morning-ness is perceived as a sign of activity and zest, whereas evening-ness implies laziness. Although most of us think that morning-ness is the best quality, research suggests that evening people have qualities which should be nurtured. They tend to be more creative, intelligent, humorous and extroverted. New research by Christoph Randler, a biology professor at the University of Education at Heidelberg, however, concludes that morning people are more likely to succeed in their careers because they are more proactive than evening people.

Christopher Coleridge, the founder of V Water, the fast-growing vitamin-enhanced water brand, has a different view on the advantages of morning-ness. Morning is always the best time to get people to make decisions because people are full of optimism in the morning. By 9 a.m., nothing really can go wrong. By 4 p.m., at least six annoying things will have happened, so by the evening you're slightly annoyed and frustrated. Fortunately, you then have the rest of the evening to pick yourself up."

But can one change one's chronotype from evening to morning? Randler says somewhat, but it can be hard. He cites one study that showed half of school pupils were able permanently to shift the time they woke up by one hour. Chronotypes, however, do evolve over one's life. Adolescents tend towards evening-ness; from the ages of 30 to 50, people are evenly split between morning and evening; and over-50s are more morning types.

**Circle the correct option**

1. A person's chronotype determines -----
  - (A) how long one sleeps.
  - (B) whether a person is morning or evening person.
  - (C) when a person needs to be a morning person.
  - (D) how the genes influence one's preferences about sleep.

2. What does **dusk** mean?
- (A) the mood of a person after he gets up  
(B) the amount of time that passes between morning and evening  
(C) the time period when one wakes up  
(D) the darker stage of the day in the evening
3. "they" refers to -----
- (A) scientific studies  
(B) morning people  
(C) evening people  
(D) qualities
4. According to Christoph Randler's research, -----
- (A) success does not depend on the time when people get up.  
(B) getting up early is promising in success in life.  
(C) one tends to get up early as he or she continues to succeed in business.  
(D) one becomes healthier if he gets up early in the morning.
5. According to Christopher Coleridge, why is it easier to set goals in the morning?
- (A) Because people are full of hope in the morning.  
(B) Because there is a lot of time to make decisions in the morning.  
(C) Because people are happy in the morning.  
(D) Because in the morning it is easier to pick oneself up.
6. According to Randler, -----
- (A) morning-ness starts after the age of 50.  
(B) chronotype is not easy to change.  
(C) pupils tend to be morning type.  
(D) one can easily alternate between morning-ness or evening-ness.
7. Which of the following is **FALSE** according to the text?
- (A) Being a morning person is a genetic advantage.  
(B) It takes time to change one's chronotype.  
(C) One is more likely to become successful if he is a morning person.  
(D) Evening people tend to be more energetic.

**58. Aspirin**

Aspirin was developed in 1897 by German chemist Felix Hoffman, who worked for the Bayer Company in Germany. Hoffman's father was taking sodium salicylate in order to relieve his pain. Unfortunately, it often caused stomach irritation in people. Hoffman finally solved this problem by synthesizing acetylsalicylic acid. Bayer gave it a new name: aspirin.

From the time of its development until the early 1970s little was known about how aspirin actually worked. The laboratory studies conducted by John Vane gave us our first real insight into the workings of aspirin. Vane noted that aspirin blocked the synthesis of prostaglandins in the body. Prostaglandins are what cause the blood to clot, which is why aspirin is effective in treating inflammations from fever.

In recent years, taking aspirin has been suspected of causing Reyes Syndrome, a dangerous disease that can affect the brain and liver in children and teenagers. The connection is not confirmed, yet it is recommended that people under the age of twenty use alternative pain- killers.

Because aspirin slows the rate at which blood circulates, people with clotting disorders such as hemophilia cannot take it. It is also not advised for pain relief in tooth extraction, since aspirin may cause the extraction site to continue bleeding.

Stomach problems may be complicated by the use of aspirin, and some people are allergic to it. If taken in large doses over time, as with the chronic pain of arthritis, aspirin can cause hearing problems such as ringing in the ears and loss of hearing function. If hearing problems occur, switch to a non-aspirin anti-inflammatory and hearing function generally returns to normal.

**Circle the correct option**

1. Why did Hoffman's father take sodium salicylate?
  - (A) He took it in order to examine it.
  - (B) He took it because he was interested in it.
  - (C) He took it in order to produce aspirin.
  - (D) He took it in order to comfort himself.
  
2. What was the disadvantage of sodium salicylate?
  - (A) It was too expensive at that time.
  - (B) It killed pain but made people ill.
  - (C) It had to be taken in large amounts.
  - (D) It was not used for older people.

3. What did John Vane do?
- (A) He showed that aspirin is not effective at all.
  - (B) He told us that extreme use of aspirin may be harmful.
  - (C) He showed how aspirin helps human body.
  - (D) He claimed that aspirin was not useful in fever.
4. Which of the following is true about Reyes Syndrome?
- (A) It is caused by excessive use of aspirin.
  - (B) It is common at early age.
  - (C) It is treated by using aspirin.
  - (D) It leads to extreme aspirin use.
5. In tooth extraction, ----
- (A) aspirin is not used.
  - (B) people may suffer from hemophilia.
  - (C) it is quite normal that the site bleeds.
  - (D) pain cannot be relieved.
6. What should we do if aspirin causes hearing problems?
- (A) We should change the dose.
  - (B) We should stop using aspirin.
  - (C) We should take drugs for loss of hearing.
  - (D) We should stop using anti-inflammatory drugs.
7. In this passage, which of the following cannot be found?
- (A) Historical development of aspirin.
  - (B) How aspirin stops coronary diseases.
  - (C) For which diseases aspirin is not suggested.
  - (D) How aspirin affects the senses.

**59. Teeth**

Teeth are one of the most important features of human body. Teeth are comprised of hard, bony structures and they are primarily used to chew food. Teeth are the body's hardest, most durable organ after bones and flesh have dissolved; archaeologists find well-preserved teeth from humans and other animals that lived thousands of years ago.

Humans use teeth to tear, grind, and chew food in the first step of digestion. Teeth also play a role in human speech; the teeth, lips, and tongue are used to form words by controlling airflow through the mouth. Additionally, teeth provide structural support to muscles in the face and form the human smile.

Like humans, most animals use their teeth to chew food, although many animals have evolved teeth that perform other specialized tasks. For example, many carnivorous, such as tigers, have developed long, sharp teeth for clamping down and killing prey.

Thousands of years ago, teeth were more important than they are today. Men and women used their teeth to survive daily life and protect their offspring. So, if people didn't have teeth back then, they would not be able to protect their young and the chances of survival for them would be few because teeth were needed to eat, to stay alive, to fight off enemies, and to talk.

As we can see teeth are important for a variety of reasons. And it seems that they will remain to be so for humans and animals as time moves on because survival is vital regardless of what era we are in.

**Circle the correct option**

1. In the first paragraph it is stated that -----.  
(A) teeth live longer than other parts of human body.  
(B) it is not possible to find well-preserved teeth of humans  
(C) teeth are primarily used for hunting  
(D) thousands of years ago humans did not have teeth
  
2. We understand from the second paragraph that -----.  
(A) teeth are the most durable organs of the body  
(B) teeth are not found in archeological excavations  
(C) teeth are used for a variety of purposes  
(D) thousands of years ago humans did not have teeth

3. Which of the following is false according to the third paragraph?
- Animals have longer teeth compared to humans because they hunted more.
  - Animals did not use their teeth for chewing at the beginning.
  - Animals use their teeth for different purposes besides chewing food.
  - Animals shaped their teeth to fit their demands and needs.
4. Why were teeth more important thousands of years ago?
- Because other animals had stronger teeth.
  - Because chances of survival were few.
  - Because humans hunted and used to eat everything back then.
  - Because it was not possible to cure the teeth.
6. It is stated in the last paragraph that -----.
- the history of teeth is a long one
  - the evolution of human teeth is based on communication
  - time will tell what developments the future will bring for human teeth
  - teeth are always important in order to stay alive
7. In the text, "offspring" is synonymous with -----.
- people's young
  - survival
  - enemy
  - daily life

**Match the following words with their definitions. There is one EXTRA definition.**

1. durable ( )	a. meat-eating animals
2. digestion ( )	b. the process where the food is decomposed
3. carnivorous ( )	c. long-lasting
	d. hunting animals

**60. History of Tattoo**

The word **Tattoo** has been derived from the word 'tatao', which means tapping or marking something. This term was first coined by Captain James Cook in the year 1769, when he met the Tahitians during his voyage, who had decorated their bodies with tattoos. At that time, tattooing was a very painful procedure. The technique of tattooing has now undergone a major **modification**.

Initially this body art involved piercing into the body, which was done by dropping a sharp-pointed comb into lampblack and then inserting it into the skin. Despite the trouble involved, many people got their bodies tattooed, especially arms. The tradition of tattooing, which was originally practiced in Tahiti and other Polynesian islands spread its influence in Europe, too. In those days, it was mainly worn by the drunkards and criminals.

The archeological excavations have revealed that the tradition of tattooing has been an integral part of many ancient cultures. In the year 1992, in the Alp region, which lies between the border of Austria and Italy, a properly preserved body of a man was found. According to the estimations of the archeology department, it is expected that this man died about 5000 years ago. He had 58 tattoos all over his body. Most of the ancient Egyptian mummies had tattoos. The Greeks and Romans used tattoo for identifying the slaves and criminals.

**Circle the correct option**

1. What does the original word for tattoo mean?  
(A) painting the body  
(B) tapping something by the hand  
(C) decorating things  
(D) drawing things on something
  
2. When Captain James Cook first met tattoos, -----.  
(A) he was travelling.  
(B) he thought that they belonged to aliens.  
(C) he knew how people tattooed themselves.  
(D) he already had tattoos on his body.
  
3. Before tattooing techniques changed, -----.  
(A) people used coins to create images on the body  
(B) not many people used to tattoo their bodies  
(C) people used big shapes to decorate their bodies  
(D) people suffered a lot during the process of tattooing.
  
4. "modification" means -----  
(A) decoration  
(B) expertise  
(C) procedure  
(D) change

5. Which of the following is **TRUE** about tattooing?
- (A) Tahitians had the most detailed tattoos.
  - (B) Tattooing was at first done to decorate things.
  - (C) The process of tattooing has changed a lot.
  - (D) Tahitians were the first people to use the term tattoo.
6. Arms -----
- (A) were not tattooed by the Thaitians.
  - (B) were not tattooed by combs.
  - (C) were the most tattooed parts of the body.
  - (D) were the easiest parts to tattoo.
7. Who preferred tattoos most?
- (A) Thaitians
  - (B) people who used alcohol and committed crimes
  - (C) people who used to sail a lot
  - (D) people living in Europe
8. The Greeks and Romans used tattoos in order to -----
- (A) look better.
  - (B) discriminate people.
  - (C) show that they were Romans or Greeks.
  - (D) when they travelled abroad.
9. "it" (line 7) refers to -----
- (A) lampblack
  - (B) sharp-pointed comb
  - (C) tattooing
  - (D) body
10. How do we know that tattooing is a very old tradition?
- (A) Historical records give examples of early tattoos.
  - (B) Tattoo equipment was found in archeological excavations.
  - (C) The word tattoo comes from ancient Greek.
  - (D) A very old corpse with tattoos on it was found.
11. Which of the following is false?
- (A) Tattooing has been practiced since ancient times.
  - (B) Tattooing came to Europe later.
  - (C) Tattoos were mostly used to indicate emotions.
  - (D) The dead man found is the evidence for the existence of ancient tattoos

**VOCABULARY PROGRESS CHECK 17 (passages 56-60)****A. Match the following words from the passages 56-60 with their definitions.**

SET 1		SET 2	
1. bewilderment ( )	a) face, meet	1. permanently ( )	a) carry out
2. confront ( )	b) enthusiasm	2. relieve ( )	b) prove true
3. dissipate ( )	c) grow, develop	3. conduct ( )	c) long-lasting
4. zest ( )	d) disappointed	4. confirm ( )	d) without caring
5. nurture ( )	e) create a word	5. primarily ( )	e) at the beginning
6. extroverted ( )	f) confusion	6. durable ( )	f) forever
7. frustrated ( )	g) disappear gradually	7. regardless of ( )	g) show
8. coin ( )	h) change	8. initially ( )	h) comfort, alleviate
9. modification ( )	i) outgoing	9. reveal ( )	i) mainly

**B. Fill in the blanks with the following words from Exercise A. There is one EXTRA word.**

zest	permanently	reveal	frustrated	conduct
confront	relieve	primarily	modification	durable
nurture	coin	confirm	initially	

1. It's really interesting to see that children have an endless \_\_\_\_\_ for life.
2. The professor stated that my assignment could become a good one with a few \_\_\_\_\_.
3. The magazine had a reputation for \_\_\_\_\_ young writers.

4. In the 18th century, England was ----- with growing threats to its military and economic preeminence.
5. I think we can use these machines for a long time because they are made from highly ----- materials.
6. The term absurd drama was ----- by the critic Martin Esslin, who made it the title of a 1962 book on the subject.
7. In primary education, children are usually placed in classes with one teacher who is ----- responsible for their education and welfare.
8. She was given a shot of morphine to ----- the pain.
9. Spectral analysis is ----- to learn more about whether a meteorite can be recovered.
10. Most of the largest natural satellites are in synchronous rotation, with one face ----- turned toward their parent.
11. Researchers use different scientific analyses to ----- and interpret the nature and behavior of pre-literate and non-literate people.
12. The ability of bloggers to post any text, photo or video for others was seen as a/n ----- in global communications.
13. Most novice teachers are ----- by their students' poor reading skills even at high levels.

**61. Classifying Human Memory**

Memory is the process that allows the storage, retaining, and recollection of information. In order to understand how memory works, we must first learn how memories are classified. The classification of memories is based on the duration, type of information, and the ways in which it is retrieved. Encoding is the phase in which information that has been received is processed. In the storage phase, a permanent record of the information that was previously encoded is created. In the retrieval phase, the information that has been coded and stored is brought back to use with the help of some sort of external cue or internal process.

We can further classify memories into three different types: sensory, short term, and long term. "sensory memory," refers to the few seconds that follow the initial perception of an object. If you are able to briefly look at something and immediately memorize its details, then that is an instance of sensory memory. Usually, in these cases, when you are only able to see something for a few seconds, you might feel like you saw a lot more than you are able to describe. Some of the data that is perceived in a sensory memory will subsequently be transferred to a short term memory. We call short term memory the ability to recall something from several seconds to a minute ago. Finally, there is long term memory. Unlike short term and sensory memories, which disappear in a brief amount of time, long term memory refers to memories that can be stored for a period of up to several years.

**Match the following words with their synonyms or definitions. There are two EXTRA synonyms.**

1. retain ( )	a. to group
2. retrieve ( )	b. as opposed to
3. classify ( )	c. to bring back
4. briefly ( )	d. remembering
5. recollection ( )	e. fortunately
6. subsequently ( )	f. to keep
7. unlike ( )	g. not to pay special attention
	h. later
	i. shortly

**Circle the correct option**

1. Data storage in the brain -----

- (A) is made possible by giving special attention to memory types.
- (B) is made possible by different areas of the brain.
- (C) depends on how long the information is going to be stored in the brain.
- (D) is like solving a problem by using the reasoning powers of the human mind.

2. Which one of the following questions cannot be asked when classifying memories?

- (A) How long is the memory going to be stored?
- (B) What is the content of the memory?
- (C) How is the memory going to be brought back?
- (D) How is the memory going to be transmitted?

3. Sensory memory -----

- (A) covers a very short time period.
- (B) is actually where our memories are recorded.
- (C) classifies our memories.
- (D) controls our perceptive skills.

4. "it" in line 4 refers to -----

- (A) duration
- (B) information
- (C) classification
- (D) memory

**62. Vitamins**

Vitamins are a group of organic substances that are **required** in the diet of humans and animals for normal growth and survival. A substance that functions as a vitamin for one species does not necessarily function as a vitamin for another species.

Vitamins differ in structure, and there is no chemical grouping common to them all.

Vitamins were first called accessory factors because in 1906 it was found by English biochemist Sir F. G. Hopkins and that most foods contain—besides carbohydrates, proteins, fats, minerals, and water—other substances necessary for health. In 1912 Hopkins and Funk formulated the hypothesis of vitamin deficiency disease; that is, certain diseases are caused by a lack of specific vitamins.

The chemical structures of the vitamins are all known, and all of them have been synthesized; the vitamins in foods are identical to the synthetic ones. A well-balanced diet usually satisfies the minimum vitamin requirements of human beings. The Recommended Dietary Allowance (RDA) of each vitamin is the standard guideline put forward by the Food and Nutrition Board. It is based on the nutritional needs of an average, healthy person. Different amounts may be recommended for children, older people, or people dealing with an ongoing disease process.

The amount of each vitamin that should be consumed for optimal health is a controversial question. The Dietary Supplement Health and Education Act of 1994 defined vitamins as dietary supplements, rather than drugs. Although vitamins were previously seen only as preventive against the various diseases, more and more studies have examined additional health benefits of vitamins and found that most of them are helpful.

**Circle the correct option**

1. Which of the following is true?
  - (A) Different species need different vitamins.
  - (B) All vitamins are the same in structure.
  - (C) Humans need vitamins more than animals.
  - (D) Some species take vitamins from other species.
  
2. What did Hopkins and Funk find in 1912?
  - (A) They found that some foods contain more vitamins than others.
  - (B) They found that insufficient intake of vitamins may cause diseases.
  - (C) They found that it is not possible to classify vitamins.
  - (D) They found that minerals are more important than vitamins.

3. The Food and Nutrition Board -----

- (A) is the institution where vitamins were discovered.
- (B) determines the optimum amount of vitamin intake.
- (C) forbids the intake of some vitamins.
- (D) warns that vitamin overtakes may lead to diseases.

4. Which of the following is **true**?

- (A) Each person needs the same amount of vitamins.
- (B) Children need vitamins more than adults.
- (C) Scientists haven't fully understood chemical structure of vitamins.
- (D) One can get sufficient amount of vitamins by an ordinary diet.

5. According to the Dietary Supplement Health and Education Act, -----

- (A) overdose in vitamins must be prevented.
- (B) vitamins are not found in some foods.
- (C) healthy diets must be encouraged before an illness begins.
- (D) vitamins are best useful before an illness begins.

6. "required" means -----

- (A) frequent
- (B) necessary
- (C) changed
- (D) encouraging

**63. The Internet**

The Internet is making economic activity more efficient, faster, and cheaper besides extending social interaction. Increasingly, the largest productivity benefits for businesses come from using online networks. The multinational food giant Nestlé, for example, now receives most of its orders directly from supermarkets over the internet.

The Internet has also brought **unprecedented** user and consumer empowerment as well as opportunities for new innovative and social activities. Individuals have greater access to information, which **facilitates** comparisons and creates downward pressure on prices.

The Internet is quickly **permeating** all economic and social domains, and most public policy areas. For instance, e-government has become the prime tool for supporting government functions and interaction with citizens and businesses. Healthcare systems are increasingly making use of the internet and educational performance is found to be correlated with home access to, and use of, computers.

As the Internet **expands** further, it can help the economic and social development of people of all countries. While there have been remarkable developments in recent years, much remains to be done: about 20% of the world's population use the Internet, but over 5 billion people still lack access to it.

**Circle the correct alternative for the following questions**

1. Which of the following facilities of the Internet is NOT mentioned in the passage?
  - (A) It helps people make friends.
  - (B) It helps people reach information.
  - (C) It helps people create new content.
  - (D) It helps people interact in different ways.
  
2. The passage is about -----
  - (A) how the internet grew at the beginning.
  - (B) how to protect children from the harmful sites.
  - (C) advantages of the internet in economic activity.
  - (D) warning us that the internet will replace everything.

3. We understand from the lines 11-12 that -----

- (A) Internet access is getting cheaper over the world.
- (B) more people use the internet for shopping and thus prices fall.
- (C) individuals access to the internet makes them limited.
- (D) one disadvantage of the Internet is that you cannot create your own content

Match the following words with their definitions. There is one EXTRA definition.

1) unprecedented ( )	a) to enter
2) facilitate ( )	b) to interact in certain ways
3) permeate ( )	c) extreme, a lot of
4) expand ( )	d) to make something easier
	e) to become bigger

#### 64. Humor

Humor is one of the important senses that human beings possess, and offers a number of positive health **benefits**. Laughter makes it easier for us to **cope with** different challenges in life. It improves and strengthens our immune system and helps prevent a number of diseases. Laughter therapy can be used to cure several diseases such as hypertension, ulcers, arthritis, stroke, diabetes and even heart diseases. It offers good relaxation and helps you relieve stress and depression. Laughing is not only **related to** facial expressions; it also causes a number of chemical changes within the body. Good hearty laughter helps release enzymes and hormones that are helpful for normal functioning of various organs. This is **due to** a connection between laughing and stimulation of brain. It also activates T-cell, a natural anti-biotic produced in the body. It helps boost the immune system and fight infections. It **prevents** numerous diseases by strengthening the immune system.

Laughing enhances our ability to connect with others. It also causes a number of behavioral changes. It makes us energized and increases our interest in daily activities. A person with a smiling face is always popular amongst a group. It lessens the distance between two individuals and brings them together. It increases healthy communication with others.

To conclude, laughter positively affects many aspects of our lives, leading to a healthy life. So always smile, it improves your face value too. In short, it can be said that laughing has numerous advantages both on the body and the social bonds of the individual.

#### Circle the correct option

1. As we can understand from the second paragraph, the immune system -----  
(A) produces humor.  
(B) protects the body from illnesses.  
(C) can only be strengthened by humor.  
(D) causes a number of illnesses.

2. The third paragraph is mainly about -----

- (A) the entertaining side of laughter.
- (B) human behavior and laughing.
- (C) our life energy and laughing
- (D) social advantages of laughing.

Match the following words with their meanings. There is one extra meaning.

1) blessed with (_)	a) to handle
2) benefit (_)	b) to hinder
3) cope with (_)	c) about, associated with
4) due to (_)	d) given as a present
5) related to (_)	e) advantage
6) prevent (_)	f) the immune system
	g) because of, by reason of

Write the following words refer to

1. "it" in line 17 refers to \_\_\_\_\_

2. "it" in line 25 refers to \_\_\_\_\_

**65. Tourism**

Tourism is vital for many countries, such as Egypt, Greece, Turkey, and Thailand due to the large intake of money and the opportunity for employment in the service industries associated with tourism. These service industries include transportation services, such as airlines, cruise ships and taxis, **accommodation** services, including hotels and resorts. There has been an upward trend in tourism over the last few decades, especially in Europe, where international travel for short breaks is common. Tourists are better-educated and have more sophisticated tastes. There is now a demand for better quality products, which has resulted in a fragmenting of the mass market for beach vacations; people want more specialized versions such as quieter resorts, family-oriented holidays or nice market-targeted destination hotels.

The developments in technology and transport infrastructure made tourism more affordable. These developments include jumbo jets, low-cost airlines and more accessible airports. There have also been changes in lifestyle, such as retiree-age people who sustain year round tourism. This is **facilitated** by internet sales of tourism products. Some sites have now started to offer dynamic packaging, in which an inclusive price is quoted for a tailor-made package requested by the customer upon impulse.

Tourism, according to the Department of National Heritage, apparently **outnumbers** most other lines of businesses. Today, it is more or less well known to people that tourism has grown to **massive proportions**, being almost the largest industry in the world. This of course brings along with it problems due to the fact that where there is money to be earned, **man has no restrictions to prevent her from doing just about all she can to exploit that source of wealth**. In the 70s people considered tourism a harmless way to transfer wealth from the north to the third world. Today there is evidence that the tourism industry and tourists weakens third world countries.

**Circle the correct option.**

1. According to the passage, what is one advantage of tourism?
  - (A) it provides transportation.
  - (B) it provides jobs for people.
  - (C) it makes host countries more hospitable.
  - (D) it teaches a lot of things to people.
  
2. In the last few years, -----
  - (A) tourism industry have developed.
  - (B) there have been problems in accommodation.
  - (C) tourism agencies have been in crisis.
  - (D) tourists have become more interested in long-distance travel.

3. What do European tourists prefer?  
 (A) They prefer short trips.  
 (B) They prefer package tours.  
 (C) They prefer traveling in their own cars.  
 (D) They prefer cruise ships to airlines.
4. Today, tourists -----  
 (A) do not want to spend much money.  
 (B) are more aware of what they want.  
 (C) do most of their bookings on the telephone.  
 (D) avoid using jumbo jets.
5. According to the Department of National Heritage, -----  
 (A) only European tourists contribute to tourism industry.  
 (B) tourism industry is more profitable than many other industries.  
 (C) European tourists prefer to travel to places they know.  
 (D) one of the most important problems of tourism is housing.
6. "massive proportions" (in line 47) means -----  
 (A) unreachable people  
 (B) great dimensions  
 (C) increasing gradually  
 (D) unchangeable numbers
7. We can conclude from the last paragraph that -----  
 (A) tourism industry has always been harmful.  
 (B) tourism gives harm to the underdeveloped countries.  
 (C) the last 20 years saw a great increase in tourism.  
 (D) tourism has always been a way of culture transmission.
8. We can understand from the highlighted lines that -----  
 (A) tourism is a profitable sector and everyone wants to get into it.  
 (B) When there is money people will do everything to get it.  
 (C) sources that lead to development in tourism are always interesting to people.  
 (D) once you get the money from tourism you can spend it at different sources.

**Match the words with their definitions or synonyms**

1. accommodation ( )	a) to get rid of
2. rapidly ( )	b) to make something easier
3. avoid ( )	c) in a fast and quick way
4. facilitate ( )	d) to benefit
5. outnumber ( )	e) to be more in quantity
	f) housing

**VOCABULARY PROGRESS CHECK 18 (passages 61-65)**

**A. Match the following words from the passages 61-65 with their definitions.**

SET 1		SET 2	
1. retain ( )	a) bring back	1. identical ( )	a) enter
2. recollection ( )	b) categorize	2. unprecedented( )	b) make easier
3. retrieve ( )	c) shortly	3. access ( )	c) limitation
4. classify ( )	d) preserve, keep	4. facilitate ( )	d) the same
5. briefly ( )	e) heal	5. permeate ( )	e) deal
6. subsequently( )	f) remembering	6. domain ( )	f) very large in number
7. deficiency ( )	g) later	7. cope ( )	g) extraordinary
8. cure (v) ( )	h) advanced	8. massive ( )	h) area
9. sophisticated( )	i) lack of	9. restriction ( )	i) spread through

**B. Fill in the blanks with the following words from Exercise A. There is one EXTRA word.**

recollection	unprecedented	sophisticated	cope	access
retain	deficiency	retrieve	facilitate	massive
subsequently	briefly	identical	permeate	domain

- I think we need a more \_\_\_\_\_ approach to be able to solve this problem.
- Anemia is a condition caused by iron \_\_\_\_\_.
- It has been some time since the most powerful earthquake struck the north-east coast of Japan and triggered a/n \_\_\_\_\_ tsunami wave up to 40 meters in height.

4. For decades, innovation policy has been the ----- of technocrats and of party-political consensus.
5. The introduction of the steam engine greatly ----- the removal of water and enabled shafts to be made deeper, enabling more coal to be extracted.
6. This Heliocentric mode had been postulated in the third Century B.C., but had not been taken seriously and was ----- ignored.
7. Computers are used to store and ----- information efficiently.
8. He managed to ----- his dignity throughout the performance.
9. In the era of the social matrix, leaders of major organizations have ----- opportunities to improve the way their employees solve problems, collaborate, and interact with customers.
10. Jeremy said he remembered something about the event, but his ----- on the details was vague.
11. She gave a conference on how to ----- with stress.
12. This book ----- explains all the geological events that took place before earthquakes.
13. The use of the social media seems to have ----- every section of society.
14. Students here have limited ----- to resources like libraries or computer laboratories, which are offered in most university campuses.

**66. Chocolate**

Chocolate is good for your health. But, we are not talking about a candy bar but about real chocolate, the kind that contains at least 71% of real cocoa. Something to remember when selecting chocolate is that the darker it is, the less sugar it contains and the better it is for you.

Chocolate gives us energy and pleasure. In addition, chocolate contains serotonin and caffeine which provide both energy and good humor. Pleasure aside, chocolate is also beneficial for health. Chocolate's complex chemical composition offers a variety of substances that the body needs to function properly and to prevent diseases.

Chocolate **enhances** cardiovascular health. Like red wine, the phenols in dark chocolate help prevent coronary diseases. The British Medical Journal reports that a daily portion of 100 gram of dark chocolate reduces blood pressure and the risk of cardiovascular incidents by 21%. These phenols are also rich in antioxidants and they help neutralize free radicals produced by the body or absorbed through cigarette smoke and other sources of pollution.

Although chocolate offers a lot of benefits, it must be consumed **in good measure**. Chocolate increases caloric intake and energy level. This can be good, provided these calories are burned. In short, there are a lot of benefits of chocolate. It makes us feel happy and it promotes our health.

**Circle the correct option**

1. Which of the following is **true**?
  - (A) Healthy chocolate must contain little sugar.
  - (B) Almost 71% of chocolate is healthy.
  - (C) Candy bar is among the healthiest chocolate type.
  - (D) Real chocolate contains a lot of sugar.
  
2. What is the benefit of serotonin and caffeine?
  - (A) It reduces free radicals in the body.
  - (B) It gives us the ability to see things funny.
  - (C) It helps us prevent diseases.
  - (D) It gives us the necessary substances to survive.

3. As we can understand from the first paragraph, a candy bar -----  
(A) cannot be counted as healthy chocolate.  
(B) actually contains no sugar.  
(C) contains too much fat.  
(D) is harmful although it is made from chocolate.
4. Free radicals -----  
(A) increase when antioxidants in the body increase.  
(B) are in the same amounts compared to phenols in the body.  
(C) are produced by cigarette smoke.  
(D) may come into the body from external sources.
5. "in good measure" means -----  
(A) from clean packets  
(B) in sensible quantities  
(C) high calorie  
(D) cheap
6. "a variety of" means -----  
(A) harmful  
(B) healthy  
(C) different  
(D) necessary
7. "enhance" means -----  
(A) improve  
(B) disregard  
(C) complete  
(D) harm

**67. Who Are Internet Addicts?**

On June 14, ABC news reported that an "internet-crazed" woman was arrested for neglecting her three young children. The woman reportedly spent 12 hours straight online, while her hungry kids were locked away in one room so she could be online without interruption. The three kids were placed in custody of social services while the mother was put in jail.

It can be seen that the Internet is rapidly becoming an **addiction** to a lot of its users. Users of the Internet generally include students, housewives, and business professionals. Some of these Internet users spend a minimum of thirty-eight hours per week on the "net"; hence, they **lose touch** with reality. Individuals such as these are classified as "Internet Addicts." Based on the level of addiction, there are three groups of Internet addicts: i) the "I'm-not-addicted users," ii) the "I-only-use-it-when-I-have-to-users" and iii) the "Internet junkies."

The "I'm-not-addicted users" are college students who don't go online during the day to prove to fellow students that **they** can do without getting online. Or business people who stay after office hours to get a late report done. Or husbands who stay offline all day, only to get online for hours after their family members are asleep. These users are addicts but **they** do not accept this.

Next are "the I-only-use-it-when-I-have-to-users." These users make convenient excuses to use the Internet. For example, mothers who claim **they** have to visit their child's school's website. **They** end up staying online for hours.

The third group of Internet users is the "Internet junkies." Unlike addicts in the previous two groups, these users neither sneak online nor make excuses to get online. They **put their lives on hold** to get online. The mother in the story at the beginning of the essay is an example of an **Internet junky**. Another example of an Internet junky is a woman who, in her 40s, resigned from her job suddenly with no reason given. These addicts are, particularly when on-line, completely **oblivious** to their surroundings.

**Circle the correct option**

1. The word "addiction" means -----  
(A) being dependent on something  
(B) something that keeps you awake  
(C) a system that connects you to the internet  
(D) a habit that takes a lot of time
  
2. Why do college students go online at night?  
(A) Because they can get Internet connection at night.  
(B) Because they do not have time to go online during the day.  
(C) Because they need the Internet at night.  
(D) Because they want to show that they can live without the Internet.

3. “to lose touch” means -----  
(A) to lose power  
(B) to lose chances  
(C) to lose contact  
(D) to lose time
4. The “I’m-not-addicted users” group of internet users claim that -----  
(A) they love spending time on the net.  
(B) they are not actually addicts.  
(C) they use the internet for good purposes.  
(D) they are not aware that they are spending so much time online.
5. Internet junkies are different from the other groups because -----  
(A) they go online at all costs.  
(B) they spend their time effectively online.  
(C) they are not actually Internet addicts.  
(D) they have a purpose to use the Internet.
6. “to put one’s life on hold” means -----  
(A) to ignore one’s life  
(B) to expand one’s life  
(C) to complete one’s life  
(D) to make one’s life harder
7. The forty-year-old woman -----  
(A) is an example of “I-am-not-addicted” group.  
(B) neglected her children to go online.  
(C) complained that people used the Internet very much.  
(D) stopped working due to Internet addiction.
8. The word “oblivious” means -----  
(A) dead  
(B) unaware xx  
(C) careful  
(D) deceived

Write what the following words refer to

1. “they” in line 17 refers to \_\_\_\_\_
2. “they” in line 24 refers to \_\_\_\_\_

**68. Marco Polo**

Marco Polo was born on 15 September 1254 in Venice, Italy. He was one of the most important explorers and traders. Born in a family of traders, Marco Polo grew up hearing family stories of travel and adventures. His father, along with his two brothers, moved about for years, living and trading everywhere from the Black Sea to the Aegean Sea to modern day Uzbekistan. This **inspired** Marco Polo for two of the biggest loves of his life: traveling and trading.

It was Marco Polo's father who first traveled to the China's Silk Road. A couple of years after the original trip, Marco Polo joined his father to see Kublai Khan. What had been originally planned as a short visit turned into a 17-year **residency** in the Chinese Empire. Marco Polo became the Khan's favorite, and accompanied him in official business throughout the kingdom.

Marco Polo returned to Europe in 1291, where he immediately became involved in family trading business. During this time, he also wrote many of his adventures in the name of "The travels of Marco Polo". Marco Polo is sometimes mistakenly seen as the first Westerner to reach China. He wasn't. In fact, many explorers before him had visited the Khan's court. What makes Marco Polo so memorable is the fact that he lived in China for long enough to learn its customs and experience everyday life first-hand.

When "The travels of Marco Polo" was published, he became an instant celebrity. In a time where *Asia was clouded in such mystery to the Western world*, the book was a door into a mysterious and magical world.

Marco Polo became a wealthy trader later in life, but he never again left Italy on his own **expeditions**. He did act as a consultant or sponsor to other travelers, and he often helped other merchants establish their trading businesses in the East. He married late, at the age of 46, and had three daughters. Marco Polo died on 8 January 1324.

**Circle the correct option**

1. Why did Marco Polo like traveling and trading?
  - (A) Because he read a lot of books on travel.
  - (B) Because his father and brother traveled a lot.
  - (C) Because he wanted to see the Black Sea.
  - (D) Because he did not like Uzbekistan.
  
2. What happened after Marco Polo and his father traveled to China's Silk Road?
  - (A) They stayed there for a long time period.
  - (B) They took back a lot of materials to sell.
  - (C) They fought with the Kublai Khan to pass through the Silk Road.
  - (D) They did not like China and they came back.

3. Marco Polo was not the first Westerner to go to China, but people think he was the first, why?  
(A) Because he was born in China.  
(B) Because he stayed in China for a long time.  
(C) Because he wrote a book about China.  
(D) Because he recorded his visits.
4. Unlike other visitors to China, Marco Polo -----  
(A) knew a lot about China.  
(B) did not go to China on purpose.  
(C) could not understand the Chinese way of life.  
(D) liked China more.
5. Which of the following is true about "The travels of Marco Polo"?  
(A) It helped people understand the East.  
(B) It is about Marco Polo's suggestions on trade.  
(C) It compared the East and the West.  
(D) It was a mysterious book and it was hard to read
6. What does "Asia was clouded in mystery to the West" mean?  
(A) Asia was not liked by the people in the West.  
(B) Asia was full of famous things for the West.  
(C) Asia was seen as inferior to the West.  
(D) Asia was not known by the West.
7. Which of the following is not true about the later life of Marco Polo?  
(A) He became a very rich person.  
(B) He traveled to the East once again.  
(C) He helped other travelers.  
(D) He established a family.
8. "inspire" means -----  
(A) to visit unknown places  
(B) to trade  
(C) to explore different parts of the world  
(D) to give ideas
9. "residency" means -----  
(A) being a friend  
(B) staying in a place  
(C) being favorite  
(D) accompanying a person
10. "expedition" means -----  
(A) trip  
(B) trade  
(C) wealth  
(D) business

**69. Spiders**

There are at least 50,000 spider species in the arachnid family. Spiders are defined as having eight jointed legs and only two body sections: the thorax and the abdomen. Spiders spend their entire life span capturing and eating other insects (about 2,000 in a year). Spiders are greatly feared by most of the population. Most spiders are killed only because they scare people, not because they are actually dangerous to humans.

All spiders have some amount of **venom** with varying degrees of potency. The fangs of a spider are hollow. The venom is injected through the fangs into the victim. The venom will rapidly **paralyze** the victim and aid indigestion. Fortunately, most spiders are not dangerous to humans because their fangs are either too short or too fragile to penetrate human skin.

Spiders do not attack in herds. Spiders do not attack people. Spiders do not lift covers at night and crawl into bed to bite people as **they** are sleeping. Some spiders can jump but they are not intentionally jumping at humans to attack **them**. A spider generally bites a human because it was scared and bites to defend itself. Spiders generally prefer to live in undisturbed areas such as corners of the house or the eaves or in the garden where they can catch insects in peace.

Killing spiders with pesticides is difficult. Spraying surfaces is usually ineffective because the spider has minimal contact with the sprayed area. The actual spider or egg sacs must be sprayed with pesticide. The danger of a possible spider bite has to be weighed against the risk of over-using pesticides that probably will not work against spiders.

**Complete the following sentences**

1. the thorax and the abdomen are \_\_\_\_\_
2. fangs are \_\_\_\_\_
3. eaves are \_\_\_\_\_
4. pesticides are used \_\_\_\_\_

**Circle the correct answer**

1. Which of the following is **true** according to the text?
  - (A) Spiders mostly eat insect because they are easy to catch.
  - (B) People kill spiders because they know that they are dangerous.
  - (C) All spiders have equal amount of venom in their bodies.
  - (D) Spiders are not as dangerous as we think.

2. "venom" means -----  
(A) the poison spiders use to kill their prey  
(B) the teeth of spiders  
(C) the amount of insects a spider eats in a year  
(D) the desire to bite humans
3. "paralyze" means -----  
(A) to catch the prey and eat  
(B) to digest the prey after eating it  
(C) to frighten and chase away the victim  
(D) to block body functions and kill
4. Not all spiders are dangerous to humans because -----  
(A) they live far from human habitation.  
(B) their teeth are not long enough.  
(C) spiders' poison does not penetrate human body.  
(D) they have small bodies.
5. Spiders bite people only when -----  
(A) people are sleeping.  
(B) they sense a threat from people.  
(C) they are too hungry.  
(D) they enter houses.
6. You cannot kill a spider with pesticide because -----  
(A) spiders do not touch the sprayed area.  
(B) people spray too little pesticide.  
(C) the areas where people spray pesticide are dirty.  
(D) pesticides are not strong enough to kill them.
7. "they" refers to -----  
(A) spiders  
(B) covers  
(C) people  
(D) herds
8. "them" refers to -----  
(A) spiders  
(B) humans  
(C) areas  
(D) jumps

**70. *The Simpsons***

Matt Groening is the creator of The Simpson's. He had a disappointing career in Los Angeles which all came to an end with the unexpected success of his Life in Hell comic strip. It was Life in Hell that attracted the attention of James L. Brooks of Gracie Films, who in 1985 invited Matt Groening to develop an idea for a future project that later became the animated Simpson's show shown during The Tracey Ullman Show.

It was first **broadcast** was in 1987. Originally, the show was only a quick sketch which lasted for only twenty seconds, which is the same length as the "Itchy and Scratchy Show" that is often shown on quite a lot of episodes.

The Show, since 1989, has been **extended** to a more lengthy twenty-five minutes and remains at this length up to the present day.

The five members the Simpson family are Homer, Marge, Bart, Lisa and Maggie. Homer Simpson is the father and he is a safety inspector. Marge, his wife, stays at home with their three children and works hard to keep the family in balance. Bart, who is ten years old and their oldest child, is a troublemaker. His sister Lisa, eight, is quite the opposite as a genius who happens to excel him. Little Maggie, the youngest Simpson is a one-year old baby.

1. Before Matt Groening created the Simpsons, -----  
(A) he had just finished his first film.  
(B) he was not doing very well.  
(C) he made a lot of plans for it.  
(D) he asked for advice from film producers.
  
2. At first, the Simpsons -----  
(A) was shown in a very late hour.  
(B) were only two people: Homer and Margaret.  
(C) did not attract as much attention as was expected.  
(D) was a small part on another program.

3. After 1989, -----
- (A) The Simpson family became extended.
  - (B) The Simpson's duration was increased.
  - (C) The Simpsons was shown in many TV channels.
  - (D) The Simpsons was replaced by the "Itchy and Scratchy Show".
4. Unlike Bart, Lisa -----
- (A) is not happy in the family.
  - (B) keeps the whole family together.
  - (C) is a very intelligent girl.
  - (D) does not go to school.
5. "broadcast" means -----
- (A) to write as a TV program
  - (B) to divide into episodes
  - (C) to see a TV show
  - (D) to show on TV
6. "extend" means -----
- (A) to enrich a TV program
  - (B) to remain unchanged
  - (C) to make something longer
  - (D) to finish a TV program

**VOCABULARY PROGRESS CHECK 19 (passages 66-70)**

**A. Match the following words from the passages 66-70 with their definitions.**

SET 1		SET 2	
1. portion ( )	a) not pay attention	1. accompany ( )	a) impressive
2. enhance ( )	b) categorize	2. memorable ( )	b) incapacitate
3. neglect ( )	c) suitable	3. expedition ( )	c) go with someone
4. interruption ( )	d) part	4. capture ( )	d) on purpose
5. classify ( )	e) not conscious	5. paralyze ( )	e) long-lasting
6. convenient ( )	f) improve	6. intentionally ( )	f) organized trip
7. oblivious ( )	g) act of stopping	7. lengthy ( )	g) catch

**B. Fill in the blanks with the following words from Exercise A. There is one EXTRA word.**

portion	enhance	neglect	interruption	convenient	classify
oblivious	accompany	memorable	capture	paralyze	intentionally

1. The building is in terrible condition because it has been \_\_\_\_\_ for some time.
2. Computers can serve as \_\_\_\_\_ recording and reporting devices for teachers, helping them track student progress far more easily than other means of data collection.
3. We have to cut down on our expenses because it seems that we spend a larger \_\_\_\_\_ of our income on entertainment.
4. People who practise asceticism \_\_\_\_\_ live in economic poverty so as to attain spiritual wealth.

5. Mars shines deep red in our night sky and has ----- the imagination of humankind for many years.
6. The disorder is characterized by frequent episodes of debilitating back or abdominal pain and is often ----- by severe psychiatric symptoms.
7. I think the evening cruise will be a/n ----- experience for us.
8. They were exhausted because they had been working for seven hours without -----.
9. The drug ----- the nerves so that there is no feeling or movement in the legs.
10. Prior preparation to the act of migration and social support will ----- an individual's coping mechanisms.
11. She was absorbed in her work and was totally ----- of her surroundings.

**71. Braille**

Braille was created by a young Frenchman named Louis Braille, a student at a school for the blind in Paris. In 1821, Charles Barbier visited the school and demonstrated a system of writing he had developed to help soldiers pass instructions at night without using light. This system consisted of a "cell" made up of twelve raised dots. These dots could be arranged in different patterns to represent different sounds. Louis Braille realized that simplifying the cell to a rectangle of six dots could enable a fingertip to interpret the dots with one touch and move rapidly to the next cell. Working with fellow students at the school, Braille developed his six-dot cells to represent letters of the alphabet, numbers and punctuation marks. This system came to be known as the Braille Alphabet.

Today, Braille is the standard reading and writing system for the blind. The system was quickly embraced by blind people as an effective and efficient way of communicating. At first, some teachers were not willing to accept it because they thought that it was not legible to people with sight and the system required educators to learn a new alphabet. Teachers at that time also worried that by using Braille students who were blind might be set apart from the rest of the community. Unlike previous systems, Braille also offered the opportunity to write.

Gradually, Braille has been accepted as the standard reading and writing system for blind people. Today, Braille is used in nearly every country and has been adapted for almost every known language. Braille is a critical skill for the blind. More than 70 percent of blind people who do not have Braille skills are unemployed. In contrast, 85 percent of those who are Braille-literate hold jobs.

**Circle the correct option**

1. Which of the following is true?
  - (A) Braille's new writing system inspired Charles Barbier.
  - (B) Charles Barbier's system was developed for educational purposes.
  - (C) Unlike Charles Barbier's system, Louis Braille used dots to indicate sounds.
  - (D) Louis Braille's system was not as complicated as that of Charles Barbier.
  
2. What inspired Louis Braille to create Braille?
  - (A) his visit to a school
  - (B) the way soldiers used the Braille system
  - (C) a system which was used by soldiers
  - (D) his friends at school

3. Some teachers didn't want to accept Braille at first because -----  
(A) they thought that it was not understandable to the blind.  
(B) they had to use a new type of writing system.  
(C) Braille required a lot of money.  
(D) Braille contained a mysterious code and was hard to use.
4. What was the danger of using the Braille according to teachers?  
(A) All of the students would want to use the Braille.  
(B) Blind students would fall back in understanding lessons.  
(C) The Braille would make students' writing abilities worse.  
(D) The Braille would make blind students isolated.
5. Braille was different from older versions because -----  
(A) it contained all the letters of the alphabet.  
(B) it could be used to write.  
(C) its dots represented different letters.  
(D) it didn't use letters to write.
6. What is the advantage of knowing the Braille system for the blind?  
(A) They can easily find a job if they know the Braille system.  
(B) They can finish their education faster.  
(C) They can learn how to use a computer keyboard.  
(D) They learn a language more easily compared to others.

**Match the following words with their definitions. There is one EXTRA definition.**

1) demonstrate (_)	a) understandable, readable
2) consist of (_)	b) to welcome, to accept
3) legible (_)	c) to show, to introduce
4) embrace (_)	d) doable
	e) to be composed of

**72. What is a Computer?**

A computer is a device that accepts input, processes it, and returns output. Usually, the modern use of the term computer refers to an electronic device that accepts input, and returns output on a monitor. Also, computers today are used for much more than the processing of raw data. Standard home computers are often used for communication on the Internet, word processing, audio / video media management, and game playing. Specialized fields have discovered thousands of other uses for computers, and the devices are being introduced to new fields almost daily.

Different types of personal computers include desktop systems (PC's), notebook computers, handheld computers, and a few hybrid combinations of these. More specialized small computers are found in wristwatches, medical and factory monitors, automobile control systems, microwave ovens, and literally thousands of other applications. These are usually referred to as embedded systems, as the computer is not the primary component of the device. Large, very specialized computers are used in physics research, military intelligence, weather prediction, and other specialized fields. These machines are often called mainframes, a name that also refers to the large frame encompassing early models.

There is no universal consensus on the identity of the first computer. While many historians consider the Roman or Chinese abaci as the earliest computers, the devices themselves performed no information processing. Thus, an abacus does not display the defining property of a computer. The earliest known device that did in fact process information automatically was the Jacquard loom. The head of the Jacquard loom read punch cards, determined the locations of holes in the cards, and in response altered the pattern being woven by the loom. In addition to processing data, it was programmable by means of replacing the punch cards. Thus, the Jacquard loom performed two of the most important defining functions of computers: data processing, and the ability to be programmed.

**Circle the correct option**

1. In a computer, processed information is shown by -----  
(A) the keyboard  
(B) the monitor  
(C) the hard disk  
(D) the mouse
  
2. In an embedded system, the computer -----  
(A) functions rather slowly due to its small size.  
(B) covers most of the space in the device.  
(C) is not the main part of the device.  
(D) needs to have high processing power.

3. What is a "mainframe"?
- (A) the data processing used in research, military intelligence, and weather prediction
  - (B) a huge computer that was used in different areas
  - (C) the name given to early embedded systems
  - (D) the term that is used to show the hugeness of a computer
4. The term "mainframe" -----
- (A) is mainly used for embedded systems.
  - (B) shows that the computer is the main part of the device.
  - (C) was also used for older computers.
  - (D) indicates the power of a computer.
5. "consensus" means -----
- (A) response
  - (B) definition
  - (C) form
  - (D) agreement
6. The shape and size of first computers -----
- (A) is not exactly clearly x
  - (B) was universally the same
  - (C) was similar to present day computers
  - (D) was standard
7. Roman or Chinese abaci were not computers because -----
- (A) they were too small.
  - (B) they didn't process data.
  - (C) they processed data too slowly.
  - (D) they didn't have a monitor.
8. What is "jacquard loom"?
- (A) the name of the programming language used for Roman abacus
  - (B) part of an abacus
  - (C) the name given to different stages of data processing
  - (D) an early device that could do what is expected from a computer
9. "it" (line 24) refers to -----
- (A) the head
  - (B) card
  - (C) Jacquard loom
  - (D) data processing

### 73. Marriage In Ancient Egypt

The ancient Egyptians held marriage as a sacred bond. The family was broken down into roles that each would play in order for things to run smoothly. The father was the one who would work all day. In smaller households the mother was in charge of all things about the house. Cooking, cleaning and watching the children were all her responsibilities. Egyptians seem to have taken mates in what most often appears to be lifelong monogamous relationships. This means that it was not common to have more than one spouse. Marriage and a close family played an integral role in ancient Egypt.

A bride would be young, about 14 or 15 years old. Her husband could be anywhere from 17 to 20—or older if he was divorced or a widower. The ancient Egyptians were encouraged to marry young, considering that the life span at that time was relatively short.

Many marriages were arranged with parental consent, as they have been in all societies, especially among the upper classes. If parents did not want the marriage, the marriage would not take place. But the abundance of love poetry between young people signifies that many couples did fall in love and choose each other as mates. Women played a large role in arranging a marriage. A suitor sometimes used a female match-maker to approach the girl's mother.

Interestingly, one of the most affectionate titles you could call your love was "brother" or "sister" in ancient Egypt. This had nothing to do with sibling relations, but led many archaeologists and scholars to wrongly assume that most ancient Egyptians married their siblings. Actually, this usually occurred only among royalty—and was not a common occurrence.

#### Circle the correct option

1. Which of the following is false according to the first paragraph?
  - (A) People used to have one husband or wife in ancient Egypt.
  - (B) Marriage was seen as an important institution.
  - (C) Each member in the family fulfilled different responsibilities.
  - (D) Man was responsible for everything in the house.

2. Ancient Egyptians preferred marriage at an early age because -----  
(A) marriages lasted for a short time at that time.  
(B) they wanted to have a large number of children.  
(C) human life was short at that time.  
(D) marriage was the most important institution at that time.
3. In ancient Egypt, a marriage would not take place if -----  
(A) the husband was too old.  
(B) families did not approve the marriage.  
(C) families were from different classes.  
(D) the match-maker was a man.
4. Archeologists and scholars think that sibling marriage was common in ancient Egypt because -----  
(A) marriages were mostly done among brothers and sisters.  
(B) lovers were like brothers and sisters in ancient Egypt.  
(C) siblings were too close at the time of ancient Egypt.  
(D) partners used to address each other as brother or sisters.

**Match the following words with their definitions. There is one EXTRA definition.**

1) to be in charge of ( )	a) to be willing to marry
2) widower ( )	b) to show
3) signify ( )	c) a person who tries to bring about marriages
4) match-maker ( )	d) a man whose spouse has died and who has not remarried
	e) to be responsible for something

**74. Phobia**

Phobia is persistent and excessive fear of an object or situation that is not of real danger. Examples of phobias include claustrophobia (fear of closed spaces), agoraphobia (fear of being in the open), specific phobias (as for spiders, mice, thunder, or darkness), and social phobias (such as excessive anxiety in the presence of other people).

It is generally accepted that phobias arise from a combination of external events and internal predispositions. In a famous experiment, Martin Seligman used classical conditioning to establish phobias of snakes and flowers. The results of the experiment showed that it took far fewer shocks to create an adverse response to a picture of a snake than to a picture of a flower, leading to the conclusion that certain objects may have a genetic inclination to create fear. Many specific phobias can be traced back to a specific triggering event, usually a traumatic experience at an early age. Social phobias and agoraphobia have more complex causes that are not entirely known at this time. It is believed that heredity, genetics, and brain chemistry combine with life-experiences to play a major role in the development of phobias.

Phobias produce three main kinds of response: (1) a subjective experience of fear for the object or situation; (2) physiological changes such as palpitations or blushing in response to it; and (3) behavioral tendencies to avoid or escape from it. Some truly phobic people rarely experience symptoms because they avoid the feared situation, and people with a severe phobia may have difficulty seeking treatment.

People with anxiety or depressive states often benefit from drug therapy or psychotherapy, but most other phobias are resistant to these techniques. Here the most effective therapy is often "desensitization," a form of behavior therapy in which the person is taught gradually to relax while imagining the feared object. An alternate technique is "flooding" or "implosion" therapy, in which the person is confronted by the feared object or situation and encouraged to remain in contact with it until the anxiety disappears.

Therapy for phobias is not always successful, and "cures" are not always permanent, but most sufferers can be helped by current treatments. The understanding and patience of family and friends are essential.

Match the following words with their definitions or synonyms

1) <input type="checkbox"/> include	a) to get help, to make use of
2) <input type="checkbox"/> arise from	b) experimentally
3) <input type="checkbox"/> entirely	c) to contain
4) <input type="checkbox"/> benefit from	d) to be caused by
5) <input type="checkbox"/> essential	e) totally
	f) necessary, needed

**Circle the correct option**

1. Which one of the following is NOT true according to the first paragraph?
  - (A) Phobias occur time after time.
  - (B) Phobic people suffer from intense fear.
  - (C) There are different kinds of phobias.
  - (D) Phobias stem from rational fears.
  
2. The picture of the snake in Martin Seligman's study -----
  - (A) was more frightening than the other picture.
  - (B) prompted fear more quickly than the other picture.
  - (C) proved that snakes are what people fear most.
  - (D) shocked people who participated the study.
  
3. We can conclude from Martin Seligman's experiment that -----
  - (A) using classical conditioning helps analyze the phobic behavior.
  - (B) some objects are by nature likely to cause the feeling of fear.
  - (C) phobias generally stem from both external and internal causes.
  - (D) adverse effects of phobias are wide-spread.
  
4. Which of the following is true about social phobias?
  - (A) Social phobias are generally caused by heredity.
  - (B) It is difficult to treat people who suffer from social phobias.
  - (C) Social phobias do not have any adverse effects on people.
  - (D) It is not clearly known what creates social phobias.
  
5. It is possible to conclude from the second paragraph that -----
  - (A) causes of phobias are well-known today.
  - (B) sometimes past experiences may lead to phobias
  - (C) it is believed that brain chemistry is the actual cause of phobias
  - (D) phobias can be investigated by means of scientific methods.

6. Some people do not suffer from the symptoms of phobias because -----  
(A) they keep away from the feared object.  
(B) they receive treatment on the feared object.  
(C) they have strong personalities.  
(D) they have depressed moods most of the time.
7. What is the third paragraph about?  
(A) how to avoid phobias and its results  
(B) people with severe phobias  
(C) physical consequences of phobias  
(D) the effects of phobias on people
8. In "implosion" and "flooding" methods, -----  
(A) people are taught to avoid the feared object.  
(B) people see the feared object in the treatment process.  
(C) people are asked to remember how phobia started.  
(D) people generally think that the method is not helpful.
9. Which of the following CANNOT be inferred from the last paragraph?  
(A) One may suffer from phobias even after treatment.  
(B) There are ways of treating phobic people.  
(C) The methods used to cure phobic people are rather old.  
(D) People around phobic people may have to help phobic people.

**75. The Email**

In the early days of computing, something **akin** to modern email developed naturally. Different users who worked on the same workstation usually had their own individual directories to store their various working files. Colleagues who wanted to leave **them** as messages, then, could write a message and leave it in their friend's personal directory, so they would see it the next time they logged on to the system. In many ways, it was similar to leaving a letter at someone's front door, rather than giving it to a post office to deliver.

By the early 1970s people could communicate from computer to computer. This meant that it was a bit more complex to get a message to someone because you also had to identify what computer they were on. In order to facilitate this, some sort of easy addressing system was needed. In 1972 a man named Ray Tomlinson came up with something fairly similar to modern email.

Tomlinson decided to use the @ symbol to separate the user's name from their host computer. Using that symbol, anyone on a network could be addressed simply by using the format name@computer. This tiny little development was the basic e-mail system.

Over the next decade, the email system remained relatively simple. By 1988 some widely-adopted offline readers started appearing. These were, in many ways, the first real email providers, or email receivers. Eudora was probably the most widely-used of these email providers in the early years. Pegasus Mail was also among the early email providers.

Once the World Wide Web appeared, email could be used not only through external software, but also by using web-based email providers. Hotmail was the first of these major email providers. Other early email providers included Excite's email service, and Yahoo!'s email service. In 2004 Google entered the arena of email providers, **innovating** a number of new features and rapidly acquiring a large market share. Since then, many of the older email providers have followed Gmail's footsteps, implementing larger mailbox sizes, and powerful search engines.

**Circle the correct option.**

1. What is a directory?
  - (A) message that is sent over the Internet.
  - (B) the area where people used to save their files.
  - (C) file that can be sent from one computer to another.
  - (D) a workstation that is composed of a lot of computers.

2. At the early days of email, messages -----  
(A) had to be left in mail boxes.  
(B) were sent through post offices.  
(C) were not easy to read.  
(D) had to be left in the computers.
3. The first emails were -----  
(A) short messages that could not easily be read.  
(B) left and read on the same computer.  
(C) used to transfer files from one computer to the other.  
(D) mailboxes that were similar to individual directories.
4. What was the important development that took place in the 1970s?  
(A) Computers could be connected.  
(B) Email was revised and improved.  
(C) People stopped using personal directories.  
(D) People could use passwords in their emails.
5. "them" (line 4) refers to -----  
(A) colleagues  
(B) various working files  
(C) individual directories  
(D) different users
6. After computers were linked to each other, -----  
(A) email messages became shorter  
(B) it became harder to send email.  
(C) it became difficult to identify messages.  
(D) computers started to work more slowly.

7. After the invention of the @ sign \_\_\_\_\_  
(A) email use became widespread.  
(B) personal directories were not needed anymore.  
(C) computers developed in their ability to communicate.  
(D) It became hard to control Internet traffic.
8. Eudora -----  
(A) was the first email message ever sent on the Internet.  
(B) was the most common offline reader.  
(C) was the first system that used the @ symbol.  
(D) is the best email provider today.
9. Which of the following is false about Google?  
(A) Google created all the features of a mailbox.  
(B) Google offered a large area for storage in the mailbox.  
(C) Google became prominent as soon as it entered the market.  
(D) Google inspired other email providers.
10. "akin to" means -----  
(A) similar  
(B) clear  
(C) complete  
(D) new
11. "innovate" means -----  
(A) enter  
(B) acquire  
(C) discover  
(D) send

**VOCABULARY PROGRESS CHECK 20 (passages 71-75)**

A. Match the following words from the passages 71-75 with their definitions.

SET 1		SET 2	
1. arrange ( )	a) in a fast pace	1. encompass ( )	a) change
2. enable ( )	b) accept	2. consensus ( )	b) lasting
3. rapidly ( )	c) intelligible	3. alter ( )	c) include
4. embrace ( )	d) part	4. persistent ( )	d) negative
5. legible ( )	e) organize	5. arise from ( )	e) put to use
6. community ( )	f) similar	6. predisposition ( )	f) agreement
7. component ( )	g) make possible	7. adverse ( )	g) come from
8. akin to ( )	h) boring	8. implement ( )	h) be caused by
9. tedious ( )	i) society	9. descend ( )	i) propensity

B. Fill in the blanks with the following words from Exercise A. There are two EXTRA words.

enable	rapidly	embrace	legible	community
component	akin to	tedious	encompass	consensus
alter	persistent	arise from	adverse	implement

1. It is likely that the \_\_\_\_\_ changing climate at the end of the last ice age was a contributing factor to the extinction of some mammal species.
2. Among the staff, some confusion has \_\_\_\_\_ from the complexity of the new system.
3. The American Heritage Dictionary defines prejudice as "a/n \_\_\_\_\_ judgment or opinion formed beforehand or without knowledge or examination of the facts."

4. Curriculum development ----- all the dimensions about the determination and implementation of the directed learning experiences by the school.
5. Open-mindedness allows one to encounter a greater number of unique prospects, and makes it possible to ----- new opportunities.
6. The city of Philadelphia recently ----- an emergency response plan to limit the health impact of increasingly frequent heat waves on its population.
7. Now that he is well-paid, he doesn't mind doing a/n ----- job.
8. Most human languages use patterns of sound or gesture for symbols which ----- communication with others around them.
9. ----- attacks on the nerve cells of the brain and spine over time can lead to serious disabilities.
10. It is very unfortunate that names and dates on the gravestones were no longer -----.
11. We are still hopeful that further talks will result in a/n -----.
12. The language he speaks is something ----- French.
13. The customs and significance of eye contact vary widely between cultures, with religious and social differences often ----- its meaning greatly.

**76. Orient Express to Turkey**

In 1883 the era of great international express trains began with the Orient Express from Paris to Istanbul. In earlier years, going by train between Europe and the Ottoman Empire was slow and tedious. Each country through which the route passed had a different railroad administration, and passengers had to descend from one train, walk across the border and climb into the next.

Georges Nagelmackers had a better idea: obtain permission to use the tracks along the route, supply luxury coaches, and just change locomotives at the border. He founded the Compagnie Internationale des Wagons-Lits et Grands Express Européens to carry out his plans.

In fact, Nagelmackers' train was a rolling deluxe hotel, with standards of service and comfort that exceeded all Europe's finest hotels. The fare was extraordinarily high. In short, the train was a great success.

In the late 1800s various routes were explored, but by the mid-20th century the train's route had been decided on: Paris, Lausanne, Milan, Venice, Trieste, Belgrade, Sofia and Edirne to Istanbul.

In Constantinople, however, Nagelmackers had a problem: there was no suitable hostelry in which to lodge his passengers once they arrived. So he built the Pera Palace Hotel, a late-19th-century Orientalist fantasy that today is the Ottoman nostalgia-seekers' favorite refuge in Istanbul.

By the time I rode the Orient Express in the 1970s, it was a mere shadow of its former self. International trains were commonplace. The Compagnie Internationale still owned and operated the sleeping cars, but they were old now, and passengers had been lured to air travel. Standards of service were still good, but the great age of overnight train travel had clearly ended.

In 1977 the Orient Express was removed from the timetables after connecting Paris and Istanbul for nearly a century

**Circle the correct option**

1. "tedious" means -----

- (A) comfortable
- (B) boring
- (C) noisy
- (D) dirty

2. At the time of Ottoman Empire, -----  
(A) people had to change trains in international journeys.  
(B) the Orient Express did not go to Europe.  
(C) the number of passengers who traveled by train was very little.  
(D) the train route was the same as it is today.
3. Why did passengers have to descend from one train and climb into another?  
(A) Because some train were not designed for long-distance journeys.  
(B) Because trains in some parts were too expensive.  
(C) Because regulations in different countries were not the same.  
(D) Because passengers had to take breaks in long journeys.
4. According to Georges Nagelmacker's plan, -----  
(A) passengers would not change trains during the journey.  
(B) passengers would visit the Compagnie Internationale des Wagons-Lits et Grands Express Européens during the journey.  
(C) the trains would stop in the big cities it went through.  
(D) passengers would use luxury coaches when going from one train to the other.
5. The service offered in the Orient Express -----  
(A) was limited at times.  
(B) was better than any hotel in Europe.  
(C) did not include everything people needed.  
(D) could not meet European standards.
6. What happened in the late 1800s?  
(A) The orient express started its first journey.  
(B) Some of the routes the train would pass were left out of.  
(C) The locomotives and compartments were made.  
(D) The places where the train would pass were looked for.

7. What was the problem in İstanbul?
- (A) Passengers were not welcomed by the people living in İstanbul.  
(B) It was difficult to find accommodation for the tired passengers.  
(C) İstanbul was not a favorable city at that time.  
(D) The hotels in İstanbul were not luxurious enough for passengers.
8. "lodge" means -----
- (A) to find accommodation  
(B) to please  
(C) good service  
(D) the place where people stay
9. What did the writer think when he used the Orient Express in the 1970s?
- (A) He understood that the other international trains were as luxurious as the Orient Express.  
(B) He realized that the Orient Express had become of more high quality.  
(C) He thought that the Orient Express had finished its journey to İstanbul.  
(D) He saw that the Orient Express was not as glorious as it used to be.
10. What happened to passengers of the Orient Express?
- (A) They still continue to enjoy the luxury of the train.  
(B) They found the fares too high and quit using the Orient Express.  
(C) They started to use buses instead of the Orient Express.  
(D) They started to use other means of transport.

**77. Thomas Edison**

Thomas Edison lit up the world with his invention of the electric light. Without him, the world might still be a dark place. However, the electric light was not his only invention. He also invented the phonograph, the motion picture camera, and over 1,200 other things. About every two weeks he created something new.

Thomas A. Edison was born in Milan, Ohio, on February 11, 1847. His family moved to Port Huron, Michigan, when he was seven years old. Surprisingly, he attended school for only two months. His mother, a former teacher, taught him a few things, but Thomas was mostly self-educated. His natural curiosity led him to start experimenting at a young age with electrical and mechanical things at home.

When he was 12 years old, he got his first job. He became a newsboy on a train that ran between Port Huron and Detroit. He set up a laboratory in a baggage car of the train so that he could continue his experiments in his spare time. Unfortunately, his first work experience did not end well. Thomas was fired when he accidentally set fire to the floor of the baggage car.

Thomas then worked for five years as a telegraph operator, but he continued to spend much of his time on conducting experiments. He got his first patent in 1868 for a vote recorder run by electricity. However, the vote recorder was not a success. In 1870, he sold another invention, a stock-ticker, for \$40,000. A stock-ticker is a machine that automatically prints stock prices on a tape. He was then able to build his first shop in Newark, New Jersey.

Thomas Edison was totally deaf in one ear and hard of hearing in the other, but thought of his deafness as a blessing in many ways. It kept conversations short, so that he could have more time for work. He called himself a "two-shift man" because he worked 16 out of every 24 hours. Sometimes he worked so intensely that his wife had to remind him to sleep and eat.

Thomas Edison died at the age of 84 on October 18, 1931, at his estate in West Orange, New Jersey. He left numerous inventions that improved the quality of life all over the world.

**Circle the correct option**

1. From the first paragraph, we understand that -----  
(A) Edison invented things in short notice.  
(B) Edison's primary intention was not to invent the electric light.  
(C) Edison worked really hard to invent the electric light.  
(D) Edison did not want to be an inventor.

2. Which of the following is true about Thomas Edison?
- (A) He liked working in dark places.
  - (B) He was learned many things by himself.
  - (C) His family forced him to go to school.
  - (D) His only invention was the electric light.
3. What motivated Thomas Edison to start working on electrical devices?
- (A) his inspiration he got from one of his teachers.
  - (B) his mother's enthusiasm and encouragement
  - (C) his personal desire to work on such things.
  - (D) his natural feelings
4. How did Thomas Edison find a chance to work on the train?
- (A) He worked secretly in some part of the train.
  - (B) He asked permission from the baggage attendant.
  - (C) He used the laboratory in the train.
  - (D) He used one of the larger compartments .
5. Thomas was sacked from the train because -----
- (A) he was not working well.
  - (B) he caused an accident in the train.
  - (C) one of the passengers sued him.
  - (D) he gave damage to the train.
6. When did Thomas Edison started his shop?
- (A) after he invented the electric light
  - (B) when he was working as a ticket collector
  - (C) in 1868
  - (D) after his second invention
7. Thomas Edison did not mind being deaf because -----
- (A) this provided him more time to work.
  - (B) he could understand people.
  - (C) he invented a lot of things.
  - (D) his wife helped him understand people.
8. In general, we understand from the passage that Thomas Edison -----
- (A) was not able to speak
  - (B) kept on inventing throughout his life
  - (C) had a long education life
  - (D) was deaf in one ear and thought this was his only handicap

**78. Enzo Ferrari**

Enzo Ferrari was born on February 18, 1898 in Modena, Italy. His father, Alfredo Ferrari had a metal business. At the age of 10 Ferrari saw several car races in the 1908 Circuit di Bologna, and he decided to become a race car driver. In 1916, both his father and brother died in the First World War and the family business collapsed.

Ferrari experienced an emotional breakdown in the late twenties and stopped racing for a short time, but in 1927, he returned. He continued to race for Alfa Romeo until his son was born in 1932. He worked for Alfa Romeo for nine years, but Ferrari wanted to design his own cars. After being released from his agreement with Alfa Romeo, Ferrari started his own car business.

When the Second World War broke out, the car racing battles were stopped. In 1946, Ferrari designed the first car that would carry his name. His business continued to flourish as did the Italian economy. The fifties were a time of economic boom, mostly for the north. Italy was becoming a world economic power. As with any economic boom, there are also hardships. For Ferrari, the end of the boom came when his son, Dino, died of muscular dystrophy in 1956. This also led to the end of his marriage to Laura. After he and his wife separated, he moved into an apartment at the factory. He started to work seven days a week and threw himself into the business.

In the fifties the Ferrari racing company experienced numerous accidents. One of his drivers lost control of his car and was killed along with spectators in the stands. Ferrari was acquitted of the charges, and he "urged strict new safety regulations to protect both drivers and the public".

In the years that followed Italy went through another crisis. In the sixties, the economy declined. During this time Ferrari was also experiencing economic troubles. He sold part of his company to Fiat in 1965, which kept it going for a few more years. In 1969, Fiat assisted him again and bought up to 90% of the company. Enzo Ferrari died in 1988.

**Circle the correct option**

1. When did Enzo Ferrari decide to become a racing driver?
  - (A) After he watched car races.
  - (B) After his father bought him a car.
  - (C) After he started to work in his father's business.
  - (D) After he started to work for Alfa Romeo.

2. When did Enzo Ferrari's family business end?
  - (A) When Ezno Ferrari decided to car racing.
  - (B) When Enzo Ferrari was at the age of 10.
  - (C) When his father and his brother passed away.
  - (D) When his father decided to enlarge the business.
  
3. Why did Enzo Ferrari give up racing in the late twenties?
  - (A) Because he saw that he was not interested in racing anymore.
  - (B) Because he had psychological problems.
  - (C) Because he lost his father and brother in the war.
  - (D) Because his son was born at that time.
  
4. In the fifties, the economy -----.
  - (A) was developing very rapidly
  - (B) was going through another hard time
  - (C) was mostly supported by the north
  - (D) was not dependable to start a new business
  
5. When did Enzo Ferrari divorce?
  - (A) When Italian economy was improving
  - (B) When he designed his first car
  - (C) After his son died
  - (D) After he set up his business
  
6. What did Enzo Ferrari do after he divorced?
  - (A) He stopped working in the car business.
  - (B) He started working harder.
  - (C) He moved to another city.
  - (D) He opened up another car factory.
  
7. Why did Enzo Ferrari wanted more safety regulations?
  - (A) Because his cars were too fast.
  - (B) Because the rivals factories were making better cars.
  - (C) Because in an accident his driver killed a lot of people.
  - (D) Because his cars could not get the standards in safety.

8. As a result of the crisis in the 1960s, Enzo Ferrari -----  
(A) closed his factory and started working for Fiat.  
(B) had to sell some parts of his company.  
(C) bought a new factory to make more cars.  
(D) he went bankrupt.
9. "it" (in the last paragraph) refers to -----  
(A) Fiat  
(B) Enzo Ferrari  
(C) Enzo Ferrari's company  
(D) Italy
10. "flourish" means -----  
(A) develop  
(B) sell  
(C) stop  
(D) become
11. "separate" means -----  
(A) meet  
(B) divorce  
(C) move away  
(D) experience
12. "spectators" are people who -----  
(A) watch a sport event  
(B) die in an accident  
(C) use a racing car  
(D) support a car company
13. "decline" means -----  
(A) become bigger  
(B) become worse  
(C) become dependent  
(D) become supportive

**79. Wilhelm Röntgen**

Wilhelm Röntgen was born in Gänsemarkt on March 27. At the age of three his family moved to Appeldoorn in Holland, here Wilhelm attended school, and at 16, he entered the Utrecht Technical School. Later, he was not admitted to the University of Utrecht. However, this did not stop him and he was soon admitted to the Polytechnic School in Zurich, Switzerland, as an engineering student. In 1868, at the age of 23, he graduated as a mechanical engineer, and the following year received his doctor's degree. At this time, he met the physicist, August Kundt, and in 1871, he followed Kundt to the University of Würzburg. The following year he married Bertha Ludwig. However, Röntgen did not stay at the University of Würzburg, but went to Strasbourg and Giessen, and finally returned to Würzburg in 1888 as a professor of physics. In 1894, he became the Rector of the university.

Röntgen's momentous discovery came in 1895 in his small laboratory in the Physics Institute, and it is of greater interest that this was a case of "chance favoring the prepared mind," for the discovery was really outside his main field of research, which was the physics of solids. The moment Röntgen suspected he had observed a new phenomenon he concentrated **wholly** on it. Within six weeks, he demonstrated the extraordinary penetrating powers of the rays, took what we now call x-ray photographs, and observed the outlines in the bones in his fingers. He also took an x-ray photograph of his wife's hand. So clear and of such obvious importance was his discovery that before the end of the year he sent a short paper on it to the Physical and Medical Society of Würzburg. By January 1896 he was world famous, and a new tool for medicine was released which in many respects has revolutionized the science. Röntgen himself named his new discovery x-rays, simply because they were unknown, and he clearly pointed out their potential uses in medicine, radiology, biology, physics, metallurgy, etc. Since then, they have been **applied** in even more ways.

Not surprisingly, Röntgen quickly became a German national hero and was awarded the first Nobel Prize for physics in 1901. However, as was characteristic of his nature, he gave the prize money to the University of Würzburg. He was not after fame or glory, and was soon back in his laboratory studying the physics of solids. He wrote over 70 papers on physics, of which only 3 were on x-rays. He was always disappointed that the rest received little recognition! World War I and the death of his wife in 1919 clouded the later years of his life. He himself retired in 1920 to his country house at Wilhelm, near Munich, and died there in 1923. His name lives on the rays he discovered, and we are indebted to him for such a discovery.

**Circle the correct option**

1. The University of Utrecht -----

- (A) did not accept Wilhelm Röntgen as a student.
- (B) was scientifically more developed compared to other universities.
- (C) was the name of the university where Wilhelm worked.
- (D) admitted engineering students only.

2. Why was Wilhelm Röntgen's discovery seen as "chance favoring the prepared mind"?
- (A) Because he had put a lot of effort in it.
  - (B) Because it was impossible to discover x-rays with the limited technology of the day.
  - (C) Because his original intention was not to discover the x-ray.
  - (D) Because the discovery was not from his own interest area.
3. What did Wilhelm Röntgen do after he won the Nobel Prize?
- (A) He stopped working on scientific studies.
  - (B) He wanted to get a profit by using the x-ray.
  - (C) He started to apply x-ray to everything and wrote articles on this.
  - (D) He went on to work in his own field.
4. Why was Wilhelm Röntgen disappointed?
- (A) Because the discovery of the x-ray was not welcomed with enthusiasm.
  - (B) Because his other works were not as influential as the x-ray.
  - (C) Because his contemporaries did not favor his ideas.
  - (D) Because he could get only one award as a result of his discovery.
5. Which of the following is FALSE about Wilhelm Röntgen?
- (A) He did not use the money he won for himself.
  - (B) He was not interested in becoming famous.
  - (C) All his studies were welcomed with equal importance.
  - (D) His main field of research was the physics of solids.
6. "wholly" means -----
- (A) slightly
  - (B) completely
  - (C) accidentally
  - (D) suspiciously
7. "applied" means -----
- (A) rejected
  - (B) changed
  - (C) used
  - (D) sent

**80. Stonehenge**

Stonehenge is a prehistoric monument located in Wiltshire, England. It is composed of gigantic stones. Archaeologists used to believe that it was erected around 2500 BC. Archaeological evidence indicates that Stonehenge served as a burial ground from its earliest beginnings. Burials took place as early as 3000 B.C. Burials continued at Stonehenge for at least another 500 years when the giant stones which mark the **landmark** were put up. According to Professor Mike Parker Pearson, Stonehenge itself evolved in several construction phases spanning at least some 150 years.

Understanding the phases of construction at Stonehenge is not easy; it is complicated by poorly kept excavation records, surprisingly few accurate scientific dates and the disturbance of the natural chalk by periglacial effects and animal burrowing. The question of who built Stonehenge is largely unanswered even today. The monument's construction has been **attributed** to many ancient peoples throughout the years, but the most captivating and enduring attribution has been to the Druids.

The modern age has not been kind to Stonehenge. There is a major highway running 100 yards away from the stones, and a commercial circus has sprung up around it, with parking lots, gift shops and ice cream stands. The organization, English Heritage, is committed to righting these wrongs. Despite all its **dilapidation** and the encroachment of the modern world, Stonehenge, today, is an awe-inspiring sight, and no travel itinerary around Britain should omit it.

**Circle the correct option**

1. What is Stonehenge?
  - (A) It is a large stone that was found in prehistoric times.
  - (B) It is a big construction with huge stones.
  - (C) It is a group of rare stones that are only found in England.
  - (D) It is a small burial ground.
2. For what purpose was Stonehenge used at the beginning?
  - (A) It was used a place for funerals.
  - (B) It was used as a marketplace.
  - (C) It was used as a place where giant stones were kept.
  - (D) It was used as a sign of power.
3. The most important aspect of Stonehenge is -----
  - (A) the ditches around it.
  - (B) the blue stones.
  - (C) its giant stones.
  - (D) its construction stages.

4. What is Professor Mike Parker Pearson's claim about Stonehenge?
- He claims that Stonehenge was built in the Bronze Age.
  - He claims that the construction of Stonehenge took 500 years.
  - He claims that its construction was not completed at one try.
  - He claims that the life span of Stonehenge is only 150 years.
5. Due to the scarcity of records and damage by natural sources, -----
- it is not easy to research Stonehenge.
  - some parts of Stonehenge were eroded by winds and animals.
  - a great deal of effort has been put to restore Stonehenge.
  - animals started to live in some parts of Stonehenge.
6. Animal burrowing -----
- was not observed in Stonehenge.
  - is one of the factors that gives damage to Stonehenge.
  - caused the construction activity to stop from time to time.
  - makes it difficult to continue the restoration.
7. Druids are -----
- a group of people who worshipped Stonehenge.
  - the people who constructed Stonehenge in the Bronze Age.
  - the people who are believed to have constructed Stonehenge.
  - a group of people who were fascinated by Stonehenge.
8. Which of the following is **false** according to the last paragraph?
- Major highways are too far away from Stonehenge.
  - Tour operators are not interested in Stonehenge anymore.
  - There is too much human activity around Stonehenge.
  - Sufficient attention is not given to Stonehenge today.

**Match the following words with their definitions. There is one EXTRA definition.**

1. constitute ( )	a) a belief or opinion that someone expresses
2. landmark ( )	b) form, be part of
3. dilapidation ( )	c) the condition of being old, broken, and in very bad condition
	d) a famous building or construction that is special to a certain place.

**VOCABULARY PROGRESS CHECK 21 (passages 76-80)**

**A. Match the following words from the passages 76-80 with their definitions.**

SET 1		SET 2	
1. intense ( )	a) fall down	1. accurate ( )	a) entirely
2. collapse ( )	b) grow well	2. endure ( )	b) combine
3. flourish ( )	c) sudden growth	3. committed to( )	c) grateful
4. boom ( )	d) notable, crucial	4. subsequently ( )	d) correct
5. spectator ( )	e) state as reason	5. incorporate ( )	e) last for long
6. attribute ( )	f) great, extreme	6. indebted ( )	f) willing to work hard
7. momentous ( )	g) viewer	7. wholly ( )	g) later

**B. Fill in the blanks with the following words from Exercise A. There is one EXTRA word.**

intense	collapse	flourish	boom	attribute	momentous
accurate	endure	committed to	wholly	indebted	incorporate

- As a result of the successful implementation of government policies, there was an economic \_\_\_\_\_ during the 1980s in Germany.
- America's youth are experiencing \_\_\_\_\_ pressure to succeed, but they are not receiving the academic and social supports they need to thrive.
- What factors permitted some civilizations to \_\_\_\_\_ for millennia while others rose and fell within a few centuries?

4. Some pet owners want to ----- some powers of premonition to their animals.
5. Most English teachers try to ----- authentic materials in their lessons.
6. The Western Roman Empire ----- around AD 476.
7. Most countries are ----- achieving high universal enrollment in primary education by 2015.
8. By the 16th century, when the tools used to measure stellar positions gave relatively ----- results, astronomers began to note irregularities in the accepted model of the solar system and the night sky.
9. Whether or not to move to another city was a/n ----- decision for the family.
10. Art Deco, or deco, is an eclectic artistic and design style that began in Paris in the 1920s and ----- internationally throughout the 1930s.
11. We're deeply ----- to you for your help.

**81. Levi Strauss**

Levi Strauss was a German-Jewish immigrant to the United States who founded the first company to manufacture blue jeans. Strauss struck it rich with his rapidly expanding business, Levi Strauss & Co. His wholesale company sold dry goods, clothing, shoes, and a variety of imported and domestic items.

While Strauss was not the "inventor" of the garment known worldwide today as "Levi's," he was surely responsible for its success. In 1847, at the age of eighteen, Levi Strauss, the youngest of seven children of Bavarian Jews, immigrated to New York, where his elder brothers had established the family dry goods business. Levi Strauss became an American citizen in January 1853. He subsequently joined his two older brothers and his sister Fanny in San Francisco to establish a branch of the business there. After opening his own shop on Sacramento Street in downtown San Francisco, he brought in Fanny's husband, David Stern, to help him run the business. By 1866, Strauss was successful enough to open larger headquarters on Battery Street,

Strauss's big break came in 1872, when he met Jacob Davis, a Nevada tailor who had developed a new process for securing the seams of denim pants - which were already popular with miners, ranchers and farmers - by riveting them at the pockets and the base of the button fly. Davis could not afford the \$81 needed to apply for a patent for his riveting process, so he asked Strauss if he would pay the fee and share the patent. Strauss brought Davis to San Francisco to oversee the pant manufacturing. The riveted jean quickly developed a reputation for durability and quality, and Levi Strauss Company soon employed several hundred sewing workers. In 1890, Strauss incorporated the business with his sister's four sons and placed them in charge of day-to-day operations. Single his whole life, Levi Strauss turned his company into a family business by sharing it with his nephews, who helped develop Levi Strauss Company into a worldwide force in retail clothing. Levi Strauss has left an enduring mark on American and world culture. The firm remains a family business owned and managed by Strauss descendants.

**Circle the correct option.**

1. When Levi Strauss moved to New York, -----  
(A) his brothers were economically weak.  
(B) he was not welcomed by his brothers.  
(C) his brothers did not want to see him.  
(D) his brothers already had a business there.

2. In 1866, -----  
(A) Levi Strauss was going through an economic crisis.  
(B) Levi Strauss left his brothers.  
(C) he had a lot of shops.  
(D) he was beginning invent blue jeans.
3. How did Levi Strauss empower his business? (2<sup>nd</sup> paragraph)  
(A) by a lot of money that he had earned from his earlier business.  
(B) by selling his goods at reasonable prices and earning people's confidence.  
(C) by joining to his brothers and sister Fanny in San Francisco.  
(D) by installing modern conveniences in his shops.
4. Meeting Jacob Davis -----  
(A) was actually what Levi Strauss was expecting.  
(B) was a lucky incident for Levi Strauss.  
(C) came towards the end of his career.  
(D) came when Levi Strauss started the business of denim pants.
5. What did Davis do when he was not able to afford the patent for the riveting process?  
(A) He applied for a loan from a bank.  
(B) He wanted help from Levi Strauss.  
(C) He gave up the business.  
(D) He decided to manufacture something else.
6. What is "riveting"?  
(A) making blue jeans for miners, workers and farmers  
(B) making blue jeans more durable  
(C) making blue jeans with a different color  
(D) making blue jeans with more pockets
7. "to strike something rich" means -----  
(A) to meet rich people  
(B) to become rich  
(C) to spend a lot of money  
(D) to invest money

8. Why did the riveted jeans become popular in a short time?
- (A) Because they were mostly worn by miners.
  - (B) Because they were cheap.
  - (C) Because they were long-lasting.
  - (D) Because they were comfortable.
9. Which of the following is false?
- (A) Strauss did not marry during his life.
  - (B) Strauss got help from his family members for his business.
  - (C) Strauss got a lot of financial help from Jacob Davis.
  - (D) Strauss firm is managed by his family today.

**Match the following words with their definitions. There is one EXTRA definition.**

1. expand ( )	a. a person who is related to someone and who lives after them, such as their child or grandchild
2. garment ( )	b. a piece of clothing
3. subsequently ( )	c. strategies that empower a business
4. immigrate ( )	d. to spread a business
5. descendant ( )	e. to move from one place to another
	f. happening after something else

**82. Wikipedia**

Wikipedia is a free online encyclopedia. The name is a combination of the Hawaiian word for quick, "wiki", and "encyclopedia". Actively updated in over 100 languages, the English language Wikipedia contains over one and a half million articles. The lack of language barriers and the fact that anybody with an Internet connection and a web browser can edit its contents has made Wikipedia to be termed as a "sum of public human knowledge." However, as in all fields of knowledge, there is much dispute over the accuracy of some information contained in Wikipedia. The encyclopedia therefore has resources dedicated to resolving such issues, and usually strives to publish all sides of any disputes.

Wikipedia was founded as an extension of the expert-written Nupedia project. However, the idea of a publicly-written collaborative encyclopedia was rejected by Nupedia's advisory board, and the project was managed independently by several top Nupedia contributors. Despite this, Wikipedia soon eclipsed Nupedia in terms of content and traffic. Within two years the Nupedia project was abandoned, and all its content was incorporated into Wikipedia. Many of today's Wikipedia staff are former Nupedia staff.

A very common criticism of Wikipedia is its inconsistent and un-authoritative submission model. The encyclopedia allows anybody to edit its pages, even anonymously. To address this issue, and to ensure quality, accurate content, all submissions and edits are moderated and regulated by a staff of regular volunteers. However, all information learned from Wikipedia should be independently verified by interested parties, and citing Wikipedia as a reference work is usually frowned upon in most academic circles. It should be noted that in 2005 the scientific publication Nature performed a comparison of the accuracy of Wikipedia and Encyclopedia Britannica. It found that while the amount of errors per article in Wikipedia and Britannica were the same, the severity of errors in Wikipedia were worse. Encyclopedia Britannica suffered mostly from fact omission, whereas Wikipedia suffered from inaccurate information.

**Circle the correct option**

1. Why is Wikipedia named as 'the sum of human knowledge'?
  - (A) because everyone can contribute to its content.
  - (B) because it contains the most reliable information.
  - (C) because Wikipedia contains the key points on any subject.
  - (D) because it includes everything we know.
  
2. What happened to Nupedia's content?
  - (A) It was found to be inaccurate and erased.
  - (B) It was added to Wikipedia.
  - (C) It was compared to that of Wikipedia and found better.
  - (D) It was totally revised to fit the criteria of Wikipedia.

3. Many of the staff of Wikipedia today \_\_\_\_\_  
(A) used to work for Nupedia in the past.  
(B) were dissatisfied with Nupedia.  
(C) think that Wikipedia is the best source of information.  
(D) cannot easily handle the huge number of submitted data.
4. How does Wikipedia cope with the problem of inaccurate content?  
(A) It keeps employees who are responsible for the revision the submitted content.  
(B) The contributors are fully trusted, so there are no problems.  
(C) An ever-changing group of people help revise the content at their own will.  
(D) Other encyclopedia writers are called upon for help
5. What is the reaction of scholars to Wikipedia use?  
(A) They complain about its being overused.  
(B) They support it because they think that Wikipedia contains updated information.  
(C) They think that it must be avoided.  
(D) They approve Wikipedia use for facts only.
6. Which of the following is **TRUE** according to the Nature's comparison of Wikipedia and Encyclopedia Britannica?  
(A) Information in Wikipedia was found to be mainly based on facts.  
(B) Information in Encyclopedia Britannica is relatively more reliable than Wikipedia.  
(C) Information in Encyclopedia Britannica was found to be irrelevant to current users.  
(D) Wikipedia contains the most up-to-date information.
7. What does the word “eclipse” mean?  
(A) to erase  
(B) to become larger  
(C) to become longer  
(D) to be better than
8. What does “abandon” mean?  
(A) advertise  
(B) verify  
(C) stop  
(D) falsify

**83. Ingvar Kamprad**

Ingvar Kamprad founded IKEA, an international retailer of home furnishings. Although he is relatively private, Kamprad is well known as a successful entrepreneur and one of the wealthiest people in the world.

Born on March 30, 1926, Ingvar Feodor Kamprad grew up near Agunnaryd, Sweden on a small farm called Elmtaryd. As a young boy Kamprad developed a business buying matches at wholesale in Stockholm and selling them for a profit to his neighbors in the municipality of Ljungby. He realized he could still make a good profit even if he sold the matches at a considerable discount. The potential was enormous and Kamprad quickly grew his business to include Christmas decorations, seeds, fish, and pens and pencils.

At the age of 17, Kamprad's father gave him money as a reward for his success in school. Ingvar Kamprad used the money to fund a retail business named IKEA (an acronym that included his own initials plus those of the farm on which he grew up and the name of the nearby town of Agunnaryd). The original IKEA focused mostly on selling small household goods like wallets, picture frames, jewelry, nylon stockings and pens. Kamprad was focused on selling goods that consumers needed, but at a discount. He worked mostly on his own as a mobile retailer making individual sales calls.

In 1945, two years after starting IKEA, Ingvar Kamprad began advertising his business in local papers and using milk trucks to help deliver his goods. The trucks could not only deliver to homes, but also the local train station. By 1947 he expanded his business to include furniture by local manufacturers and within four years IKEA removed all other products from their catalog and focused primarily on furniture. Kamprad opened a furniture showroom in Almhult in 1953 to give consumers the ability to see and experience furniture prior to ordering. Shortly thereafter, IKEA created furniture that consumers could assemble. Ingvar Kamprad was able to sell furniture for lower prices due to the money saved through cheaper storage and shipping.

The majority of IKEA stores are now owned by the privately operated Stichting INGKA Foundation, a charitable organization designed to promote architectural and design innovations. Kamprad acts as the founder and chairman of the foundation.

**Circle the correct option**

1. Although Kamprad is a famous person, -----  
(A) he does not live in the spot light  
(B) he is not as rich as other Swedish businessmen.  
(C) He is known only in Sweden.  
(D) His private life is more interesting.

2. Kamprad earned quite a lot of Money from matches although -----  
(A) he bought them at high prices.  
(B) he sold them at low prices.  
(C) he tried to sell them near his household.  
(D) not many people used matches in Sweden.
3. What did Kamprad after he earned a lot of money from matches?  
(A) He started selling other things besides matches.  
(B) He increased the prices of matches.  
(C) He moved to Elmtaryd and started selling other things.  
(D) He set up a small warehouse to produce matches.
4. At first, IKEA -----  
(A) sold everything that one needed in a house.  
(B) only sold items that were made of leather.  
(C) did not sell as many products as it does today.  
(D) was not a profitable organization as it is today.
5. What was Kamprad's main ambition?  
(A) becoming a worldwide furnishing market  
(B) selling things at cheaper prices  
(C) becoming a millionaire as soon as possible  
(D) selling items that he produced himself
6. After 1947, -----,  
(A) IKEA started producing furniture.  
(B) IKEA went through a small crisis.  
(C) IKEA doubled its prices.  
(D) IKEA stopped selling small items

7. "expand" means -----
- (A) to become bigger
  - (B) to become richer
  - (C) to include local goods
  - (D) to get rid of
8. Kamprad did not prefer high prices for his products because -----
- (A) his target audience were average people.
  - (B) he did not want to make a lot of profit at first.
  - (C) he did not have to pay a lot for carrying his goods.
  - (D) he did not pay much for making the designs for his furnishings.
9. Kamprad did not have to pay a lot of money for storage because -----
- (A) his goods were not put together.
  - (B) he did not sell a lot of products at a time.
  - (C) his furnishings were too small.
  - (D) he delivered his products by sea.

#### 84. Stage Fright

Stage fright is the anxiety, fear, or persistent phobia which happens when someone is going to perform in front of an audience. Dancers, musicians, and actors may all fall victims to this fear in their performance. It is a real problem, affecting both new and experienced performers.

For many people, performance is full of anxiety, since it means you are being judged by an audience. Even when the “others” are not present, such as the audience for a movie you’re filming, you’re still going to eventually be evaluated on your performance. This can create mild to severe anxiety, or what is called a “fight or flight” reaction. When we are in situations that create this reaction, the body chemically reacts by producing higher amounts of adrenaline. For some people, this will even result in panic attacks, and others will at the least feel butterflies in the stomach.

People who can overcome stage fright think that the extra adrenaline surge enhances the performance. A violinist with shaking fingers may find their vibrato is just a little better than usual. An actor may inject more energy and passion into a performance when adrenaline is channeled into his or her work. People with extreme anxiety before performance may be helped by taking anti-anxiety medication and by undergoing therapy to help them master this fright.

Most people are more afflicted by stage fright. There are certainly ways to help reduce the symptoms of mild performance anxiety. First of all, it is important to remember why you’re performing; usually because it’s something you enjoy doing. This can help reduce your fear. Ignoring the audience is another great tip; perform for yourself rather than for others. Being fully prepared for your performance helps too, so practice a lot.

Stage fright may be exaggerated when we are tired, or ill. It can also be worsened by abuse of medications or alcohol. Many people find their anxiety diminished when they are well rested and when they avoid using alcohol the night before a performance. Exercising lightly an hour or two before a performance can help boost serotonin and dopamine levels, which help to combat excess adrenaline secretion.

If you feel stage fright, taking as many opportunities as you can to perform may help you. The more you practice, the more confident you become. Many people fear making a mistake, but the nature of live performance is that it is occasionally imperfect. In most cases, audiences fail to notice a mistake unless you point it out.

Some people find great help in doing deep breathing, meditative exercises, or doing visualization **prior to** taking the stage. You should experiment with a few different methods to see which one works for you. All in all, remember that stage fright is common to most performers. When it is so severe, professional help may help.

**Circle the correct option**

1. What is stage fright?
  - (A) being afraid of some performers
  - (B) being afraid of performing in public
  - (C) being victim to a problem
  - (D) being unable to dance or play music
  
2. Which of the following is true about stage fright?
  - (A) It shows that some performers are not good enough in their areas.
  - (B) It is also common among experienced performers.
  - (C) It is mostly seen in actors who perform in front of live audiences.
  - (D) It does not have a scientific basis.
  
3. Why are people nervous when performing?
  - (A) Because they think that the audience is going to judge them.
  - (B) Because some performance halls are too large and there are too many people.
  - (C) Because performers are not always ready for the show and this makes them anxious.
  - (D) Because performers think that their performance is not good enough.
  
4. "having butterflies in your stomach" means -----.
  - (A) you are undecided.
  - (B) you are anxious about others' performances.
  - (C) you are nervous.
  - (D) you have panic attack.
  
5. Adrenaline -----.
  - (A) makes the performance of an artist a little better.
  - (B) makes it hard for a violinist to find the correct notes.
  - (C) motivates the artist to finish off the performance as quickly as possible.
  - (D) pacifies the performers before the show.
  
6. Which one of the following is not one of the suggestions given to reduce stage fright?
  - (A) Think about the purpose of the performance.
  - (B) Just imagine that you are performing alone.
  - (C) Imagine that you are giving the performance for yourself.
  - (D) Know that people will enjoy the performance anyway.

7. If you drink alcohol before your performance, -----.
- (A) you perform better
  - (B) you suffer from stage fright more
  - (C) you forget what your must do on the stag
  - (D) the level of serotonin increases in your body
8. According to the fifth paragraph, fatigue -----.
- (A) increases adrenalin.
  - (B) occurs when one takes alcohol.
  - (C) is common before the night of the performance.
  - (D) triggers stage fright.
9. According to the sixth paragraph, -----.
- (A) mistakes are unavoidable in a live performance.
  - (B) the audience is more alerted to mistakes in a live performance.
  - (C) the performers need a lot of help in a live performance.
  - (D) those who have severe stage fright should not appear in live performance.
10. The last paragraph -----.
- (A) makes it clear that it is not easy to overcome stage fright.
  - (B) states that professionals are less likely to be affected by stage fright.
  - (C) gives some suggestions about how to overcome stage fright.
  - (D) explains the effect of breathing in overcoming stage fright.
11. "diminish" means -----.
- (A) decrease
  - (B) become difficult
  - (C) avoid
  - (D) rest
12. "prior to" means -----.
- (A) despite
  - (B) instead
  - (C) against
  - (D) before x

**85. Joseph Conrad**

Joseph Conrad grew up in the Polish Ukraine, a large, fertile plain between Poland and Russia. It was a divided nation with four languages, four religions, and a number of different social classes. A fraction of the Polish-speaking inhabitants, including Conrad's family, belonged to *szlachta*, a class in the aristocracy on the social hierarchy, combining qualities of gentry and nobility. They had political power. Conrad's father, Apollo Korzeniowski, studied for six years at St. Petersburg University, which he left before earning a degree. Conrad's mother, Eva Bobrowska, was thirteen years younger than Apollo and the only surviving daughter in a family of six sons. After she met him in 1847, Eva was drawn to Apollo's poetic temperament and passionate patriotism, while he admired her lively imagination. Although Eva's family disapproved, the two were married in 1856.

Joseph spent a few years in France, mastering his second language and the fundamentals of seamanship. The author made acquaintances in many circles, but his friends introduced him to drama, opera, and theater. In the meantime, he was strengthening his maritime contacts, and he soon became an observer on pilot boats. The workers he met on the ship, together with all the experiences, laid the groundwork for much of the vivid detail in his novels.

By 1878, Joseph had made his way to England with the intention of becoming an officer on a British ship. He ended up spending twenty years at sea. When he was not at sea, Joseph was exploring other means of making money. Unlike his father, who disliked money, Conrad was obsessed by it; he was always on the lookout for business opportunities.

A journey to the Congo in 1890 was Joseph's inspiration to write *Heart of Darkness*. He returned to England and soon faced the death of his uncle. In the meantime, Conrad became closer to Marguerite, an older family friend who was his closest confidant. For six years he tried to establish intimacy with her, but he was eventually discouraged by the age difference and the disparity between their social positions.

The major productive phase of Conrad's career spanned from 1897 to 1911, when he composed *The Nigger of the Narcissus*, *Youth*, *Heart of Darkness*, *Lord Jim*, *Nostromo*, *The Secret Agent*, and *Under Western Eyes*, among other works. During this period, he also experienced serious financial difficulties. It was not until the publication of *Chance* in 1914 that he experienced some level of commercial success.

He eventually returned to Poland, and he then traveled to America, where he died in 1924 at the age of 67. Conrad's literary work would have a profound impact on the Modernist movement, influencing a long list of writers including T.S. Eliot, Graham Greene, Virginia Woolf, and F. Scott Fitzgerald.

**Circle the correct option**

1. Which of the following is one of the aspects of Polish Ukraine?
  - (A) It is a small land.
  - (B) It neighbors the English Channel.
  - (C) The land is productive.
  - (D) It is a mountainous area.
  
2. *Szlachta* class -----
  - (A) was comprised of lay people.
  - (B) ranked high in class stratification.
  - (C) was in good terms with the dominating class.
  - (D) was a small fraction in Polish Ukraine.
  
3. Apollo Korzeniowski -----
  - (A) had six brothers.
  - (B) did not complete his education in Russia.
  - (C) was not a kind man.
  - (D) was the same age as Eva
  
4. While Joseph Conrad was learning languages in France, -----
  - (A) he went to opera very often.
  - (B) he became a pilot.
  - (C) he met new people.
  - (D) started writing his first novel.
  
5. What did Joseph Conrad do when he was not sailing?
  - (A) He continued to write his novels.
  - (B) He went to Poland to see his family.
  - (C) He collected information for his books.
  - (D) He tried to increase his income.

6. What was Joseph Conrad's opinion about money?  
(A) He thought that money was important for survival reasons only.  
(B) He wanted to earn as much money as possible by writing novels.  
(C) He loved money and wanted to earn great amounts of it.  
(D) He thought that one could earn a lot of money by being a captain.
7. What does "he was always on the lookout for business opportunities" mean?  
(A) He always had a lot of business opportunities.  
(B) He wanted to find different job opportunities.  
(C) He created his own opportunities in the sea.  
(D) He lost a lot of job opportunities.
8. What does "inspiration" mean?  
(A) something that moves the intellect and prompts creation  
(B) an action that changes the ideas of a person on an issue  
(C) an endeavor that is undertaken to complete an action  
(D) the feeling that one gets when writing a book
9. Why didn't Joseph Conrad marry Marguerite?  
(A) Because they did not do the same job.  
(B) Because they belonged to different groups of the community.  
(C) Because Marguerite was against marriage.  
(D) Because Joseph Conrad did not have time to marry.
10. Joseph Conrad's problems with money ended after -----  
(A) he met Jessie George.  
(B) he had written *Chance*.  
(C) he went to Poland.  
(D) he started working in the sea.
11. The Modernist movement -----  
(A) was started by T.S. Eliot, Graham Greene, Virginia Woolf, and F. Scott Fitzgerald.  
(B) was greatly influenced by Joseph Conrad.  
(C) determined the way Joseph Conrad's literary style.  
(D) was the most influential literary movement in Europe at that time.

**VOCABULARY PROGRESS CHECK 22 (passages 81-85)**

A. Match the following words from the passages 81-85 with their definitions.

SET 1		SET 2	
1. dedicated ( )	a) try hard	1. surge ( )	a) cause pain
2. dispute ( )	b) without giving name	2. afflict ( )	b) before
3. strive ( )	c) devoted	3. ignore ( )	c) productive
4. eclipse ( )	d) prove true	4. diminish ( )	d) dissimilarity
5. abandon ( )	e) argument	5. prior to ( )	e) avoid, neglect
6. anonymously( )	f) leave	6. fertile ( )	f) person you know
7. verify ( )	g) put together	7. fraction ( )	g) increase
8. expand ( )	h) stage	8. acquaintance ( )	h) reduce
9. assemble ( )	i) surpass	9. disparity ( )	i) deep
10. phase ( )	j) enlarge	10. profound ( )	j) chunk, portion

B. Fill in the blanks with the following words from Exercise A. There is one EXTRA word.

dedicated	dispute	strive	eclipse	abandon
verify	expand	phase	surge	diminish
prior to	fertile	fraction	acquaintance	

- the Roman Empire, the kingdom of Macedonia, under Alexander the Great, became an empire that stretched from Greece to Northwest India.
- An eco home is usually built with the goals of reducing pollution, minimizing environmental waste, and ----- negative impacts on human health.

3. The administration of the factory believes that they are fortunate to have such a highly skilled and ----- workforce.
4. Coffee trees grow best in a temperate climate without frost or high temperatures and they also thrive in ----- and well-drained soil.
5. The early development of civilization in China combined the successive ----- of advancement of Mesopotamian history with the continuity of Egyptian civilization.
6. Hoover Dam's initial 1,345 MW power plant was the world's largest hydroelectric power plant in 1936, but it was ----- by the 6809 MW Grand Coulee Dam in 1942.
7. During Japanese tea ceremony, guests ----- for spiritual refreshment and harmony with the universe.
8. When the term "Dark Ages" was questioned, it became clear that serious scholars would either have to redefine the term or ----- it.
9. The results of the study ----- the belief that language acquisition is determined by birth.
10. Due to the increased fuel prices in Indonesia, there has been a/n ----- in the motorcycle manufacturing industry.
11. In the 1960s, applied linguistics ----- to include language assessment, language policy, and second language acquisition.
12. The international Hague Conventions of 1899 and 1907 were intended to settle international ----- among the leading powers.
13. Although violent crimes have increased by 13 percent, they remain only a tiny ----- of the total number of crimes committed each year.

**86. The Fulani People**

The Fulani people of West Africa are the largest **nomadic** group in the world. As a group, they contain a wide array of people. The origins of the Fulani people are highly disputed; some believe that they are of North African or Arabic origin, characterized by the lighter skin and straighter hair. Some Africans even refer to them as "white people". However, recent studies show that they **descend** from nomads from both North Africa and sub-Saharan Africa. The Fulani were the first group of people in West Africa to **convert** to Islam through jihads, or holy wars, and were able to take over much of West Africa and establish themselves not only as a religious group but also as a political and economical force.

The most important object in Fulani society is cattle. There are many names, traditions, and taboos **concerning** cattle. The number of cows a person owns is a sign of his wealth. This has caused significant conflict in recent months between the Fulani and other ethnic groups. The reason for this conflict is that the cows will many times go into the fields and eat the grains of local farmers.

As time goes on, the modes of transportation throughout West Africa have become more modernized. This modernization in transportation puts the Fulani at risk of losing their identity as nomads, and forces them to settle in farms and villages. This often creates other problems, as the Fulani are a very proud people of a unique culture and are used to ruling over the other groups of people.

A distinctive difference between the Fulani and other African people is that the Fulani have a huge respect for beauty. Beauty is considered very important and one of the ways this is shown is through tattoos that are put all over the body. A distinguishing feature of a Fulani woman is her lips, which are many times a blackish color from the use of Henna or tattooing done on the mouth.

Being brave and fearless is also a very important aspect of the Fulani, and that is obvious by their numerous weapons. One tradition is that when two boys reach coming of age, the two boys hit each other with their spears, not showing any pain but instead laughing. Many die in these ceremonies, which are now against the law, but they continue the practice.

The Fulani normally raise large amounts of cattle and have therefore settled in the large plain areas of Mali, Niger, Burkina Faso and Guinea. The Fulani hold to a **strict** caste system. The four caste subdivisions are the nobility, merchants, blacksmiths, and descendants of slaves of wealthy Fulani.

Circle the correct option.

1. What does “nomadic” mean?
  - (A) a group of people who were originally of a different religion and later change into another one.
  - (B) a group of people who have no fixed home and move from place to place in search of food
  - (C) a group of people whose traditions include violent acts like hitting each other with spears
  - (D) a group of people who descend from North African or Arabic origin
  
2. Recent studies on Fulani -----
  - (A) showed that they were actually a “white people” coming from the north.
  - (B) clearly indicate their origins.
  - (C) indicated that they did not change their religion.
  - (D) they are in fact of Arabic origin.
  
3. Why do people think that Fulani people are of North African or Arabic origin?
  - (A) Because they speak a language that resembles Arabic.
  - (B) Because they physically look like North African or Arabic people.
  - (C) Because they have occupied much of Arabia.
  - (D) Because they use weapons in the same way Arabic people do.
  
4. Fulani people face the danger of losing their peculiar character because -----
  - (A) there are new tribes living with them.
  - (B) they started living in cities.
  - (C) they are forced to live in fixed areas.
  - (D) they become nomadic herders in time.
  
5. Why do Fulani people use a lot of tattoos?
  - (A) Because they want to look good.
  - (B) Because they want to show their richness by using tattoos.
  - (C) Because their religious beliefs order them to do so.
  - (D) Because they want to look different from other tribes.
  
6. Unlike African people, Fulani people -----
  - (A) value the colors on the body greatly.
  - (B) think tattooing is sacred.
  - (C) have a sense of elegance.
  - (D) have peculiar ways of coloring the body.

7. Fulani people have a lot of weapons because -----  
(A) they have to fight the neighboring tribes.  
(B) by using these weapons boys show that they are grown ups.  
(C) it is a tradition.  
(D) they want to show that they are not afraid of anything.
8. According to Fulani tradition, when boys hit each other with spears -----  
(A) they feel great pain because spears are too sharp.  
(B) the elderly congratulate them on their success.  
(C) they try to kill one another.  
(D) they are not supposed to show that it hurts.
9. We can infer from the fifth paragraph that -----  
(A) settling down in a village or farm means that they will lose their dominant nature.  
(B) Fulani people are not willing to settle because when they settle they cannot graze their cattle.  
(C) as a result of the developments in transportation more people could know Fulani people.  
(D) as a result of living as nomads throughout their history, Fulani people run the risk of losing their identities.
10. In the last paragraph, it is stated that -----  
(A) Fulani people need to raise a lot of cattle to survive.  
(B) Fulani people descended from wealthy tribes.  
(C) Fulani people have stratification in social system.  
(D) Fulani people have to live in villages because they grow cow.

Match the words with their definitions. There is one EXTRA definition.

1. convert (_)	a) to endanger
2. descend (_)	b) hard, disciplinary, rigid
3. concerning (_)	c) to come from; to be connected by a relationship of blood
4. strict (_)	d) about, related to
	e) to change into, to become

### 87. *Musical Hallucinations*

Musical hallucinations is a condition in which people feel that a song is stuck in their head; but the music is not real, it is heard almost non-stop, and it is practically impossible to ignore.

The condition was first identified over a century ago. Sufferers describe it as a constant flow of random songs. In some cases, a single song is heard repeatedly. The sound is so vivid that when a person first starts experiencing the symptoms, they often ask others whether they can hear the music, too. Many of the people who complain of the **affliction** are elderly, and often they are deaf or they have hearing problems.

Historically, little effort has been made to study this strange phenomenon, but Doctors Victor Aziz and Nick Warner of Wales recently **conducted** an analysis of thirty cases of musical hallucinations. The study, which spanned fifteen years, has revealed some interesting new information about the condition. Dr. Aziz suggests that the songs the brain remembers may be those which the patient has heard a lot during his or her life or ones with special emotional significance.

The condition differs from schizophrenia in that there are no imaginary voices speaking to the sufferer, just a constant stream of music. Women reported the problem more often than men, and the average age of the patients was seventy-eight. The type of music heard by these individuals varied greatly, but about two-thirds of those studied tended to hear religious music.

Over the years, a handful of PET scans have been done on people who experience these hallucinations. The results of those tests indicate that most of the brain regions which are stimulated by music in a normal person are highly active during these hallucinations. The notable exception is the primary auditory cortex, the area responsible for early music processing, which shows very little activity. It is possible that musical hallucinations are the product of a mental malfunction where random impulses generated by the brain itself are detected by the secondary and tertiary auditory cortices, and interpreted as music. This could also explain why so many of the sufferers happen to be deaf or hearing-impaired; it is likely that the stimuli-deprived hearing centers of the brain become hypersensitive to these impulses.

At present, the only effective treatment for sufferers is to listen to real music, which essentially gives the music-processing areas of the brain something to keep busy. But of course that solution is of little help to the hard-of-hearing. For those sufferers without any escape from the non-stop jukebox in their minds, one can only hope that the next song is a good one.

**Circle the correct option.**

1. Musical hallucinations is condition in which -----  
(A) people cannot hear anything.  
(B) people cannot discriminate what is real and that is not.  
(C) people lose their senses.  
(D) people constantly hear music.
  
2. people who suffer from musical hallucinations -----  
(A) thinks that what they hear is true.  
(B) hit their heads on hard surfaces.  
(C) cannot become successful in life.  
(D) cannot stop hearing the song.
  
3. What is the reaction of sufferers when they hear a song?  
(A) They directly go to the doctor  
(B) They close their ears in order not to hear the song  
(C) They complain to the people around them  
(D) They inquire whether it is heard by others.
  
4. Doctors Victor Aziz and Nick Warner's study -----  
(A) was conducted on deaf people.  
(B) was a longitudinal study.  
(C) did not help scientists.  
(D) was a very strange study.
  
5. According to the results of Dr. Azizz's study, -----  
(A) musical hallucinations cannot be cured.  
(B) frequency may be important in musical hallucinations.  
(C) musical hallucinations is a very interesting condition.  
(D) songs people hear are not the ones people heard in ther lives before.
  
6. The condition of hearing songs is not the same as schizophrenia because -----  
(A) in both cases people hear sounds that do not exist.  
(B) songs people hear are real.  
(C) the condition is more widespread among women.  
(D) most of the songs people hear are imaginary songs.

7. Primary auditory cortex -----
- is the area where all musical data is processed
  - functions poorly in cases where people suffer from musical hallucinations.
  - is found to be the primary cause of musical hallucinations.
  - is hypersensitive in people who suffer from musical hallucinations.
8. Why do deaf people suffer from the conditions?
- because the brain processes data in itself.
  - the stimuli that causes the condition come from external sources.
  - deaf people have stronger mental powers.
  - deaf people do not have the primary auditory cortex
9. Which of the following is **false** according to the text?
- They are generally old people who suffer from the musical hallucinations.
  - Attempts to treat the condition of musical hallucinations do not seem to give promising result.
  - The problem is more common among women than men.
  - The fact that deaf people may also suffer from the condition shows that it is similar to schizophrenia.

**Match the following words with their definitions. There are two EXTRA definitions.**

1. affliction ( )	a) to send a message or information from one place to place
2. conduct ( )	b) a feeling of relaxation after something disturbing.
3. gather ( )	c) an illness or a serious problem
4. relief ( )	d) a feeling of discomfort due to something irritating.
	e) do, carry out.
	f) to collect, to bring together

**88. The Mayan Calendar**

The Mayan calendar is a complex system developed by the Mayan civilization of Mesoamerica. The calendar uses several different cycles, or methods of keeping track of time according to astronomic or mythic events. Although the Mayan calendar was not the only calendar in use by the ancient civilizations of Central and South America, many experts consider it the most advanced one and a clear indication of the scholarly emphasis in Mayan culture.

The most commonly understood Mayan calendar is called the Tzolk'in. This calendar divides a year or cycle into twenty sections of thirteen days, each with an associated spiritual figure. The year is 260 days, although the understanding as to why a cycle lasts that long is unclear. Some believe it is related to the length of pregnancy, the length of time between planting crops and harvesting, or that it is due to the importance of the numbers 13 and 20 in Mayan culture.

For periods longer than 52 years, an additional calendar method was developed called the Long Count. This allowed determination of extremely long periods, and is often found carved on Mayan monuments. From what anthropologists can tell, the Long Count began approximately on 11 August 3114 B.C. Since there is no evidence that the Long Count is meant to be repeating, some believe that the Mayans expected the world to end at the completion of the Long Count cycle, which will be in 21 December 2012.

As investigations continue, archeologists and anthropologists find evidence of highly advanced societies that rivaled or surpassed their Western contemporaries in the ancient world. The complexity of the Mayan calendar tells experts quite a bit about their culture: for example, that they were astronomers. The Long Count clearly shows that the Mayans knew they would be around for a while.

**Pre-Columbian Mesoamerica remains shrouded in mystery, no matter how many temples we discover or artifacts we find.** It is interesting to reflect on the possible influence the culture would have asserted had Western imperialism and clan wars not destroyed much of the civilization. The discovery and understanding of the Mayan calendar is a precious piece of information, worth study and scholarly pursuit, and an open door into a mist-shrouded history that experts still try to understand.

Circle the correct option.

1. In the first paragraph, it is said that the Mayan calendar -----  
(A) had only one cycle.  
(B) was the only time-tracking system at that time.  
(C) depended on the experiences of the Mayans.  
(D) was a very detailed system.
  
2. Which of the following is false?  
(A) Ancient civilization did not use any calendar other than the Mayan calendar.  
(B) The Mayan calendar had 260 days because this was the number of days between planting and harvesting of crops.  
(C) Some calendars developed by the Mayans are still used today.  
(D) Ancient civilizations were not good at controlling time.
  
3. Which of the following is false about the *Tzolk'in calendar*?  
(A) *Tzolk'in is the most understandable Mayan calendar.*  
(B) *Spiritual figures in the Tzolk'in calendar represent pregnancy.*  
(C) *Tzolk'in calendar is the most advanced Mayan calendar.*  
(D) *The number of days in the Tzolk'in calendar is not the same as the ones we have today.*
  
4. Mayan calendar is a sign of the fact that that Mayans -----  
(A) were a developed civilization.  
(B) wanted to create the best calendar of the day.  
(C) gave great importance to time.  
(D) wanted to keep track of everything.
  
5. "their" in line 39 refers to -----  
(A) archeologists'  
(B) Mayans'  
(C) anthropologists'  
(D) experts'

6. The long count is thought to show the end of the world because -----  
(A) it had only one cycle.  
(B) it has twenty cycles.  
(C) It was a continuation of the previous ones.  
(D) It was the last calendar made by the Mayans.
7. Which of the following sentences is true according to the fourth paragraph?  
(A) The fact that Mayan people were astronomers made it possible for them to devise a good calendar.  
(B) Experts concentrate on the aspects of the Mayan calendar which give information about jobs Mayan people used to do.  
(C) One can learn a lot about the life styles of the Mayan people from Mayan calendar.  
(D) The fact that Mayan calendar had a detailed character shows that they were interested in astronomy.
8. Which of the sentences below best expresses the information in the highlighted statement in the passage?  
(A) The study of the artifacts will reveal a lot about the mysteries of Mesoamerica.  
(B) Mesoamerica will continue to puzzle humanity despite the discoveries. x  
(C) The new temples found in Mesoamerica add to the mystery of the place and puzzle archeologists more.  
(D) Many of the mysteries of Mesoamerica seem to have been solved by the help of the artifacts found in the area.
9. Which of the following cannot be known by the help of the Mayan Calendar?  
(A) The Mayan thought that their civilization would live for a very long time.  
(B) Their cultural and economic development was ahead of their time.  
(C) They were interested in space exploration.  
(D) They spent a lot of time calculating the end of the world.
10. What does "surpass" mean?  
(A) to be better than someone or something else  
(B) to base something on solar cycle  
(C) something simple and does not have modern features  
(D) a dangerous situation that results in great destruction

**89. Lingua Franca**

The term **lingua franca** refers to a language that is adopted as a common means of communication between people of different languages. English is the current **lingua franca** of the world, and people worldwide are fast becoming **acclimated** to its use. Despite superficial differences, such as accents, an overall proficiency in English is steadily growing.

In the past Koine Greek, Latin and French served as a lingua franca in the Western-dominated world. In some regions of the world, there are other languages that perform this function; for example, Swahili in Eastern Africa, Hindi in most of India, Bislama in the Pacific Islands, and various other Pidgin languages in other locations and times.

Esperanto and Ido are constructed languages that some people propose as a replacement for English as the global lingua franca. Their supporters argue that a lingua franca should be as simple as possible, while still being highly expressive. They claim that English and other natural languages are not suitable for a common language, since each ethnic language contains caveats and idiosyncrasies that **hamper** their ability to be learned, and since ethnic languages **confer** an advantage to native speakers.

Also, a natural language carries a people's culture and values. When French was the **dominant** language of Europe and the world, French culture and values were also dominant. The hegemony of a single living language **inevitably** leads to major inequalities among linguistic communities. Linguistic competence is for example a major advantage when competing for top managerial positions.

Constructed languages tend to base their premise of universality for extreme simplicity, and the premise that non-native speakers should not be at a disadvantage. Their advocates claim that idiosyncratic elements as presented in ethnic languages are a major **obstacle** to a functional degree of use in that language. However, constructed languages are seldom used as lingua francas.

According to advocates of constructed languages, the number of speakers is no measure of the intrinsic value of a constructed language. If a constructed language were to be decided upon such as by international agreement to be used as an international auxiliary language, the number of speakers would rise to meet the demand. At present, the demand for speakers of constructed languages is limited, though Esperanto is said to have gained currency as a lingua franca among translators.

Circle the correct option.

1. What is a lingua franca?
  - (A) a language that provides communication between people from different nationalities.
  - (B) a language that is adopted by a wide range of people all over the world.
  - (C) a language that was constructed to communicate people from different countries
  - (D) a language that contains a lot of specific details and thus difficult to learn
2. English is becoming widespread although -----
  - (A) it is a difficult language.
  - (B) there are other dominant languages.
  - (C) it does not provide effective communication.
  - (D) there are differences in its use.
3. Esperanto and Ido -----
  - (A) have served as lingua francas in the West
  - (B) are too simple to become lingua francas.
  - (C) are human-made languages.
  - (D) will soon replace English.
4. French values were widespread for some time because -----
  - (A) French was a commonly-used language.
  - (B) French is the language of romance.
  - (C) French was the language of managers.
  - (D) French did not cause any inequalities in communities.
5. We can understand from the fifth paragraph that -----
  - (A) Constructed languages are commonly used as lingua francas.
  - (B) A lingua franca must include idiosyncratic elements.
  - (C) All languages can become lingua francas.
  - (D) A lingua franca must be as simple as possible.

6. Which of the following is NOT one of the claims of those who propose a neutral lingua franca?
- A lingua franca must be as simple as possible.
  - Natural languages are culture bound and thus difficult to learn.
  - It is good to know the lingua franca of the world as your first language.
  - A lingua franca must be able to let its users to verbalize almost everything.
7. There may arise variations in linguistic communities if -----
- a language becomes a lingua franca.
  - a language becomes too dominant.
  - cultural values become too widespread.
  - Esperanto and Ido become common languages.
8. As we can understand from the whole text, idiosyncratic elements -----
- must be avoided as much as possible.
  - make communication difficult for non-native speakers.
  - express why natural languages should not be lingua francas.
  - make it difficult to compare languages.
9. Which of the following cannot be found in the text?
- Specific examples of lingua francas
  - Why some languages cannot become lingua francas.
  - Examples of ethnic languages.
  - What specific features of a lingua franca must be

**Match the following words with their definitions. There is one EXTA definition.**

1. acclimate (_)	a) to hinder, to make something more difficult
2. dominant (_)	b) widespread
3. inevitably (_)	c) certain to happen
4. hamper (_)	d) something that makes progress difficult
5. confer (_)	e) to give, to grant
6. obstacle (_)	f) to be used commonly
	g) to become used to

**90. The Necktie**

The necktie can be traced back to the time of the Thirty Years' War (1618–1648) when Croatian mercenaries from the Military Frontier in French service, wearing their traditional small, knotted neckerchiefs, aroused the interest of the Parisians. Due to the slight difference between the Croatian word for Croats, "Hrvati", and the French word, "Croates" gained the name "Cravat". The new article of clothing started a fashion **craze** in Europe and both men and women started to wear them. In the late seventeenth century, men wore lace cravats that took a large amount of time and effort to arrange. These cravats were often tied in place by cravat strings, arranged neatly and tied in a bow.

After the First World War, hand-painted ties became an accepted form of decoration in America. The widths of some of these ties went up to 4.5 inches (110 mm). These ties sold very well all the way through the 1950s.

In Britain, regimental stripes have been continuously used in tie designs since the 1920s. Traditionally, English stripes ran from the left shoulder down to the right side; however, when Brooks Brothers introduced the striped ties in the United States around the beginning of the 20th century, they had theirs cut in the opposite direction.

Before the Second World War ties were worn shorter than they are today. Around 1944, ties started to become not only wider, but wilder. This was the beginning of what was later labeled the "Bold Look;" ties which reflected the returning GIs' desire to break with wartime uniformity. Widths reached 5", and designs included Art Deco, hunting scenes, or scenic photographs.

The Bold Look lasted until about 1951, when the "Mister T" look (so termed by Esquire magazine), was introduced. The new style included thinner and not so wild ties. Tie widths slimmed to by 1953 and continued getting thinner up until the mid-1960s; length increased to about 52". Through the 1950s, neckties remained somewhat colorful, yet more restrained compared to the previous decade. Small geometric shapes were often employed against a solid background. By the early 1960s, dark and solid ties became very common.

The 1960s brought about an **influx** of pop art designs. The first was designed by Michael Fish when he worked at Turnbull & Asser, and was introduced in Britain in 1965. The term kipper was a pun on his name. The exuberance of the styles of the late 1960s and early 1970s gradually gave way to more restrained designs. Ties became narrower, returning to their 2-3 inch width with subdued colors and motifs, traditional designs of the 1930s and 1950s reappeared, particularly Paisley patterns. Ties began to be sold along with shirts and designers slowly began to appear with bolder colors.

This continued in the 1980s, when very narrow ties approximately 1 ½ inches wide became popular. Into the 1990s, as ties got wider again, increasingly unusual designs became common, such as joke ties or ties deliberately designed to make a statement. These included ties featuring cartoon characters, and those made of unusual materials such as plastic or wood.

**Circle the correct option**

1. In Egypt, people used to wear neckties -----  
(A) because Egyptians liked being smart.  
(B) because they wanted to rank high in society.  
(C) because society forced people to wear it.  
(D) because it was compulsory.
  
2. Persians were ----- by the ties of Croatian mercenaries.  
(A) defeated  
(B) enraged  
(C) attracted  
(D) differentiated
  
3. The ties of the seventeenth century were -----  
(A) difficult to wear.  
(B) made of a different material.  
(C) similar to the ones we have today.  
(D) smaller in size.
  
4. During the 1950s, ties -----  
(A) were longer than the ones in the previous decades.  
(B) were as colorful as the previous decades.  
(C) were mostly worn with suits.  
(D) became slimmer.

5. Variety was added both to the size and decorations of the ties after the first World War because -----  
(A) ties were of the same pattern at that time.  
(B) it was forbidden to wear the same type of ties.  
(C) the number of people wearing ties increases.  
(D) it was desired to revive the older styles.
6. Michael Fish -----  
(A) introduced the pop art design to Britain.  
(B) created the first example of pop art designs.  
(C) was unwilling to use pop art designs.  
(D) was the creator of the designs of the 1930s.
7. Which statement is FALSE for the ties of the 1990s?  
(A) They could include messages.  
(B) Materials other than cloth were used to make them.  
(C) They increased in their width.  
(D) People used to play jokes on them.
8. "craze" means -----  
(A) a fashion that is very popular for a short time  
(B) a pattern that is welcomed by everybody  
(C) a garment that is worn by both men and women  
(D) a type of clothing that is worn by men and women
9. "influx" means -----  
(A) rush  
(B) difference  
(C) development  
(D) decrease

**VOCABULARY PROGRESS CHECK 23 (passages 86-90)**

**A. Match the following words from the passages 86-90 with their definitions.**

SET 1		SET 2	
1. constant ( )	a) lively	1. steady ( )	a) put forward
2. vivid ( )	b) important	2. propose ( )	b) basis, presumption
3. vary ( )	c) claim, argue	3. hamper ( )	c) obstruction
4. notable ( )	d) shallow	4. inevitably ( )	d) gradual
5. turbulent ( )	e) valuable	5. premise ( )	e) not changing
6. surpass ( )	f) nonstop	6. obstacle ( )	f) abate, decrease
7. assert ( )	g) differ	7. craze ( )	g) prevent, hinder
8. precious ( )	h) quest	8. stable ( )	h) enmity
9. pursuit ( )	i) exceed, eclipse	9. hostility ( )	i) extreme fashion
10. superficial ( )	j) unstable	10. decline ( )	j) inescapably

**B. Fill in the blanks with the following words from Exercise A. There is one EXTRA word.**

assert	precious	obstacle	constant	vivid
pursuit	inevitably	hamper	stable	premise
vary	notable	superficial	surpass	hostility

1. The well-known psychologist, John Dewey, \_\_\_\_\_ that children go through developmental stages as they grow up.
2. The Empire State Building was the tallest man-made structure in the world for 23 years before it was \_\_\_\_\_ by the Griffin Television Tower in 1954.

3. Technological changes will ----- lead to unemployment due to the fact that machines will do jobs that men do.
4. I clearly remember coming here when I was a kid. That was years ago, but it is so ----- in my mind.
5. For many thousands of years, humanity, with a few ----- exceptions, did not recognize the existence of the Solar System.
6. The work of most 19th-century anthropologists was ----- by ignorance in a number of areas, including an ignorance that has since been dissipated by geology.
7. Nervous systems are found in most multicellular animals, but ----- greatly in complexity.
8. Task-based language teaching is based on the ----- that cooperation increases opportunities for using the target language by the students.
9. Throughout human history there has been a/n ----- struggle between defense and offence, including the technologies behind armor and weapons designed to penetrate it.
10. Although natural resources are highly important, human skills are a nation's most ----- resources.
11. Latin could be thought of as two languages and while Classical Latin remained -----, Vulgar Latin was fluid and evolving.
12. This decision has removed the last ----- to raising the driving age for trucks to 26.
13. Critics of television and film have argued that the quality of TV programs decrease as stations try to get ratings by focusing on ----- issues.
14. Unfortunately, most people think that increased inflation have resulted from the ----- of unsuccessful policies.

### 91. *The Silk Road*

The name 'Silk Road' is relatively new in historic terms, and was actually coined by a German scholar in the nineteenth century. The name 'Silk Road' may be misleading because no single route or road was taken in crossing Central Asia; instead, several different branches developed.

It is often thought that the Romans had first come in contact with silk on one of their campaigns against the Parthians in 53 B.C. It is said that the Romans learned from Parthian prisoners that silk came from a mysterious tribe in the east, who they referred to as the silk people, or 'Seres.' Caravans heading towards China carried gold and other metals, ivory, precious stones, and glass to trade. In the opposite direction, besides silk, furs, ceramics, jade, bronze objects, lacquer, and iron were carried.

The Silk Road was always influenced by the political atmosphere of the day. In a stable political environment, trade went smoothly, but in a turbulent political environment it was hindered. The height of the importance of the Silk Road occurred during the Tang dynasty in the seventh century, when, at that time, many favorable policies were adopted that encouraged trade.

The later fall of the Silk Road was caused by the development of a trade route by sea from Europe to Asia. It was becoming easier and safer to transport goods by water rather than overland. Ships became stronger and more reliable, and the route passed through new markets in Southern Asia. The overland problems between the different peoples along the route and the presence of middlemen, all taking their cut on the goods, took their toll on the Silk Road, and prompted many traders to choose the sea routes.

Renewed interest in the Silk Road emerged among Western scholars towards the end of the nineteenth century when archaeologists sought the Silk Road's treasures from the past. However, on May 25th, 1925, a student demonstration in the port of Shanghai resulted in a riot and the British opened fire, killing a number of rioters. This created a wave of hostility towards foreigners throughout China, and effectively brought the explorations of the Western archaeologists to an end. The Chinese authorities started to take a much harsher view of the foreign intervention, and organizing archaeological trips became very difficult. The Chinese demanded that all artifacts be turned over and this ended foreign exploration of the region. The treasures of the ancient Silk Road are now scattered in museums in about a dozen countries. The biggest collections are located in the British Museum and in Delhi, India.

Today, the Silk Road is increasing in importance once again. The construction of roads and the discovery of large oil reserves under the desert is encouraging

development. The area is rapidly becoming industrialized. The trade route itself is also being reopened.

This ancient trade route has seen many changes since its birth before Christ, through its brightest days in the Tang dynasty, until its slow **decline** approximately seven hundred years ago. Once again though, because of changes in the political climate, the Silk Road may yet see international trade again, but on a scale never thought possible in the days of traveling by camels and horses.

**Circle the correct option.**

1. Silk people, or 'Seres' -----  
(A) traded most of the silk.  
(B) were known as silk producers.  
(C) were prisoners who produced silk.  
(D) were the first to make contact with Romans.
  
2. Traders preferred the sea in order to avoid -----  
(A) paying extra money.  
(B) bad weather conditions.  
(C) Asian people  
(D) buying different goods.
  
3. Which of the following is **false** according to the fourth paragraph?  
(A) Traders who passed through the Silk Road had to pay extra money to third parties.  
(B) Passing through the Silk Road would become difficult when the people on the way had conflicts among each other.  
(C) After the appearance of the sea route from Europe to Asia, the Silk Road lost importance.  
(D) Despite the inadequacies of the ships, the sea road was preferable because it passed through big markets.

4. What has enlivened interest in the Silk Road recently?
- (A) better transport
  - (B) better weather conditions
  - (C) improved policies
  - (D) lack of traders
5. Chinese authorities became stricter to foreigners after -----
- (A) the archeological trips became frequent.
  - (B) the treasures of the Silk Road were found.
  - (C) the riot in Shanghai lasted too long.
  - (D) the deaths of some people.
6. We can understand from the last paragraph that -----
- (A) revitalizing the Silk Road would be a profitable activity.
  - (B) the Silk Road started to lose its importance at the time of the Tang dynasty.
  - (C) the Silk Road will by no means be as important as it was in the past.
  - (D) due to political changes, the Silk Road won't regain its prominence.
7. "it" (in the third paragraph) refers to -----
- (A) political environment
  - (B) trade
  - (C) turbulent
  - (D) day

**Match the following words with their definitions. There are two EXTRA definitions.**

1. turbulent (_)	a) full of unrest or disorder
2. scattered (_)	b) spread over different places
3. decline (_)	c) something that is likely to decrease in importance
	d) a product that is bought and sold
	e) to decrease in quality, quantity or importance

**92. Edwin Powell Hubble: The man who discovered the cosmos**

"I knew that even if I were second or third rate, it was astronomy that mattered." This sentence, written by Edwin Hubble recalling his youth, tells us a lot about this stubborn, ambitious, sometimes even snobbish and arrogant young man. A man who eventually broke the promise made to his father and followed the path dictated by his passion.

Edwin Hubble was born in Missouri in 1889, the son of an insurance executive, and moved to Chicago nine years later. At his high school graduation in 1906, the principal said: "*Edwin Hubble, I have watched you for four years and I have never seen you study for ten minutes.*" He paused before continuing: "*Here is a scholarship for the University of Chicago.*"

This high school scholarship was also awarded to another student by mistake, so the money had to be halved and Edwin had to supply the rest. He paid his expenses by tutoring, working in the summer and, in his junior year, by obtaining a scholarship in physics and working as a laboratory assistant. He finally obtained a degree in Mathematics and Astronomy in 1910.

He was hired by New Albany High School in the autumn of 1913 to teach Spanish, Physics and Mathematics, and to coach basketball. His popularity as a teacher is recorded in the school yearbook dedicated to him. When the school term ended in May 1914, Hubble decided to pursue his first passion and so returned to university as a graduate student to study more astronomy.

The famous British astrophysicist Stephen Hawking wrote in his book *A Brief History of Time* that Hubble's "*discovery that the Universe is expanding was one of the great intellectual revolutions of the 20th century.*" Who could have guessed such a future for Edwin when he began his PhD in Astronomy at Chicago University in 1914?

Early in 1917, while still finishing the work for his doctorate, Hubble was invited by George Ellery Hale, founder of the Mount Wilson Observatory, in Pasadena, California, to join the staff there. This was a great opportunity, but it was a dreadful year. After sitting up all night to finish his PhD thesis and taking the oral examination the next morning, Hubble was enlisted in the infantry and telegraphed Hale: "*Regret cannot accept your invitation. Am off to the war.*"

He served in France and returned to the United States in 1919. He immediately went to the Mount Wilson Observatory. Hubble was lucky enough to be in the right place at the right time. Mount Wilson was one of the best centers for observational work with a 100-inch Hooker Telescope, which was the most powerful at that time.

On the mountain Hubble encountered his greatest scientific rival, Harlow Shapley, who had already made his reputation by measuring the size of the Milky Way, our

own Galaxy. Hubble had to spend many bitterly cold nights sitting at the powerful Hooker telescope before he could prove Shapley wrong. In October 1923 he **spotted** what a nova star in the M31 "nebula". After careful examination of photographic plates of the same area, he realized that it was a Cepheid star. Hubble used Shapley's method to measure the distance to the new Cepheid. He could have discovered something that was far outside the Milky Way and thus itself a galaxy containing millions of stars. The known Universe had expanded dramatically that day and - in a sense - the Cosmos itself had been discovered!

This discovery was of great importance to the astronomical world, but Hubble's greatest moment was yet to come. He began to classify all the known nebulae and to measure their velocities from the spectra of their emitted light. In 1929 he discovered another thing- all galaxies seemed to be receding from us with velocities that increased in proportion to their distance from us - a relationship now known as Hubble's Law.

This discovery was a tremendous **breakthrough** for the astronomy of that time as it overturned the conventional view of a static Universe and showed that the Universe itself was expanding.

Hubble worked on at Mount Wilson until the summer of 1942, when he left to serve in World War II. During his life, Hubble had tried to obtain the Nobel Prize, but all the effort was **in vain** as there was no category for astronomy. Hubble died in 1953 while preparing for several nights of observations, his last great ambition unfulfilled. Today the name of the biggest space telescope bears its name: The Hubble Telescope.

**Circle the correct option.**

1. Which of the following is not one of the personality traits of Edwin Hubble?  
(A) He was self-loving person.  
(B) He would do to do what he wanted.  
(C) He was a very kind person.  
(D) He would insist on what he thought
  
2. Edwin Hubble's father -----  
(A) didn't want him to work on cosmology.  
(B) always encouraged him in his work.  
(C) did not keep his promise.  
(D) used to say that Edwin Hubble was very ambitious.

3. What did the school principal give to Edward Hubble?
- (A) The necessary documents for him to go to university
  - (B) The money support that he needed at university
  - (C) The advice that would give Hubble the idea of the telescope
  - (D) A laboratory where he could work for his cosmology studies
4. The scholarship was given to another student, too; so, -----
- (A) Edward Hubble was able to get half of the money.
  - (B) Edward Hubble could not go to university.
  - (C) Edward Hubble applied to get the other half.
  - (D) Edward Hubble was not able to pay his debts.
5. We understand from the yearbook that -----
- (A) Edward Hubble was not a good teacher.
  - (B) Edward Hubble was good at teaching mathematics.
  - (C) students didn't like Edward Hubble very much.
  - (D) most of the students knew Edward Hubble.
6. What did Edward Hubble do after he quit New Albany High School?
- (A) He continued working at another high school.
  - (B) He started working on what he desired.
  - (C) He went to university to study mathematics.
  - (D) He stopped working on cosmology.
7. What happened while Edward Hubble was working for his doctorate?
- (A) He became the founder of Mount Wilson Observatory.
  - (B) He met George Ellery Hale.
  - (C) He gave up doing research on cosmology.
  - (D) He was asked to become personnel at Mount Wilson Observatory.
8. What did Hubble inform George Ellery Hale about in the telegraph?
- (A) He said that the war had ended.
  - (B) He stated that he could not study due to war.
  - (C) He stated that his thesis was not accepted.
  - (D) He said that he was starting his military service.

9. Harlow Shapley -----  
(A) helped Edward a lot in his cosmology studies.  
(B) had done what Edward Hubble wanted to do.  
(C) learned how to measure distance from Edward Hubble.  
(D) discovered the Milky Way.
10. "spot" means -----  
(A) circle  
(B) understand  
(C) discover  
(D) miss
11. What was the most important thing that Hubble discovered?  
(A) the relation between stars and galaxies  
(B) the fact that the universe was becoming bigger  
(C) the way galaxies move to each other  
(D) the velocities from the spectra of light
12. "breakthrough" means -----  
(A) an astronomical law that governs the behaviors of stars  
(B) something that causes a lot of discussion  
(C) a sudden advance especially in knowledge or technique  
(D) a new method that is used to calculate distance in the universe
13. "in vain" means -----  
(A) useless  
(B) huge  
(C) dangerous  
(D) effective

**93. An Extraordinary Explosion**

The Tunguska explosion (1908) is known to have the largest impact in recent history. It cut an estimated 80 million trees as if they were matchsticks in an area of 2,150 square kilometers. Fortunately, the area was largely uninhabited, and the explosion is believed to have only killed two people. Despite the minimal human loss it was responsible for, the explosion, which is believed to have happened at an altitude between 5 and 10 kilometers in the atmosphere, was heard as far away as London, underlining the **magnitude** of the event.

What caused the explosion has been the subject of decades of intense speculation. A century later, no **consensus** has been reached. Tunguska has even been held responsible for global warming, when Vladimir Shaidurov, of the Russian Academy of Sciences, noted how it could have been responsible for changes in the amount of ice crystals at high altitude, thus influencing the amount of solar radiation reaching the earth's surface – resulting in global warming.

As the object exploded in mid air, however, no **fragments** of a meteor have so far been recovered, nor an impact crater. And without an impact crater – which you would expect with meteors – some have speculated that what exploded above Tunguska was something far more exotic, like an extra-terrestrial craft, while still others wondered whether it might have been a black hole.

What is known is that at around 7.17 am, people in the hills northwest of Lake Baikal observed a column of bluish light, nearly as bright as the sun, moving across the sky. About ten minutes later, there was a flash and a loud knocking sound “similar to artillery fire” that went in short bursts spaced increasingly wider apart. Closer to the site of the explosion, a shock wave knocked people off their feet, while windows were broken as far as hundreds of miles away.

Some of these witnesses were so **flabbergasted** that they believed the end of the world had begun. Some have argued that “if” the explosion was due to a meteorite and “if” it had occurred 4 hours 47 minutes later, “then” it would have completely destroyed the Russian capital of Saint Petersburg. If this had indeed happened, then the history of the 20th century might have been totally different. Perhaps there would not have been a Russian Revolution, nor a Cold War, perhaps not even World War I and II. The explosion registered on seismic stations across Eurasia, registering – it is estimated it would create a vibration of 5.0 on the Richter scale.

The Tunguska explosion is indeed unique and mysterious. Of the possible causes it appears that the present consensus favors the comet hypothesis. However, suggesting a consensus is quite unlikely. Though the some of the theories have **plausibility**, they have difficulty explaining the observed event and the resulting

physical evidence. Speculation will continue as to the origin of this catastrophe, yet no certain conclusions can be attained unless man has the dubious opportunity to observe and monitor such an event in the future.

**Circle the correct option.**

1. The Tunguska explosion did not cause many deaths because -----  
(A) nobody lived in the area.  
(B) it was not so severe.  
(C) it took place during daytime.  
(D) it occurred above the surface.
  
2. Vladimir Shaidurov -----  
(A) thinks that solar radiation leads to global warming.  
(B) is of the opinion that the explosion was caused by global warming.  
(C) claimed that the explosion caused global warming.  
(D) found out how the explosion had taken place.
  
3. The theory that a meteoroid or comet had hit the world -----  
(A) is not credible because the explosion was bigger than a comet or meteoroid could cause.  
(B) is the theory that most people find logical.  
(C) can explain what happened at the time of the explosion.  
(D) claims that similar explosion are recorded in the history.
  
4. Which of the following is not one sign of the hugeness of the event?  
(A) It was heard from London  
(B) It burned/cut 80 million trees over an area of 2,150 square kilometers  
(C) It was 1000 times more powerful an atomic bomb.  
(D) It destroyed Saint Petersburg.

5. What is the most favored theory about the explosion?
- (A) the meteoroid theory
  - (B) the extra-terrestrial theory
  - (C) the black hole theory
  - (D) the comet theory
6. If the explosion had happened later, -----
- (A) it could have changed the history.
  - (B) it could have been prevented.
  - (C) it could have caused a massive fire.
  - (D) It could have triggered the Russian Revolution.
7. What was the major fear of people after the explosion occurred?
- (A) They thought that it was the doomsday.
  - (B) They thought that the explosions would continue.
  - (C) They thought that the cause of the explosion would never be found.
  - (D) They thought that it had caused a lot of deaths.
8. We can understand how the explosion took place only when -----
- (A) we refute the existing hypotheses.
  - (B) we recreate such an event in the future.
  - (C) we prove the existence of aliens.
  - (D) we decipher the records of seismic stations across Eurasia.

Match the following words with their definitions or synonyms.

1. magnitude ( )	a. threatened
2. consensus ( )	b. hugeness
3. fragments ( )	c. astonished, surprised.
4. flabbergasted ( )	d. the quality of being believable
5. plausibility ( )	e. agreement, convergence
	f. parts, pieces

**94. Fatal Familial Insomnia**

Fatal familial insomnia is a genetic disorder. It occurs due to certain reasons like degeneration of a certain part of the brain responsible for sleep, the thalamus. This disease is an autosomal dominant, which means that both sexes are affected and there are no carriers. If an individual inherits the mutant gene, that individual will at some point suffer from the disease.

There are four stages of the disease before an individual's life ends. The first stage is progressive insomnia, the trade mark of fatal familial insomnia. The first stage develops over approximately four months and includes a collection of psychiatric problems such as panic attacks and bizarre phobias. The second stage includes hallucinations, panic, agitation and sweating and lasts about five months. The third stage lasts about three months and is total insomnia with weight loss. The individual at this point looks much older and may experience incontinence. The fourth stage is around six months long and is recognized as dementia, total insomnia and sudden death after becoming mute.

This disease does not show until or past child bearing years when potentially affected individuals may have already had children that may also be potentially affected. Because of this fact, modern biotechnology must be employed for early diagnosis. Techniques such as DNA sequencing or molecular hybridization, which seeks to detect the defective gene may be used for early diagnosis.

As for the treatment of this disease, hope may be found in gene therapy. This treatment involves the insertion of the correct gene into an affected individual altering his/her gene expression making it what it should be for the expression of the correct protein. In order for this to happen, early diagnosis of an individual must be accomplished, possibly by the mentioned bio-techniques above. This is so that the defective gene may be repaired before the start of the disease. In order for this to be possible, the corrective gene must be isolated. Furthermore, the corrective gene must be good for transfer as well as a proper vector to effectively execute the transfer. Because there is no cure for this illness, gene therapy may be the only answer.

**Circle the correct option.**

1. The term "autosomal dominant" indicates that -----  
(A) the illness is caused by a gene.  
(B) the illness appears in old people.  
(C) patients suffer from sleeplessness.  
(D) both men and women are affected.

2. "inherit" means -----
- (A) to take something from older members
  - (B) to resist to an illness
  - (C) to develop incorrect genes
  - (D) to suffer from an illness
3. Why must biotechnology be used for early diagnosis?
- (A) Because treatment of the illness takes time.
  - (B) Because familial insomnia is a pleiotropic disease.
  - (C) Because the disease starts without warning.
  - (D) Because the disease can only be cured by biotechnology
4. Which one of the following is false according to the last paragraph?
- (A) Treatment must be undertaken before the illness starts.
  - (B) In gene therapy, another gene is placed next to the problematic one.
  - (C) Gene therapy is the only treatment for the illness.
  - (D) Genes are corrected by linking them to each other.

### 95. Metallic Skins

Argyria occurs when human skin becomes blue as a result of exposure to silver. Silver workers, people who mine silver, and people who take silver supplements can all develop this rare condition. Once argyria develops, it is very challenging to treat. Continued **exposure** to silver either through skin contact, ingestion or inhalation can result in severe complications.

There are two types of argyria: localized and universal. Certain medicines such as nasal sprays contain silver compounds that can cause localized argyria. Some tattoo colors also have a silver base, which can cause localized argyria. Tooth fillings made from silver have a slight risk of developing the condition.

Universal argyria occurs when people ingest silver particles in medicines, or when they are exposed to fine silver dust. In these cases, the blue color of the skin is more diffuse, and argyria occurs mostly on areas of the skin that receive sun exposure. The face, hands, and chest may all turn a bluish-gray.

Continued exposure to silver compounds can result in **severe** complications, which can include degeneration of the major organs, persistent bronchitis, loss of coordination and visual impairment at night. Should these symptoms and the blue skin tone be ignored, silver toxicity can develop, resulting in grand mal seizures, and the paralysis of the respiratory system, which is **fatal**.

Argyria is usually **diagnosed** by taking a medical history and examining the blue patches under fluorescent x-ray. Skin biopsy at sites that appear most like argyria may also show evidence of too much silver in the skin. Generally humans have about 1 milligram of silver in their bodies--argyria can occur with as little as 4 grams in the body. It is more common for people to have 20 to 40 grams of silver in their bodies when they exhibit argyria.

Most treatment for argyria focuses on ending exposure to silver. Continued exposure can **lead to** the complications given above. Argyria is often considered simply a cosmetic skin condition, but there are few treatments that help **eliminate** the blue color of the skin. Some doctors suggest that a topical hydroquinone ointment helps minimize the discoloration.

Patients with argyria are also advised to use sunscreen, and some may also wear cover-up makeup if the blue discoloration is very obvious. Since few cures exist for argyria, focus is on prevention. In fact, in developed countries argyria is relatively rare, as long as people don't take silver supplements.

Circle the correct option.

1. What is Argyria?
  - (A) It is a collection of silver compounds that cause illnesses in human body.
  - (B) It is a condition in which the color of people change.
  - (C) It is the general name given to exposure to silver.
  - (D) It is an illness that cannot be cured easily.
2. In the first paragraph, it is stated that argyria-----
  - (A) is not a common problem.
  - (B) is easy to cure.
  - (C) occurs only in case of contact with silver.
  - (D) is a condition in which one's body changes its color frequently
3. We understand from the third paragraph that universal argyria -----
  - (A) cannot be cured.
  - (B) is mostly caused by nasal sprays.
  - (C) does not cause any color change in the skin.
  - (D) is more serious than localized argyria.
4. The parts of the body that are exposed to sunlight -----
  - (A) absorb most of the ingested silver.
  - (B) are prone to be affected by argyria.
  - (C) have a lighter color.
  - (D) receive a lot of light and become persistent to argyria treatment.
5. Silver toxicity, mal seizures or the paralysis of the respiratory system -----
  - (A) cannot be diagnosed easily.
  - (B) are caused by loss of coordination of the body parts.
  - (C) may occur when argyria is not cured.
  - (D) are not as serious as persistent bronchitis.
6. Which one of the following is **false** according to the last two paragraphs?
  - (A) Due to scarcity of cures for the illness, it is better to stop argyria before it develops.
  - (B) People do not generally suffer from argyria in developed countries.
  - (C) One should not use additional materials to color one's face in the case of argyria.
  - (D) The first phase of any cure for argyria is to keep away from silver.

Match the following words with their definitions. There is one EXTRA definition.

1) severe ( )	a. resulting in death
2) exposure ( )	b. to cause
3) fatal ( )	c. to find out what illness a person has
4) lead to ( )	d. to get rid of something completely
5) diagnose ( )	e. very bad or serious
6) eliminate ( )	f. an illness that causes extreme pain
	g. the fact or condition of being affected by something

#### VOCABULARY PROGRESS CHECK 24 (passages 91-95)

A. Match the following words from the passages 91-95 with their definitions.

SET 1		SET 2	
1. supply (n) ( )	a) useless	1. plausible ( )	a) odd, strange
2. emit ( )	b) notice, locate	2. fragment ( )	b) achieve something
3. recall ( )	c) amount, stock	3. inherit ( )	c) disregard
4. pursue ( )	d) explain, decipher	4. bizarre ( )	d) reasonable
5. spot ( )	e) send out	5. detect ( )	e) piece
6. conventional ( )	f) remember	6. accomplish ( )	f) receive money
7. vain ( )	g) agreement	7. execute ( )	g) notice
8. breakthrough( )	h) go after	8. ignore ( )	h) eradicate
9. consensus ( )	i) ordinary	9. eliminate ( )	i) do, carry out
10. interpret ( )	j) big discovery	10. detrimental ( )	j) harmful

B. Fill in the blanks with the following words from Exercise A. There are two EXTRA words.

supply	emit	pursue	spot	conventional
vain	breakthrough	plausible	fragment	inherit
detect	accomplish	execute	consensus	interpret

1. Throughout history, people have favored city-building in coastal areas to take advantage of a ready food -----, easy access to transportation, and better defense opportunities
2. The discovery of the @ sign was a/n ----- in the history of email.
3. Scientists have developed a sensor to ----- undetonated explosives on the sea floor, based on a technology used to find mineral deposits underground.
4. This computer is so powerful that it can ----- multiple tasks simultaneously without stopping.
5. According to constructivists, people ----- their environments and experiences in the light of the knowledge and experiences they already have.
6. Some experts believe that the plastic -----, which can be impossible for fish to distinguish from plankton, are extremely dangerous.
7. One ----- explanation about the origins of the universe is that it was all created by a massive explosion.
8. This discovery was a tremendous breakthrough for the astronomy of that time as it overturned the ----- view of a static universe and showed that the universe itself was expanding.
9. Composer Ludwigvan Beethoven, scientist Isaac Newton, and artist Michelangelo all ----- great things even though they each struggled with mental health disorders.
10. There is no ----- among scientists about how the pyramids were constructed.
11. Unfortunately, they didn't have a clear business plan to more ambitiously ----- their business goals.
12. They made a/n ----- attempt to protect the computer from the cyber attack, but they couldn't.
13. The amount of carbon dioxide that was ----- into the atmosphere in 2013 is expected to be 36 billion tones.

**96. Alice In Wonderland**

Imagine looking into a mirror and seeing that your hands and legs seem bigger or smaller before your eyes. Although this may seem like a hallucination, those with the Alice in Wonderland Syndrome (AIWS) can experience these symptoms every day.

The syndrome is characterized by metamorphosia, which is a distortion of visual images. These distortions can be of two types: a distortion of one's own body image or an alteration of visual perception, which means that the patients are **unable to** judge the size of everyday objects like cars and trees and are also unable to judge distances. Other symptoms can include distorted time perception, things moving too quickly or slowly, touch perception such as feeling oneself sink into the ground, and sound perception. Scientists are able to look inside a patient's brain while he or she is experiencing the symptoms of AIWS. Alice in Wonderland Syndrome is not caused by a malfunctioning of the eyes. An electroencephalogram (EEG) of such patients shows a sudden increase in electrical activity in the areas of the brain that control vision and the part that processes texture, shape, and size. It is thus a neurological disease in which patients experience micropsia, a condition where an object appears smaller than usual, macropsia, where an object appears larger than normal.

This syndrome is often seen in people who experience migraine headaches or in patients who have a family history of severe migraines. In fact, a person who experiences the symptoms of AIWS can sometimes **interpret** them as an indication of an oncoming severe migraine. Besides migraines, other causes of the disorder include temporal lobe epilepsy or the Epstein-Barr virus, which can cause infectious mononucleosis. Since migraines are linked to AIWS, the treatments for this illness are often drugs that are used against migraines.

The name of the disease was **coined** by John Todd and came from the scene in Lewis Carroll's novel in which Alice drinks the shrinking potion and becomes a couple of inches tall. Although this illness does not seem very serious, it can be extremely destructive to a person's everyday life. Rik Helmsey, a patient with AIWS, wrote about his experience in The Guardian and recalled that "seeing the world through a fisheye made my day-to-day life very difficult.... Soon I found it a struggle to leave the house; I had difficulty correctly perceiving the ground, so walking was tricky.... Crossing the road began to feel dangerous; when I saw a car coming, I had no idea what size it was, or how far away." This illness is more frequently reported in children and can be especially destructive for them, as they sometimes associate AIWS with a psychological problem or believe they are going insane.

Although this illness can be detrimental, symptoms often get less severe and disruptive as the patient grows older. Helmsey stated, "I'm 31 now and, thankfully, experience spatial distortions only about once a month. I've got a job ... so I'm not yearning for an explanation or a miracle cure as I wanted before." However, until a

certain cure or treatment is found, these people will continue to live their lives in a wonderland and see the world through their own looking glass.

**Circle the correct option.**

1. People who suffer from Alice in Wonderland Syndrome -----  
(A) mostly fail to recognize what they see.  
(B) think that they will never recover from the syndrome.  
(C) are not hopeful about the treatment they receive.  
(D) see objects different from their size or shape.
  
2. Alice in Wonderland Syndrome is a neurobiological syndrome because -----  
(A) it is caused by a sudden increase in electrical activity in the brain.  
(B) the treatment for this syndrome requires using drugs.  
(C) the brain cannot perceive different aspects of some objects.  
(D) the areas of the brain that control vision are disturbed.
  
3. Why are migraine drugs used in the treatment of Alice in Wonderland Syndrome?  
(A) Because migraine drugs are the most effective drugs.  
(B) Because migraine leads to the most severe headaches.  
(C) Because the disease is common among people who experience migraine headaches.  
(D) Because the syndrome ends when migraine headaches are recovered.
  
4. Who is John Todd?  
(A) The person who found a term to describe the syndrome.  
(B) The person who suffered most from the syndrome.  
(C) The person who was inspired a lot from the syndrome.  
(D) The person who found the treatment for the syndrome.

## 5. Children -----

- (A) suffer from the disease after they have a psychological problem.
- (B) may lose their mental power as a result of the disease.
- (C) usually suffer from the disease if they lose their mental health.
- (D) may have a more difficult time with the disease compared to adults.
- (E) Are more resistant to the disease compared to adults.

6. Which of the following is **true** according to the text?

- (A) The syndrome is not actually as mild as its name suggests.
- (B) AIWS is actually caused by distorted visual ability because of poor eyes.
- (C) The fact that the book "Alice in Wonderland" and the name of the disease are the same is a coincidence.
- (D) The disease may decline by age.

Match the following words with their definitions. There is one EXTRA definition.

1) unable to ( )	a) to invent a new word or phrase that many people start to use
2) interpret ( )	b) incapable of
3) coin ( )	c) experience, go through
	d) see, perceive

**97. The Face On Mars**

When the Viking Orbiter radioed back an image from the Cydonia region of Mars in 1976, scientists were amused by a formation that strongly resembled a human or humanoid face staring straight up into the heavens. For almost 25 years, it has been the subject of wonder, debate and wild speculation and the possibility of some unknown history or civilization continues to fascinate us.

Most scientists think much it is a trick of light or shadow. They knew that the resolution from the orbiter wasn't especially sharp and that they really couldn't tell from the blurry, grainy image exactly what this thing really looked like. There were many more features of the Red Planet that were of far greater interest to planetary scientists than "the Face on Mars," and it was more or less forgotten.

A few years after Viking took the images, the face was "rediscovered" by Vincent DiPietro and Gregory Molenaar, two engineers at the Goddard Spaceflight Center. When the image of the Face was **released** to the public, it became an instant sensation. Despite NASA's downplay of the image and assurances that it was not "real," the formation's likeness to a human face was so uncanny that many people seriously wondered if there were a chance it could be real. The Face appeared on two separate frames of the Viking scans; each taken when the sun was at different angles and in both cases the features of the face remained. The proportions seemed to be correct. And even though the right side of the Face was in deep shadow, it appeared to be quite symmetrical - something that was highly unlikely in a natural formation.

Mark J. Carlotto and Stanley V. McDaniel cleaned up and enhanced the original NASA pictures. These refined images seemed to bring out even more human-like features in the Face. It looked as if it were wearing a helmet or some kind of headpiece. Teeth could be seen within the mouth and irises within the eyes. Further digital enhancement produced intriguing three-dimensional views of the Face that bolstered confidence in many believers that this was no trick of light or shadow.

NASA claims that the photos are just a play of light and shadow. Some took this explanation as a sure sign of a **cover-up**. Some engineers and computer specialists digitally enhanced the NASA images. This soon gave birth to the claim that the face was a sculpture of a human being located next to a city whose temples and fortifications could also be seen. Carl Sagan's more **down-to-earth** explanation for the face on mars is that it is the result of erosion and winds and other natural forces. Such a view seems most reasonable under the circumstances.

Circle the correct option.

1. What is Cydonia?
  - (A) the place where the human face was found
  - (B) the part of Mars which resembles a human face
  - (C) the image that was taken by the Orbiter
  - (D) the device that took photos of the human face.
  
2. What is the idea that the human face gives us?
  - (A) It makes us think that there existed a group of people on Mars.
  - (B) The people who lived on Mars died as a result of a disaster.
  - (C) There are also other faces on Mars.
  - (D) There was a huge migration from Mars.
  
3. Why was the face on Mars of little interest to scientists?
  - (A) Because they thought that it had no scientific value.
  - (B) Because the light on the face was not bright enough.
  - (C) Because they thought that the face was impossible to see.
  - (D) Because there were other aspects of Mars to investigate.
  
4. What was the first reaction of scientists about the human face on Mars?
  - (A) They thought that it was a trick of light or shadow.
  - (B) They thought that it was too shiny.
  - (C) They thought that Mars was a livable planet.
  - (D) They wanted to send another Orbiter to take more photos.
  
5. What happened after Mark J. Carlotto and Stanley V. McDaniel refined the photos on computer?
  - (A) The face became more clear.
  - (B) The helmet on the face disappeared.
  - (C) The face disappeared totally.
  - (D) It looked like a big human eye.

6. When the face was photographed from different angles, -----

- (A) the deep shadows around the image became apparent.
- (B) the image became unreal with wrong angles of light.
- (C) the public was convinced that the photo was real.
- (D) the image looked more natural.

7. The word “**cover-up**” indicates that -----

- (A) NASA wanted to show that the formation was actually a human face.
- (B) NASA intentionally wanted to stop the debate on the “face” issue .
- (C) NASA concluded that the photos should be studied on computer.
- (D) NASA was not able to continue research on the “face” issue.

8. In the last paragraph, “**down-to-earth**” is synonymous with -----

- (A) grand
- (B) elaborate
- (C) reasonable
- (D) ancient

9. According to Carl Sagan, the face on Mars -----

- (A) must be re-evaluated.
- (B) requires a good explanation.
- (C) is not real.
- (D) is likely to be damaged by natural forces.

**98. Insomnia or Sleep Deprivation**

Insomnia and sleep deprivation are two different things. Insomnia, according to the International Classification of Sleep Disorders, is "a repeated difficulty with sleep that occurs despite adequate time and opportunity for sleep and results in some form of daytime impairment." Day time problems **associated with** insomnia include irritable mood, fatigue and memory difficulties. In contrast, sleep deprivation is getting less than sufficient amount of sleep, and results in difficulty with attention and concentration, decreased motivation, depressed mood, and daytime sleepiness. The cognitive effects of sleep deprivation are greater than insomnia. It can be hard to think straight when you have missed a night of sleep.

Second, insomnia is a problem of over-arousal or an overly active awake system while sleep deprivation results simply from not getting enough sleep. Insomnia affects millions of people; it is the most common sleep disorder and is highly treatable. Sleep deprivation can result from a number of causes like a life style that does not allow sufficient time for sleep.

Despite the drawbacks of **insufficient** sleep, it is clear that sleep is easy to do without. In fact, people today are often **sacrificing** sleep to have more time for other activities. Indeed people seem to be able to function with very little sleep for prolonged periods of time, albeit not happily. Randy Gardner in 1964 showed that even after 264 hours of total sleep deprivation he was able to continue to function. With a relatively short period of recovery sleep he showed no lasting negative effects. Even longer periods of sleep deprivation have been reported. Results of experiments using completely sleep deprived rats indicate that very prolonged sleep deprivation could result in death but this has never been observed in humans. Estimates indicate that humans may be able to survive 2 to 10 weeks of total sleep deprivation before dying.

**Circle the correct option.**

1. When does insomnia occur?
  - (A) It occurs when people go through stressful times.
  - (B) It occurs when conditions for sleep are not good.
  - (C) It occurs when one people cannot really sleep.
  - (D) It occurs when people become too tired during the day.
  
2. When causes sleep deprivation?
  - (A) lack of concentration
  - (B) lack of time.
  - (C) excessive stress.
  - (D) excessive depression

3. What distinguishes insomnia from sleep deprivation is that insomnia ---
- occurs despite having enough time and opportunity to sleep.
  - is more common in the modern world because people have too many activities to do.
  - leads to greater cognitive problems.
  - may lead to death if one suffers from it for a long time.
4. Which of the following is not one of the results of insomnia?
- It makes people feel tired.
  - It caused learning difficulties.
  - It caused quick-temperedness.
  - It makes difficult to remember things.
5. Which of the following is **FALSE** according to the second paragraph?
- Sleep disorder is more related to how people live.
  - When the human body is stimulated, it is not easy to fall asleep.
  - Insomnia may also be caused by being in a difficult situation.
  - There may be a number of causes that lead to sleep disorder.
6. Which of the following is **NOT** true according to the third paragraph?
- Today people do not sleep to do some other activities.
  - If you do not sleep for a very long time, you may receive irreversible damage.
  - It is unlikely that people will die due to sleep deprivation.
  - Of the studies carried out into sleep disorders, there are no cases in which human death was reported.
7. One can understand from the whole text that -----
- it is possible to solve sleep disorder by oneself.
  - sleep disorder results from not having enough time to sleep.
  - sleep disorders may lead to coma in some cases.
  - insomnia and sleep disorder may result in different problems.

**Match the following words with their definitions. There is one EXTRA word.**

1) associated with ( )	a) according to
2) insufficient ( )	b) to decide not to have for something else.
3) sacrifice ( )	c) connected to, related to
	d) not enough

**99. Afternoon Tea**

The English ceremony of Afternoon tea dates back to the 1840s, but rather than being 'invented', it actually **evolved** out of the rituals and routines that had surrounded tea drinking in Britain before that time. The English started drinking tea in the late 1650's and since both the brewed beverage and the dry loose leaves were extremely expensive at that time, it immediately became the drink of the royal family and aristocracy. Wealthy gentlemen drank their tea in London's coffee houses and upper class ladies bought very small amounts of loose leaf tea and drank it at home with their friends and family. Moreover, because tea itself was so expensive, the servants were not allowed to handle the precious leaves and the lady of the house would serve it.

So how did tea drinking continue? The beverage was offered to visitors at almost any time of the day, but the most important time for tea was after the main meal of the day. In the mid-17th century, dinner was served between 7 a.m. at noon and was a rich, heavy, alcoholic meal that lasted for 3 to 4 hours. Once all the food had been **devoured**, men liked to stay at the table in the dining room to smoke and chat. So, the ladies were expected to go to a smaller room to talk, sew, and brew tea. When men **eventually** decided that they had had enough of their smoking, drinking, and loud conversation, they would join ladies for tea in the drawing room or closet. Sometimes they also played cards or listened to some form of musical entertainment until a light supper was served and the guests then departed.

So, right from the earliest days of tea drinking in England in the second half of the 17th century, certain patterns developed which eventually influenced the **ritual** of afternoon tea in the early 19th and into the 20th centuries. Taking tea was always **associated with** elegant rooms set well away from the kitchen, with fine porcelain tea wares, silver spoons, sugar nippers, and kettles, with beautiful tables carved by craftsmen, and with the elegant manners of society ladies - as it was throughout the Victorian period and still is today. The brewing of the tea was always the responsibility of the lady of the house, sometimes with the help of the eldest daughter. Today, of course, we brew our tea in the kitchen, but it is still the duty of the hostess to pour and serve it. Usually the only food served to accompany tea was thin slices of bread and butter. That has developed, of course, into a more elaborate menu, but bread, toast, muffins, tea cakes, crumpets and other bread-like foods are still a very important part of a traditional tea. The time of day for drinking tea was usually in the late afternoon in the 19th century, as well as today.

The tradition has lasted until now. Afternoon tea is still the ideal way to entertain neighbors, friends, and even business acquaintances. It still creates the same elegant, refined, calm atmosphere that was enjoyed by the English during those previous 350 years of tea drinking.

**Circle the correct option.**

1. At first tea was ----
  - (A) hard to import.
  - (B) for rich people.
  - (C) not accepted.
  - (D) for ladies only.
  
2. Which of the following is true according to the first paragraph?
  - (A) Tea ceremonies were not as detailed before the 1840s.
  - (B) Boys and girls used coffee houses to drink tea in the 1800s.
  - (C) When tea was first introduced it was embraced by everyone.
  - (D) Tea was not allowed in Britain until the royal family introduced it.
  
3. In the 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> centuries, -----
  - (A) special attention was given to the place where tea was served.
  - (B) tea started to be served with porcelain tea pots and bowls.
  - (C) tea was only served after meals.
  - (D) the place where tea was brewed had to be well-decorated.
  
4. Why was it the lady herself who served tea rather than servants?
  - (A) Because it was difficult to find servants
  - (B) Because tea ceremonies were too common.
  - (C) Because tea was expensive.
  - (D) Because servants could not handle the activity.
  
5. Which of the following is true according to the text?
  - (A) Men and women talked for hours after meals in the 17<sup>th</sup> century.
  - (B) Playing cards was a favorable activity of tea ceremonies in the 17<sup>th</sup> century.
  - (C) At dinner parties in the 17<sup>th</sup> century men used to join ladies when they wanted to drink tea.
  - (D) By time, tea ceremony got to be part of many a social gathering.

**Match the following words with their definitions. There is one EXTRA definition.**

1. evolve (_) 2. eventually (_) 3. devour (_) 4. ritual (_) 5. associated with (_)	a) to be special to a particular group of people b) to be related to a particular subject, activity, group c) after a long time d) to develop and change gradually over a long period of time e) a ceremony or set of actions that is always done in the same way f) to eat something quickly
--	--

**VOCABULARY PROGRESS CHECK 25 (passages 96-99)**

**A. Match the following words from the passages 96-99 with their definitions.**

SET 1		SET 2	
1. resemble ( )	a) disadvantage	1. laborious ( )	a) element, piece
2. adequate ( )	b) look like	2. ingredient ( )	b) deepen
3. drawback ( )	c) deal with	3. excessive ( )	c) person you know
4. albeit ( )	d) sufficient	4. prevalent ( )	d) attractive, graceful
5. lasting ( )	e) lack of	5. elaborate (v) ( )	e) too much
6. deprivation ( )	f) permanent	6. acquaintance ( )	f) requiring effort
7. handle ( )	g) although	7. elegant ( )	g) common, prevailing

**B. Fill in the blanks with the following words from Exercise A. There is one EXTRA word.**

ingredient	adequate	drawback	albeit	deprivation	handle
laborious	excessive	prevalent	elaborate	acquaintance	elegant

- The evidence presented at the trial wasn't \_\_\_\_\_ enough to convict the suspect.
- Water pollution and \_\_\_\_\_ water use are still harming ecosystems, which are indispensable to world's food, energy, and water supplies.
- We eventually began the \_\_\_\_\_ task of sorting through his papers.

4. The United Nations finally agreed, ----- unwillingly, to support the peace operation.
5. The police refused to ----- on the circumstances of the arrest.
6. He recognized Mr. Carey as an old business ----- from his years in banking.
7. Cosmetics can be traced back to ancient civilizations and the use of lip color was ----- among the Sumerians, Egyptians, Syrians, Babylonians, Persians, and Greeks.
8. In online education programs, technical ----- like connection problems may hinder the continuity of interaction.
9. Openness and honesty are essential ----- of a long and happy marriage.
10. They stayed in the most ----- room in the hotel.
11. Absolute poverty or destitution refers to the state of severe ----- of basic human needs.

**100. The History of Makeup**

Tens of billions of dollars are spent each year by women worldwide on make-up and other cosmetic products. Although today's cosmetics industry is a new market, the use of make-up has actually been with us for thousands of years. Starting with the ancient Egyptians, women throughout most of history have used makeup to enhance their beauty.

In the following millenniums, women in the Far East, especially the Japanese and Chinese, stained their faces with a powder derived from rice to make their complexions as white as possible, while both men and women of the aristocratic classes in Europe applied white lead and chalk powders to achieve the same ghostly effect. The pale face was desirable, as it differentiated the wealthy from the 'common' workers who had sun-bronzed complexions. Another method of obtaining the desired look involved a powder comprised of hydroxide, carbonate, and lead oxide. During this same period, Greek women applied ochre clay and red iron to their lips -- perhaps the first historical lipstick application.

Little changed during the dark centuries of the Middle Ages. Perfumes with alcohol bases were introduced to Europe by Crusaders returning from the Middle East in the 1200s. In the 1400s, upper class women in England, again seeking a whiter complexion, took to applying egg whites to their faces. But the real emergence of make-up in European society took place in the following two centuries (1500-1600), especially in France and Italy. These were created from aromatic natural ingredients like fruits, tree bark, flowers and roots employing a very laborious blending process that necessitated the use of excessive quantities of these natural ingredients in order to produce very small amounts of products.

The use of cosmetics spread throughout Europe during the next two hundred years, with their use becoming more and more prevalent amongst poor women. And in the 1800s, the French began developing more advanced scientific processes for the creation of new cosmetic products. And the first beauty centers made their appearance towards the end of the 19th century.

It should be noted that at some times and places, such as in Victorian England of the 19th century, the use of make-up and other cosmetics was frowned upon and seen as proper only for stage actors and the like.

But the birth of the cosmetics industry as we know it today did not take place until the early 1930s. In large part, Hollywood was responsible for this. Popular actresses such as Mary Pickford and Jean Harlow appeared on screen. And Hollywood make-up artist Max Factor began using pancake make-up and other products to produce desirable looks for the cameras.

Today there are literally tens of thousands of cosmetic products on the market. Billboards, television, magazines, newspapers and the Internet are **replete with** marketing messages and promotions for every possible sort of cosmetic need imaginable. For the consumer, the result is more choices, and cheaper prices due to the enormous competition for the customer's wallet. The cosmetics world has indeed come a long way since the sheep fat cremes of ancient Egypt.

### Glossary

Crusader: haçı

**Answer the following questions.**

1. What is "the same ghostly effect"?

---

2. What popularized cosmetics in the 19<sup>th</sup> century?

---

**Circle the correct option.**

1. People in the Far East wanted to look white because -----  
(A) people didn't like a pale face.  
(B) white was the color of aristocracy.  
(C) white was the only available color then.  
(D) they wanted to look rich.
  
2. The make-up products produced by France and Italy in the 1600s -----  
(A) were a combination of natural and artificial materials.  
(B) required a lot of raw material.  
(C) generally comprised of perfumes.  
(D) were not enough for the consumption.
  
3. Which of the following is false according to the information in the fourth paragraph?  
(A) The study on cosmetics became more systematic.  
(B) They were not any more rich women who used make-up.  
(C) More and more women started to use make-up across Europe.  
(D) Only scientifically produced materials were used for make-up.

4. Due to the competition in the makeup industry, -----  
(A) cosmetic products are not of high quality.  
(B) not many women prefer to use cosmetic products.  
(C) variety was added to the materials from which cosmetic products are produced.  
(D) cosmetic products are not very expensive.
5. Which of the following is *false* according to the whole passage?  
(A) Being beautiful has been one of the most important concerns of women since very old times.  
(B) At first, women used materials that they were not sure whether it could be harmful to their health or not.  
(C) There used to be times when using make-up was not accepted as a decent practice.  
(D) The raw materials from which make-up products are produced did not change a lot.

D. Match the following words with their definitions. There is one EXTRA word.

1) enhance ( )	a) common at a particular time or in a particular place
2) prevalent ( )	b) to make something look better
3) replete with ( )	c) concerned about
	d) full of

**101. Music & Language**

For many years, it was believed that the neural systems for language and music were the same. That is, the same regions of the brain were dedicated to language and music. But in the last few years information from neuroimaging techniques **demonstrated** that different areas of the brain process the information for both music and language.

This is best illustrated by aphasia studies. Aphasia is the loss of the ability to articulate thoughts and to comprehend language. It can occur due to a stroke or brain infection or brain tumor, especially to the left hemisphere where most language abilities are located.

Most of the time aphasic people retain certain musical abilities. For example, French composer Maurice Ravel, who was affected by Wernicke aphasia, **retained** the ability to recognize melodies, tones, and rhythm in music, even though he had forgotten the names of notes and had extreme difficulty with writing. In fact, many patients with Wernicke aphasia can perceive music fairly well, whereas the majority of patients with Broca aphasia have **impaired** music perception. This latter finding, as with the results from neuroimaging studies, indicates that language and music are processed in different areas of the brain.

It is somewhat ironic then that music can be used to recover speech ability in people with Broca aphasia. Immediately next to the language region damaged in this form of aphasia exists a region specifically **associated** with music. Melodic intonation therapy (MIT), in which words are associated with musical pitch, teaches patients to *sing* the words they wish to speak and thus actually *rebuilds speech* production in the right hemisphere. The ability of the brain to shift speech ability to an adjacent region through the formation of neural connections based on music is an elegant example of neuroplasticity.

**Circle the correct option.**

1. Prior to neuroimaging techniques, it was thought that -----
  - (A) words are formed into sentences in the same area of the brain.
  - (B) language abilities and musical abilities were located at the same areas of the brain.
  - (C) damage to any part of the brain could impair both language and musical abilities.
  - (D) linguistics data was transferred into musical melodies in different areas of the brain.
2. What is aphasia?
  - (A) Aphasia is a condition in which people lose mental ability.
  - (B) Aphasia is the loss of language-related abilities.
  - (C) Aphasia is all of the parts of human brain.
  - (D) Aphasia is an illness that is related to the brain.

3. The left hemisphere -----  
 (A) is most likely to be affected by aphasia.  
 (B) hosts all language abilities.  
 (C) is the most important part of the brain.  
 (D) is more prone to brain tumors.
4. Maurice Ravel -----  
 (A) lost all his musical abilities.  
 (B) had problems related to language.  
 (C) could play music although he had brain damage.  
 (D) could not recover from brain tumor.
5. Studies on aphasia help researchers -----  
 (A) to define where certain abilities are located.  
 (B) to decide why people lose their ability to recognize musical notes.  
 (C) to retreat speech ability that is lost due to strokes.  
 (D) to find out techniques to help people recover musical ability
6. According to the text, it is interesting that -----  
 (A) aphasia mostly occurs when people suffer from a brain tumor.  
 (B) human brain does not always respond to treatment.  
 (C) music can be used to help improve language ability.  
 (D) both Broca's area and Wernick's areas are responsible for musical abilities.
7. As we can understand from the last paragraph, *neuroplasticity* -----  
 (A) implies that Broca's area is mainly responsible for musical disorders.  
 (B) is about how music and language are stored in the different parts of the brain.  
 (C) implies that certain functions of the brain can be transformed to other areas.  
 (D) implies that language and musical functions are stored at adjacent areas in the human brain.

**Match the following words with their definitions. There are two EXTRA definitions.**

1. demonstrate ( )	a) widely accepted, the most common
2. associated with ( )	b) to keep something or to continue to have something
3. retain ( )	c) full of
4. impaired ( )	d) to claim, to put forward
5. postulate ( )	e) damaged, less strong, or less good
	f) related to
	g) show

**102. Plastic Bags & Animals**

A whale died in an urban harbor and when it was investigated it was found that its stomach was full of plastic. A British marine biologist stated that "We have seen plastic bags in the Bay of Biscay in western Europe over 120 miles from shore in waters over 4,000 meters in depth. Beaked whale species in particular are highly **susceptible to** swallowing plastic bags as they are believed to strongly resemble their target prey, squid. Other species of large whales, which take large mouthfuls of water during feeding, also take in plastic bags by accident and hence are also at risk."

Plastics take hundreds, perhaps even thousands, of years to break down in most environments, such that it is not a stretch to imagine a single bag killing more than one animal over a very long lifetime on land and sea. It is estimated that at least 100,000 mammals and birds die from them each year.

Countries around the world have taken measures to limit or ban the use of throwaway plastic bags. Bangladesh was among the first countries to ban plastic bags in 2002; following a particularly damaging typhoon, authorities discovered that millions of bags were **clogging** the country's system of flood drains, contributing to the destruction.

In the same year, Ireland took another approach and instituted a steep tax on plastics. According to the country's Ministry of Environment, plastic bag use fell by 90 percent as a result, and the tax money that was generated funded a greatly **expanded** recycling program throughout the country. In 2003 the government of Taiwan started to implement a system by which bags were no longer made available in markets without charge, and carryout restaurants were even required to charge for plastic utensils.

Australia has called for a voluntary ban, and thus far consumption of the bags has fallen markedly as 90 percent of the country's retailers have signed in the program. In 2005, French legislators **imposed** a ban on all non-biodegradable plastic bags, to go into effect in 2010. China has already prohibited bags less than 0.025 millimeters thick. "Our country consumes a huge amount of plastic shopping bags each year," a spokesperson for China's State Council said on announcing the ban last May.

In the United States, however, measures to ban or curtail the use of plastic bags have met with official resistance. With its powerful lobby, the plastics industry argues that jobs will disappear if the trade in plastic bags is reduced. But these are not good times, bans or no, and critics point out that Americans alone throw out at least 100 billion bags a year, the equivalent of throwing away 12 million gallons of oil, which seems an intolerable waste.

**A. Circle the correct option.**

1. We can understand from the first paragraph that -----
  - (A) it takes a very long time for plastic bags to disappear in water.
  - (B) plastic is only dangerous when it is swallowed.
  - (C) animals swallow plastic bags because they are tempted by the smell of the material.
  - (D) whales may swallow plastic bags without noticing them.
  
2. "susceptible to" means -----
  - (A) reluctant to
  - (B) likely to
  - (C) similar to
  - (D) vulnerable to
  
3. In an attempt to reduce the use of plastic bags, Ireland -----
  - (A) limited the production of plastic bags.
  - (B) obliged people to pay extra money.
  - (C) banned the use of plastic bags in carryout restaurants.
  - (D) expanded its recycling program.
  
4. In French, the campaign intended to reduce the use of bags -----
  - (A) attracted a lot of attention.
  - (B) has not started yet.
  - (C) does not seem to be feasible.
  - (D) imposes heavy taxes.
  
5. It is possible to conclude from the passage that -----
  - (A) People do not stop using plastic bags unless heavy taxes are imposed on them.
  - (B) no matter how hard we try, stopping the use of plastic bags does not seem to be possible.
  - (C) campaigns that are carried out to reduce the use of plastic bags are generally successful.
  - (D) countries with larger economies seem to be more successful than the others in terms of campaigns to stop plastic bag use.

**B. Fill in the blanks in the following sentences.**

1. Apart from killing animals, throwaway plastic bags may also \_\_\_\_\_.
2. In Taiwan, \_\_\_\_\_ to make bags available again in the markets.
3. In the United States, bans on the use of bags is not desired because \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.

**C. Match the following words with their definitions. There are two EXTRA definitions.**

1) clog ( )	a) something that encourages you to work harder, start new activities
2) expand ( )	b) to enlarge, to include more items
3) impose ( )	c) to block something
	d) to introduce rule and force people to accept
	e) money that is earned, profit

**103. Language Acquisition**

The manner in which a child acquires language is a matter long debated by linguists and child psychologists alike. The "father" of most nativist theories of language acquisition is Noam Chomsky, who brought greater attention to the innate capacity of children for learning language, which had widely been considered a purely cultural phenomenon based on imitation. Nativist linguistic theories hold that children learn through their natural ability to organize the laws of language, but cannot fully utilize this talent without the presence of other humans. This does not mean, however, that the child requires formal tutoring of any sort. Chomsky claims that children are born with a hard-wired language acquisition device (LAD) in their brains. They are born with the major principles of language in place, and with some parameters to set (such as whether sentences in the language they are to acquire must have explicit subjects). According to nativist theory, when the young child is **exposed** to a language her LAD makes it possible for her to set the parameters and deduce the grammatical principles, because the principles are innate.

This is still a **controversial** view, and many linguists and psychologists do not believe language is as innate as Chomsky argues. There are important arguments for Chomsky's view of development, however. These include the idea of universal grammar, the similarities that underlie every human language. Another argument is that without a **propensity** for language, human infants would be unable to learn such complete speech patterns in a natural human environment where complete sentences are the exception. This is known as the poverty of stimulus argument. Psychologists like Catherine Snow at Harvard, who study parent-child interaction, however, point out that children do not have to deduce the principles of language from impoverished and ungrammatical scraps of talk. Many studies of child directed speech or CDS have shown that speech to young children is slow, clear, grammatical, and very repetitious, rather like traditional language lessons. Social interactionists like Snow theorize that adults play an important part in children's language acquisition.

Linguist Eric Lenneberg states that the crucial period of language acquisition ends around the age of 12 years. He claims that if no language is learned before then, it can never be learned in a normal and fully functional sense. This is known as the "Critical Period Hypothesis".

An interesting example of this is the case of Genie, otherwise known as "The Wild Child". A thirteen-year-old victim of lifelong child abuse, Genie was discovered in her home on November 4th, 1970, tied to a chair and wearing diapers. She appeared to be entirely without language. Her father had judged her retarded at birth and had chosen to isolate her, and so she had remained up until her discovery. It was an ideal (albeit horrifying) opportunity to test the theory that a nurturing environment could

somewhat make up for a total lack of language past the age of 12. Sadly, she was unable to acquire language completely. Due to this and other complications, she eventually ended up in an adult foster care home.

Those who are against the "Critical Age Hypothesis" point out that in this example and others like it, the child is hardly growing up in a nurturing environment, and that the lack of language acquisition in later life may be due to the results of a generally abusive environment rather than being specifically due to a lack of exposure to language.

However, there exists emerging evidence of both innateness of language and the "Critical Age Hypothesis" from the deaf population of Nicaragua. Until approximately 1986, Nicaragua had neither education nor a formalized sign language for the deaf. As Nicaraguans attempted to rectify the situation, they discovered that children past a certain age had difficulty learning any language. Additionally, the adults observed that the younger children were using gestures unknown to them to communicate with each other. They invited Judy Kegl, an American linguist from MIT, to help unravel this mystery. Kegl discovered that these children had developed their own, distinct, Nicaraguan Sign Language with its own rules of "sign-phonology" and syntax. She also discovered some 300 adults who, despite being raised in otherwise healthy environments, had never acquired language, and turned out to be incapable of learning language in any meaningful sense. While it was possible to teach vocabulary, these individuals seem to be unable to learn syntax.

Derek Bickerton's (1981) landmark work with Hawaiian pidgin speakers studied immigrant populations where first-generation parents spoke highly-ungrammatical "pidgin English". Their children, it was found, grew up speaking a grammatically rich language -- neither English nor the broken pidgin of their parents. Furthermore, the language exhibited many of the underlying grammatical features of many other natural languages. The language became "creolized". This was taken as powerful evidence for children's innate grammar module.

**A. Circle the correct option according to the information in the text.**

- 1) Innate capacity indicates that -----
  - (A) children have an inborn capacity to learn a language.
  - (B) human brain can handle the issue of language acquisition without difficulty.
  - (C) formal tutoring is one fundamental component of the language acquisition process.
  - (D) children need special attention to learn a language.

- 2) For LAD to operate, the child -----  
(A) must hear the language around.  
(B) had an innate capacity to learn a language.  
(C) needs to pay special attention to forms of language.  
(D) does not have to do anything.
- 3) Poverty of stimulus argument claims that -----  
(A) languages share similarities that are found almost in every language.  
(B) from the little evidence one can learn a language.  
(C) language learning ability must be stimulated by the environment.  
(D) those who have a language propensity learn better than the others.
- 4) According to Critical Period Hypothesis, full mastery of a language after a certain time period -----  
(A) takes time.  
(B) is difficult.  
(C) is crucial.  
(D) requires more study.
- 5) Which of the following is false for Genie?  
(A) She did not know any language when she was discovered.  
(B) She was not brought up the way ordinary children do.  
(C) She could be studied to reveal information about how language acquisition takes place.  
(D) She was 12 years old when she was discovered.
- 6) The fact that Hawaiian language became creolized is an evidence of the fact that -----  
(A) upon contact, languages influence each other.  
(B) children are pre-programmed to learn a language.  
(C) languages children speak are grammatically rich.  
(D) languages share similarities.

- 7) A pidgin is a language -----.
- (A) that is a grammatically rich.
  - (B) that is spoken by the later generations of a community.
  - (C) that shows that children have an innate capacity to learn languages.
  - (D) that evolves from a combination of two languages.

**B. Answer the following questions according to the text.**

1. What does Universal grammar hypothesis claim?

---

2. What do those who are against the critical age hypothesis claim?

---

**C. Match the following words with their definitions. There is one EXTRA word.**

1) controversial (_)	a) a natural ability
2) propensity (_)	b) to understand or explain something that is very complicated
3) unable (_)	c) to correct something that is wrong
4) rectify (_)	d) to put someone in a situation or place where he or she has to do the same thing all the time.
5) unravel (_)	e) something that causes a lot of disagreement
	f) not having the necessary skills to do something.

**104. You Make Your Own Luck**

Some individuals seem to have an inexplicable abundance of good luck. They are successful in matters of love, in their careers, in their finances, and in leading happy and meaningful lives. Yet these people don't seem to work particularly hard, nor do they possess extraordinary intelligence or other gifts. Of course there are also the natural opposites of the super-fortunate; people who repeatedly fail despite their efforts and talents.

As it is true with so many human problems, people tend to deal with this difficult-to-quantify inequality by giving it a name— "luck"— and then disclaiming any responsibility for how much of it they are apportioned. Luck is considered by many people to be a force of nature, coming and going as inevitably as the tide. But Richard Wiseman, a professor at Britain's University of Hertfordshire, has conducted some experiments which indicate that we have a lot more influence on our own good fortune than we realize.

Professor Wiseman executed a ten-year study to determine the nature of luck, and published his findings in a book called *The Luck Factor: The Scientific Study of the Lucky Mind*. Among other things, he experimentally studied the lottery winnings from people who count themselves as "lucky" and compared them to those who are self-described as "unlucky", and found that one's perception of their own luck before a lottery has no bearing on their likelihood of winning. Naturally this outcome was no surprise, because lotteries are driven purely by random chance. But in another test, the professor asked participants to count the number of photographs in a sample newspaper, and subjects who had described themselves as "lucky" were much more likely to notice a message on page two, disguised as a half-page advertisement with large block letters: STOP COUNTING—THERE ARE 43 PHOTOGRAPHS IN THIS NEWSPAPER.

Obviously some measure of luck is based on chance, but this experiment and many others have led Wiseman to conclude that a significant portion of one's good fortune is not random, but rather due to one's state of mind and behaviors. He concludes that **luck is an artifact of psychology, indicating that a person may be lucky not because of cosmic accidents, but because one achieves a particular mindset which creates "lucky" events.** While this observation may seem obvious, there are many interesting points in his findings.

Professor Wiseman's newspaper test **illustrated** that people who feel lucky do indeed differ from those who do not, but not due to some outside force. The lucky individuals were paying more attention to their surroundings, which made them more likely to notice the message in the newspaper. During his long study on the nature of luck, he has found that "lucky" individuals usually possess many intersecting

qualities, including extroverted personalities, a lack of anxiety, open-mindedness, and optimism. Each of these plays an important role in one's luck production.

The essence of luck is opportunity, so it follows that the more opportunities one encounters and the more receptive one is to those opportunities, the "luckier" one is. Wiseman has found that lucky people smile twice as often as others, and engage in more eye contact than unlucky people do. Such outgoing, extroverted behavior exposes a person to more opportunities due to the increased social interaction. Similarly, open-mindedness allows one to encounter a greater number of unique prospects, and makes one more apt to embrace new opportunities.

Unsurprisingly, optimism plays a key role in luckiness, since it strongly affects luck production and luck perception. Wiseman's study shows that lucky and optimistic people are far more satisfied with all areas of their lives than unlucky and pessimistic people. An optimist **feels lucky for spotting a silver lining, however gray the cloud.** Yet, pessimists will curse their luck even in the face of good fortune, because they can't see *the green grass on the other side of the fence.*

Fortunately, one's mindset is **entirely** within one's control. An unlucky person who resolves to change their luck can become more social; they can make a conscious effort to be optimistic and make the best of any situation; and they can be more open to new ideas and experiences. In short, if you go looking for luck, you'll probably find it, or so says the professor. With any luck, he's right.

**Circle the correct option.**

1. "abundance" means -----
  - (A) the amount of luck.
  - (B) great amount or supply.
  - (C) extraordinary success.
  - (D) extreme likelihood.
  
2. According to the results of Richard Wiseman's study -----
  - (A) we can increase our luck.
  - (B) much of our luck comes from nature.
  - (C) one can even win a lottery if he thinks that he is lucky.
  - (D) pure luck on no account guarantees success.

3. In the newspaper study -----
- (A) the number of pictures people counted indicated whether they were lucky or not.  
(B) those who considered themselves lucky turned out to be more perceptive.  
(C) made it clear that one should not base his or her life on pure luck.  
(D) it was found out that if one concentrates on visual elements he or she becomes luckier.
4. Which of the sentences below best expresses the information in the highlighted statement in the highlighted lines in the passage? (lines 30-32)
- (A) Human psychology can be studied to reveal what makes a person lucky or unlucky.  
(B) Lucky events increase opportunities for people who are psychologically strong.  
(C) A great deal of luck depends on one's psychological readiness.  
(D) One's lifestyle and previous experiences influence whether or not he or she is lucky.
5. "illustrate" means -----
- (A) conduct  
(B) show  
(C) change  
(D) enforce
6. Which of the sentences below best expresses the information in the highlighted statement in the passage? (line 51-52)
- (A) Optimist people can more easily spot good and bad things as opposed to pessimistic ones.  
(B) There may be a little wrong in the good sides an optimist person observes.  
(C) An optimist person can weigh good and bad sides of any event.  
(D) In any event there are good and bad sides which an optimistic person may miss.
7. "entirely" means -----
- (A) completely  
(B) fortunately  
(C) clearly  
(D) unexpectedly

8. "apt" means -----
- (A) likely
  - (B) reluctant
  - (C) accessible
  - (D) resistant
9. "Seeing the green grass on the other side of the fence" means -----
- (A) being aware of the good sides of a bad event
  - (B) becoming even more pessimistic upon seeing that the event is full of bad sides.
  - (C) becoming pessimistic after seeing the bad sides of an event.
  - (D) having the ability to analyze what leads people to become pessimistic.
10. Which of the following statements is **false** according to the passage?
- (A) One is more likely to come into a lot of opportunities if he or she smiles more.
  - (B) In a lottery, if one views himself lucky he is more likely to win.
  - (C) Extroverted people are more likely to be lucky.
  - (D) If one has more contact with people he or she is more likely to increase his or her luck.

**VOCABULARY PROGRESS CHECK 26 (passages 100-104)**

**A. Match the following words from the passages 100-104 with their definitions.**

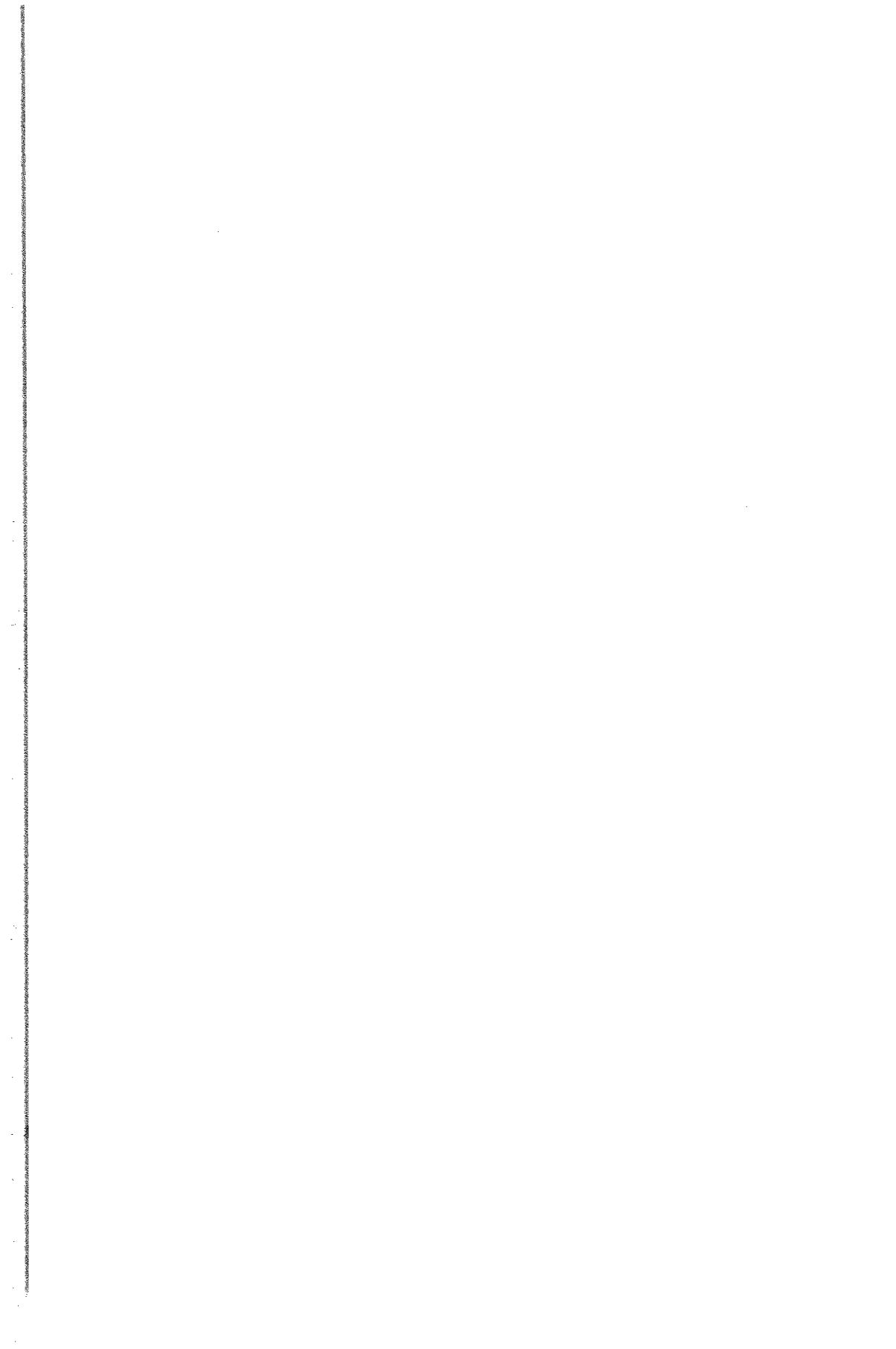
SET 1		SET 2	
1. dedicated ( )	a) research	1. implement ( )	a) causing disagreement
2. articulate (v) ( )	b) damage	2. impose ( )	b) wholly
3. impair ( )	c) decipher, resolve	3. controversial ( )	c) put to use
4. adjacent ( )	d) vulnerable	4. propensity ( )	d) weaken
5. investigate ( )	e) committed, devoted	5. impoverish ( )	e) profusion, wealth
6. susceptible ( )	f) next to	6. entirely ( )	f) natural ability
7. unravel ( )	g) express	7. abundance ( )	g) force, charge

**B. Fill in the blanks with the following words from Exercise A. There is one EXTRA word.**

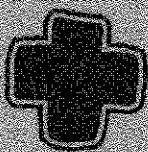
entirely	dedicated	articulate	impair	adjacent	investigate
unravel	abundance	impoverish	propensity	impose	implement

- Many people are opposed to the new law, but have no opportunity to \_\_\_\_\_ their opposition.
- Police are trying to \_\_\_\_\_ the mystery of their sudden disappearance.
- Once new technologies are \_\_\_\_\_ and proven, they may have attractive export potential to developing countries.
- Some individuals seem to have an inexplicable \_\_\_\_\_ of good luck and they are successful in matters of love, in their careers, in their finances, and in leading happy and meaningful lives.

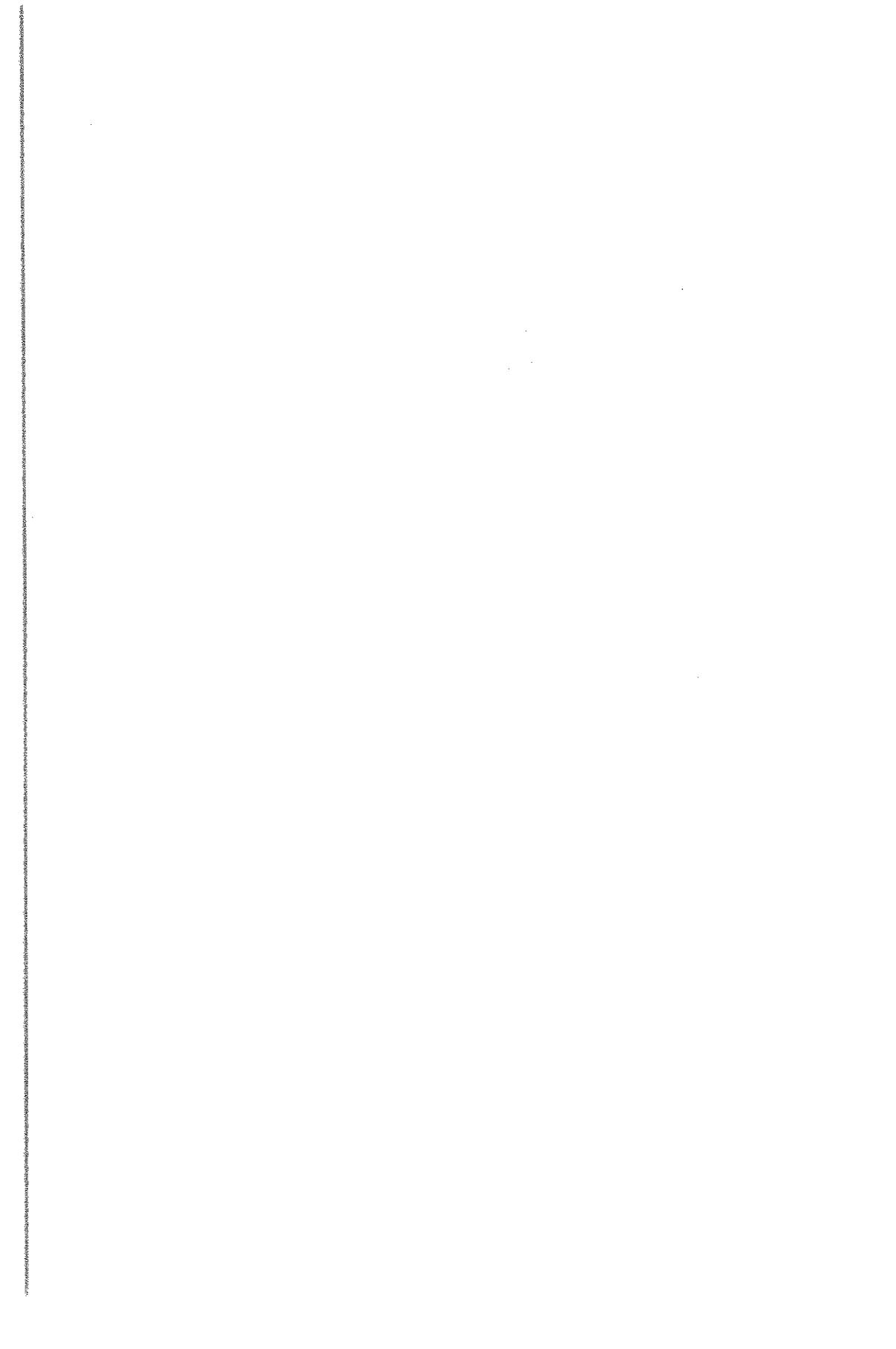
6. The main argument of nativists is that without a/n ----- for language, human infants would be unable to learn complex speech patterns in a natural human environment.
7. A border typically ----- additional costs such as tariffs, time costs due to border delays and costs associated with country differences such as language, the legal system or culture.
8. The war in Syria has greatly ----- the country.
9. The teachers at the local school have initiated a new procedure for rewarding the most ----- students in their classes.
10. Since our new office is ----- to a play garden, there is a lot of noise during the day.
11. Sustainability science is a new field of transdisciplinary science that ----- the complex nature of society interactions.
12. Malt whiskey is a type of whiskey made ----- from malted barley as the source grain.



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**A PRE-READING EXERCISES**

Match the given words with their closest meanings. Each question has only one correct answer.

You may refer to a dictionary while studying on the below test.

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 1) The expression " <b>mainstream</b> " refers to:<br>A) generous    B) different<br>C) versatile    D) common      | 11) The expression " <b>gain</b> " refers to:<br>A) purchase    B) achieve<br>C) dominate    D) deny                     |
| 2) The expression " <b>reputation</b> " refers to:<br>A) distinction    B) assistance<br>C) fame    D) notoriety    | 12) The expression " <b>spread</b> " refers to:<br>A) lessen    B) engender<br>C) humiliate    D) extend                 |
| 3) The expression " <b>predate</b> " refers to:<br>A) date back    B) turn into<br>C) attribute to    D) blend into | 13) The expression " <b>consider</b> " refers to:<br>A) regard    B) predate<br>C) trace    D) encompass                 |
| 4) The expression " <b>assumption</b> " refers to:<br>A) assembly    B) belief<br>C) menace    D) rejection         | 14) The expression " <b>sophisticated</b> " refers to:<br>A) famous    B) intricate<br>C) humiliating    D) fabulous     |
| 5) The expression " <b>terrestrial</b> " refers to:<br>A) alien    B) celestial<br>C) earthly    D) marine          | 15) The expression " <b>influential</b> " refers to:<br>A) versatile    B) controversial<br>C) prominent    D) memorable |
| 6) The expression " <b>intricate</b> " refers to:<br>A) complex    B) astonishing<br>C) competitive    D) fabulous  | 16) The expression " <b>widespread</b> " refers to:<br>A) restricted    B) common<br>C) competitive    D) prevalent      |
| 7) The expression " <b>encompass</b> " refers to:<br>A) comprise    B) urge<br>C) merge    D) blame                 | 17) The expression " <b>founder</b> " refers to:<br>A) creator    B) conductor<br>C) adherent    D) performer            |
| 8) The expression " <b>trace</b> " refers to:<br>A) follow    B) release<br>C) diminish    D) trade                 | 18) The expression " <b>renowned</b> " refers to:<br>A) intricate    B) controversial<br>C) abundant    D) well-known    |
| 9) The expression " <b>era</b> " refers to:<br>A) collision    B) period<br>C) fund    D) menace                    | 19) The expression " <b>based on</b> " refers to:<br>A) related with    B) opposed to<br>C) distinct from    D) used up  |
| 10) The expression " <b>belong</b> " refers to:<br>A) object to    B) separate from<br>C) start off    D) fit in    | 20) The expression " <b>span</b> " refers to:<br>A) obstacle    B) reputation<br>C) extend    D) fame                    |

### 1. General Overview To Astrology

Contrary to the mainstream opinion, Astrology is not just about horoscopes. It has just recently gained its reputation as a new age science, but astrology in fact is an ancient science that predates both psychology as well as astronomy. It is actually the study of relationship between planets and stars based on their specific positions. The field holds the assumption that there is a connection between the cosmos and terrestrial matters that affects the lives of human beings on earth. This calculation is made using intricate mathematical cycles.

The history of astrology encompasses a large span of different cultures and human history. The earliest known astrological records date back to 1645 BC and the first horoscopes were developed around 410 BC. The origin of astrology is traced to the ancient Babylonians directly or indirectly and then it spreads to other civilizations which include Rome, Greece, and Egypt. Rome had some ancient astrologers who wrote laws on the basis of the positions of stars and planets. For instance, two emperors of Rome were astrologers as well. Moreover, Greece had Ptolemy, who wrote influential astronomical and astrological texts. Egypt has the reputation of being the first nation to develop sophisticated calendar science based on astrological aspects.

The publication of various astrological texts started during the Renaissance, when literacy became widespread. Indeed, Copernicus and Galileo, who are considered among the founders of the modern scientific movement, belonged to this era and were also renowned astrologers. However, with the rising scientific revolution after the Renaissance, astrology fell by the wayside and astronomy gained reputation and popularity.

#### B- TRUE or FALSE

Answer the following questions in accordance with the information given in the text.

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| <p><b>1)</b> Astrology has been accepted as a field of science for many years.<br/>A) true      B) false</p> <p><b>2)</b> The horoscopes are the only thing that astrology deals with.<br/>A) true      B) false</p> <p><b>3)</b> Though Astrology existed for many years, it has lately been appreciated as a field of science.<br/>A) true      B) false</p> <p><b>4)</b> Many cultures have made use of astrology in the course of history.<br/>A) true      B) false</p> <p><b>5)</b> Astrology originated in the mid 17<sup>th</sup> century.<br/>A) true      B) false</p> | <p><b>6)</b> Rome and ancient Greece dominated the use of astronomy.<br/>A) true      B) false</p> <p><b>7)</b> Astrology has never been as popular as it is today.<br/>A) true      B) false</p> <p><b>8)</b> Copernicus and Galileo are known to have studied astrology.<br/>A) true      B) false</p> <p><b>9)</b> The position of stars and planets were determined by means of astrology.<br/>A) true      B) false</p> <p><b>10)</b> The Renaissance was a period when astrology reached its peak.<br/>A) true      B) false</p> |
|--|--|

**C. MAKING INFERENCES**

Answer the following questions in accordance with the information given in the text.

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| <p><b>1)</b> In paragraph one, what does the writer mean by saying "Astrology is not just about horoscopes"?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A) Astrology is a field of science that merely focuses on horoscopes.</li> <li>B) Horoscopes are not the only thing that astrology deals with.</li> <li>C) Many people still don't know that horoscopes are the mainstream field of astrology.</li> <li>D) Astrology and the study of horoscopes cannot be thought separately.</li> </ul> <p><b>2)</b> A link between the cosmos and terrestrial matters ----</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A) clearly explains occurrences on earth</li> <li>B) stems from the interaction of astrology and astronomy</li> <li>C) has nothing to do with the field of astronomy</li> <li>D) is thought to have an impact on earthly matters</li> </ul> <p><b>3)</b> The beginnings of astrology ----</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A) are dated to the Babylonians</li> <li>B) could not be determined reliably</li> <li>C) should be attributed to the Romans</li> <li>D) are dated to the ancient Greeks</li> </ul> | <p><b>4)</b> We learn from the passage that Egypt's fame ----</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A) is overshadowed by the use of astronomy in almost every aspect of living.</li> <li>B) was introduced to the west by the renowned astrologist, Ptolemy</li> <li>C) comes from the fact that it used a calendar system based on astrology</li> <li>D) derives from the extensive publications in astrology</li> </ul> <p><b>5)</b> We learn that the scientific revolution ----</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A) caused astrology to lose its popularity for some time</li> <li>B) and advances in astrology intersect at some time in history</li> <li>C) was resisted by the well-known astrologists</li> <li>D) and remarkable progress in astrology were seen during the Renaissance</li> </ul> |
|--|--|

**D- VOCABULARY IN SENTENCES**

Choose the expression that best completes the given sentence.

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| <p><b>1)</b> Contrary to the ---- opinion, Astrology is not just about horoscopes.</p> <p>A) disputable<br/>B) versatile<br/>C) indispensable<br/>D) mainstream</p>  | <p><b>6)</b> Astrology ---- the assumption that there is a connection between the cosmos and terrestrial matters that affects the lives of human beings on earth</p> <p>A) reveals      B) discusses<br/>C) attributes    D) holds</p> |
| <p><b>2)</b> It has just recently gained its ---- as a new age science, but astrology in fact is an ancient science that predates both psychology as well as astronomy.</p> <p>A) reputation    B) discussion<br/>C) conclusion   D) debate</p>      | <p><b>7)</b> The publication of various astrological texts started during the Renaissance, when literacy became ----.</p> <p>A) widespread    B) controversial<br/>C) peculiar      D) immense</p>                                     |
| <p><b>3)</b> The history of astrology ---- a large span of different cultures and human history.</p> <p>A) derives<br/>B) generates<br/>C) encompasses<br/>D) extends</p>  | <p><b>8)</b> Copernicus and Galileo are considered among the ---- of the modern scientific movement.</p> <p>A) rivals      B) adherents<br/>C) spectators   D) founders</p>  |
| <p><b>4)</b> The origin of astrology is ---- to the ancient Babylonians directly or indirectly and then it spreads to other civilizations which include Rome, Greece, and Egypt</p> <p>A) overlooked    B) traced<br/>C) renowned      D) surged</p> | <p><b>9)</b> Copernicus and Galileo belonged to this era and were also ---- astrologers.</p> <p>A) villain      B) renowned<br/>C) plain        D) notorious</p>   |
| <p><b>5)</b> Egypt has the reputation of being the first nation to develop ---- calendar science based on astrological aspects.</p> <p>A) sophisticated<br/>B) primitive<br/>C) mainstream<br/>D) emerging</p>                                       | <p><b>10)</b> With the rising scientific revolution after the Renaissance, astrology ---- by the wayside and astronomy gained reputation and popularity.</p> <p>A) declined      B) boosted<br/>C) generated    D) fell</p>            |

**A. PRE-READING EXERCISES**

Match the given words with their closest meanings. Each question has only one correct answer.

You may refer to a dictionary while studying on the test below.

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| <p>1) The expression "<b>band</b>" refers to:</p> <p>A) group      B) theory<br/>C) ally        D) opponent</p>                      | <p>11) The expression "<b>obtain</b>" refers to:</p> <p>A) release     B) achieve<br/>C) assume     D) abound</p>                    |
| <p>2) The expression "<b>origin</b>" refers to:</p> <p>A) result      B) fact<br/>C) dilemma    D) source</p>                        | <p>12) The expression "<b>distinctive</b>" refers to:</p> <p>A) unique      B) common<br/>C) prevalent   D) shared</p>               |
| <p>3) The expression "<b>abound</b>" refers to:</p> <p>A) diminish    B) enlighten<br/>C) flourish    D) encompass</p>               | <p>13) The expression "<b>arise</b>" refers to:</p> <p>A) achieve      B) hinder<br/>C) cease        D) originate</p>                |
| <p>4) The expression "<b>set forward</b>" refers to:</p> <p>A) distinguish   B) regard<br/>C) trace        D) propose</p>            | <p>14) The expression "<b>obvious</b>" refers to:</p> <p>A) beneficial    B) usual<br/>C) clear        D) peculiar</p>               |
| <p>5) The expression "<b>apart from</b>" refers to:</p> <p>A) notorious for B) aside from<br/>C) eligible for   D) regardless of</p> | <p>15) The expression "<b>enlighten</b>" refers to:</p> <p>A) trace        B) avoid<br/>C) comprise    D) reveal</p>                 |
| <p>6) The expression "<b>through</b>" refers to:</p> <p>A) in charge of B) in terms of<br/>C) in surge for D) by means of</p>        | <p>16) The expression "<b>evolve</b>" refers to:</p> <p>A) develop      B) state<br/>C) prove        D) gather</p>                   |
| <p>7) The expression "<b>hypothesize</b>" refers to:</p> <p>A) assume      B) prove<br/>C) decline     D) deny</p>                   | <p>17) The expression "<b>insufficient</b>" refers to:</p> <p>A) enough      B) complex<br/>C) lacking     D) extensive</p>          |
| <p>8) The expression "<b>comprehend</b>" refers to:</p> <p>A) understand   B) trace<br/>C) maintain    D) extend</p>                 | <p>18) The expression "<b>intricate</b>" refers to:</p> <p>A) unique      B) distinctive<br/>C) flourishing   D) complex</p>         |
| <p>9) The expression "<b>express</b>" refers to:</p> <p>A) disguise     B) cover<br/>C) state        D) reveal</p>                   | <p>19) The expression "<b>employ</b>" refers to:</p> <p>A) disguise     B) change<br/>C) use        D) alter</p>                     |
| <p>10) The expression "<b>trait</b>" refers to:</p> <p>A) achievement   B) controversy<br/>C) collision    D) feature</p>            | <p>20) The expression "<b>conclusively</b>" refers to:</p> <p>A) finally      B) incidentally<br/>C) subsequently D) extensively</p> |

**2. The Origins Of Human Language**

*The origin of spoken language has puzzled linguists for more than a century. Though hypotheses abound, no concrete answer to the issue has been set forward. While it is widely understood that our ability to communicate through speech sets us apart from other animals, language experts, historians and scientists can only hypothesize how, where and when it all began.*

*By age four, most humans have developed an ability to communicate through oral language. By age six or seven, most humans can comprehend, as well as express, written thoughts. These unique abilities of communicating through a native language clearly separate humans from all animals. The obvious question then arises, where did we obtain this distinctive trait? Organic evolution has proven unable to enlighten the origin of language and communication. Knowing how beneficial this ability is to humans, one would wonder why this skill has not evolved in other species.*

*Materialistic science is insufficient at explaining not only how speech came about, but also why we have so many different languages. Linguistic research, combined with neurological studies, has determined that human speech is highly dependent on a neuronal network located in specific sites within the brain. This intricate arrangement of neurons, and the anatomical components necessary for speech, cannot be reduced in such a way that one could produce a "transitional" form of communication. The evidence conclusively implies that humans were created with the unique ability to employ speech for communication.*

*Regardless of whether language was a special gift from god, a natural evolutionary acquisition, or an ingenious, conscious human invention made at some specific moment in our species' distant past, the fact remains that language does exist. And since so many languages exist today, a second question arises: Was there one or more than one original language? Was there one or more than one invention of language? There are about 5,000 languages spoken on Earth today. We know that there were even more spoken in the past, when most people lived in small bands or tribes rather than in large states.*

**B - TRUE or FALSE**

Answer the following questions in accordance with the information given in the text.

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| <p><b>1)</b> How the human language originated has been a mystery for years.<br/>A) true      B) false</p> <p><b>2)</b> It is only man that can communicate through some sort of language.<br/>A) true      B) false</p> <p><b>3)</b> Scholars are puzzled over how language differs among societies.<br/>A) true      B) false</p> <p><b>4)</b> As one grows, so does his capability of utilizing language though time.<br/>A) true      B) false</p> <p><b>5)</b> By age seven, the utilization of language reaches its peak.<br/>A) true      B) false</p> | <p><b>6)</b> The use of language is the only thing that makes us distinctive on earth.<br/>A) true      B) false</p> <p><b>7)</b> The organic evolution has enlightened how we acquired language.<br/>A) true      B) false</p> <p><b>8)</b> Modern science is incapable of figuring out how language originated.<br/>A) true      B) false</p> <p><b>9)</b> The neurons and anatomical components in our body may play a role in performing speech.<br/>A) true      B) false</p> <p><b>10)</b> There are so many languages in the world that it is almost impossible to study them<br/>A) true      B) false</p> |
|---|--|

**C- MAKING INFERENCES**

Answer the following questions in accordance with the information given in the text.

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| <p><b>1) We gather from the text that scholars --</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A) are in a fierce conflict over how language persisted to the present day</li> <li>B) have not been able to prove how humans are able to make use of language</li> <li>C) are looking for alternative ways by which language can be acquired</li> <li>D) are not yet sure about how language originated and evolved among humans</li> </ul> <p><b>2) As asserted in the passage, until ten years, a child---</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A) makes good use of his language</li> <li>B) poses a good example of how language differs among humans</li> <li>C) is actually poor in terms of language skills</li> <li>D) is given excessive education so that he may be able to perform writing</li> </ul> <p><b>3) We can understand from the passage that the writer --</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A) is in full admiration of the studies conducted so far</li> <li>B) has been skeptical on whether humans are the only primates that communicate</li> <li>C) also seems puzzled over how language originated</li> <li>D) seems to discard what has been proposed by linguists until now.</li> </ul> | <p><b>4) We learn from the passage that the neurons and some anatomical compounds in our body ----</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A) could not be the only cause that helps humans perform language</li> <li>B) do not have any relation with articulating speech</li> <li>C) function as the sole ingredients for speech</li> <li>D) have coincidentally been discovered by scholars while studying on the human language</li> </ul> <p><b>5) We can deduce from the text that apart from the origins of language, ---</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A) the geographical distribution of language is a major concern for linguists</li> <li>B) whether there was one or more original language have puzzled linguists</li> <li>C) the use of language by animals is another concern for linguists</li> <li>D) how children develop their language skills is another major field of study for linguists</li> </ul> <p><b>6) The "best title" for paragraph four could be ---</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A) How many original languages were there ?</li> <li>B) What led linguists to study the origins of language.</li> <li>C) The 5,000 languages in the world.</li> <li>D) The Mystery of language.</li> </ul> |
|--|---|

**D- VOCABULARY IN SENTENCES**

*Choose the expression that best completes the given sentence.*

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| <p><b>1) The origin of spoken language has ---linguists for more than a century.</b></p> <p>A) urged      B) dominated<br/>C) divided    D) puzzled</p>   | <p><b>7) Materialistic science is --- at explaining not only how speech came about, but also why we have so many different languages.</b></p> <p>A) extensive    B) insufficient<br/>C) distinctive   D) beneficial</p> |
| <p><b>2) While it is widely understood that our ability to communicate through speech sets us apart from other animals, language experts, historians and scientists can only ---how, where and when it all began.</b></p> <p>A) stimulate    B) enforce<br/>C) hypothesize D) provoke</p> | <p><b>8) Evidence conclusively implies that humans were created with the ---ability to employ speech for communication.</b></p> <p>A) prevalent    B) combined<br/>C) concrete    D) unique</p>                         |
| <p><b>3) By age four, most humans have --- an ability to communicate through oral language.</b></p> <p>A) developed    B) evolved<br/>C) extended    D) constructed</p>   | <p><b>9) ---of whether language was a special gift from god, a natural evolutionary acquisition, the fact remains that language does exist.</b></p> <p>A) By means    B) In terms<br/>C) Regardless   D) Conscious</p>  |
| <p><b>4) By age six or seven, most humans can---, as well as express, written thoughts.</b></p> <p>A) deny      B) comprehend<br/>C) alter      D) originate</p>  | <p><b>10) We know that there were even more spoken in the past, when most people lived in small --- or tribes rather than in large states.</b></p> <p>A) bands      B) settlements<br/>C) dwellings   D) residences</p> |
| <p><b>5) The obvious question then arises, where did we obtain this distinctive ---?</b></p> <p>A) source      B) complexity<br/>C) mystery    D) trait</p>   |   |
| <p><b>6) Organic evolution has proven unable to --- the origin of language and communication.</b></p> <p>A) comprehend B) abound<br/>C) enlighten   D) puzzle</p>   |   |

**A - PRE-READING EXERCISES**

Match the given words with their closest meanings. Each question has only one correct answer.

You may refer to a dictionary while studying on the test below.

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| <p>1) The expression "<b>distinguished</b>" refers to:</p> <p>A) decisive      B) remarkable<br/>C) profound     D) vital</p>        | <p>11) The expression "<b>response</b>" refers to:</p> <p>A) assumption    B) reaction<br/>C) trait            D) phenomenon</p>          |
| <p>2) The expression "<b>phenomenon</b>" refers to:</p> <p>A) stimulus      B) event<br/>C) arrangement   D) cause</p>               | <p>12) The expression "<b>associate with</b>" refers to:</p> <p>A) equip with     B) intersect with<br/>C) cope with     D) link with</p> |
| <p>3) The expression "<b>go on</b>" refers to:</p> <p>A) conform to    B) restrict from<br/>C) depend on     D) carry on</p>         | <p>13) The expression "<b>numerous</b>" refers to:</p> <p>A) restricted     B) abundant<br/>C) distinguished   D) lacking</p>             |
| <p>4) The expression "<b>occurrence</b>" refers to:</p> <p>A) incidence     B) donation<br/>C) settlement    D) residence</p>        | <p>14) The expression "<b>focus on</b>" refers to:</p> <p>A) give in        B) conform to<br/>C) concentrate on D) get along with</p>     |
| <p>5) The expression "<b>variety of</b>" refers to:</p> <p>A) exceptional   B) corrupt<br/>C) various        D) convenient</p>       | <p>15) The expression "<b>acquire</b>" refers to:</p> <p>A) emit            B) release<br/>C) debate          D) obtain</p>               |
| <p>6) The expression "<b>edible</b>" refers to:</p> <p>A) easy to access B) limited for use<br/>C) bad for health D) safe to eat</p> | <p>16) The expression "<b>evolve</b>" refers to:</p> <p>A) diverge        B) infer<br/>C) progress      D) deduce</p>                     |
| <p>7) The expression "<b>stimulus</b>" refers to:</p> <p>A) cause          B) result<br/>C) benefit        D) income</p>             | <p>17) The expression "<b>opt</b>" refers to:</p> <p>A) challenge     B) choose<br/>C) discard       D) deny</p>                          |
| <p>8) The expression "<b>conscious</b>" refers to:</p> <p>A) gigantic      B) aware<br/>C) invincible    D) redundant</p>            | <p>18) The expression "<b>evoke</b>" refers to:</p> <p>A) stir up        B) focus on<br/>C) get through   D) release into</p>             |
| <p>9) The expression "<b>absence</b>" refers to:</p> <p>A) shortage     B) proof<br/>C) lack            D) fact</p>                  | <p>19) The expression "<b>expose to</b>" refers to:</p> <p>A) donate        B) experience<br/>C) conceal       D) devote</p>              |
| <p>10) The expression "<b>realize</b>" refers to:</p> <p>A) recognize    B) determine<br/>C) acknowledge D) conceal</p>              | <p>20) The expression "<b>treat</b>" refers to:</p> <p>A) acknowledge   B) settle<br/>C) disguise      D) heal</p>                        |

### 3. How Ivan Pavlov Discovered Classical Conditioning

The concept of classical conditioning is studied by every entry-level psychology student, so it may be surprising to learn that the man who first noted this phenomenon was not a psychology at all. Ivan Pavlov was a distinguished Russian physiologist who went on to win the 1904 Nobel Prize for his work studying digestive processes. It was while studying digestion in dogs that Pavlov noted an interesting occurrence – his canine subjects would begin to salivate whenever an assistant entered the room.

In his digestive research, Pavlov and his assistants would introduce a variety of edible and non-edible items and measure the saliva production that the items produced. Salivation, he noted, is a reflexive process. It occurs automatically in response to a specific stimulus and is not under conscious control. However, Pavlov noted that the dogs would often begin salivating in the absence of food and smell. He quickly realized that this salivary response was not due to an automatic, physiological process. Based on his observations, Pavlov suggested that the salivation was a learned response. The dogs were responding to the sight of the research assistants' white lab coats, which the animals had come to associate with the presentation of food. Unlike the salivary response to the presentation of food, which is an unconditioned reflex, salivating to the expectation of food is a conditioned reflex.

Pavlov then focused on investigating exactly how these conditioned responses are learned or acquired. In a series of experiments, Pavlov set out to provoke a conditioned response to a previously neutral stimulus. He opted to use food as the unconditioned stimulus, or the stimulus that evokes a response naturally and automatically. The sound of a metronome was chosen to be the neutral stimulus. The dogs would first be exposed to the sound of the ticking metronome, and then the food was immediately presented.

After several conditioning trials, Pavlov noted that the dogs began to salivate after hearing the metronome. In other words, the previously neutral stimulus (the metronome) had become what is known as a conditioned stimulus that then provoked a conditioned response (salivation). Pavlov's discovery of classical conditioning remains one of the most important in psychology's history. In addition to forming the basis of what would become behavioral psychology, the conditioning process remains important today for numerous applications, including behavioral modification and mental health treatment. Moreover, classical conditioning is often used to treat phobias, anxiety and panic disorders.

**B- TRUE or FALSE**

*Answer the following questions in accordance with the information given in the text.*

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| <p><b>1)</b> Ivan Pavlov was a well-known psychologist notable for studying on animal behavior.<br/>A) true      B) false</p> <p><b>2)</b> The concept of classical conditioning is dealt by psychology as a study subject.<br/>A) true      B) false</p> <p><b>3)</b> Pavlov and his crew discovered that salivation was an inherited trait observed among dogs.<br/>A) true      B) false</p> <p><b>4)</b> Under certain conditions, animals can associate sights with particular responses.<br/>A) true      B) false</p> <p><b>5)</b> The process of salivation was only observed among dogs.<br/>A) true      B) false</p> | <p><b>6)</b> Ivan Pavlov was awarded the Nobel prize for having discovered classical conditioning in animals<br/>A) true      B) false</p> <p><b>7)</b> Pavlov discovered that salivation in animals occurred as a reaction to certain incidences.<br/>A) true      B) false</p> <p><b>8)</b> Most of the experiments conducted by Pavlov did not reveal any significant outcome.<br/>A) true      B) false</p> <p><b>9)</b> Pavlov's findings are used in several areas of research today.<br/>A) true      B) false</p> |
|---|---|

**C. MAKING INFERENCES**

Answer the following questions in accordance with the information given in the text.

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| <p><b>1) We gather from the text that a new psychology student ----</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A) is familiar with Pavlov's research</li> <li>B) has to study on animals so as to conduct observations on salivation</li> <li>C) should be given the opportunity to study Pavlov</li> <li>D) may not know that Pavlov was a physiologist</li> </ul> <p><b>2) As asserted in the passage, while studying digestion in dogs, Pavlov ---</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A) actually aimed at studying on classical conditioning in animals</li> <li>B) coincidentally discovered that they reacted similarly to particular stimuli</li> <li>C) benefitted from earlier studies on the field</li> <li>D) received his first Nobel prize that granted him necessary funds</li> </ul> <p><b>3) We can understand from the passage that salivation ----</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A) occurs only when an animal is hungry</li> <li>B) is seen only among certain dogs</li> <li>C) is a reaction to stimuli that is learned through time</li> <li>D) is a field of study that Pavlov devoted years of research and a lot of effort</li> </ul> | <p><b>4) We learn from the passage that food --</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A) was chosen by Pavlov as an unconditioned stimulus</li> <li>B) was the only stimulus that dogs would respond</li> <li>C) had nothing to do with the classical conditioning theory at all</li> <li>D) did not make any remarkable impact on dogs during Pavlov's studies</li> </ul> <p><b>5) The "best title" for <u>paragraph four</u> could be ---</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A) The Impact of Pavlov's Research</li> <li>B) Eating Habits Of Dogs</li> <li>C) The Process Of Salivation</li> <li>D) What is Classical Conditioning?</li> </ul> |
|--|---|

**D- VOCABULARY IN SENTENCES**

*Choose the expression that best completes the given sentence.*

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| <p>1) Ivan Pavlov was a --- Russian physiologist who went on to win the 1904 Nobel Prize for his work studying digestive processes.</p> <p>A) controversial<br/>B) distinguished<br/>C) lucrative<br/>D) versatile</p> | <p>6) The dogs were responding to the sight of the research assistants' white lab coats, which the animals had come to ---with the presentation of food.</p> <p>A) associate    B) cope<br/>C) embark    D) plunge</p> |
| <p>2) It was while studying digestion in dogs that Pavlov noted an interesting ---.</p> <p>A) investment    B) venture<br/>C) occurrence    D) treatment</p>   | <p>7) Pavlov then focused on investigating exactly how these conditioned responses are learned or ---.</p> <p>A) confronted<br/>B) acquired<br/>C) transformed<br/>D) lessened</p>                                     |
| <p>3) In his digestive research, Pavlov and his assistants introduced a --- of edible and non-edible items.</p> <p>A) variety    B) donation<br/>C) reluctance    D) scarcity</p>                                      | <p>8) In a series of experiments, Pavlov set out to provoke a conditioned response to a previously neutral ---.</p> <p>A) consciousness<br/>B) awareness<br/>C) stimulus<br/>D) treatment</p>                          |
| <p>4) Salivation occurs automatically in --- to a specific stimulus and is not under conscious control.</p> <p>A) search    B) debt<br/>C) range    D) response</p>  | <p>9) Pavlov ---- to use food as the unconditioned stimulus, or the stimulus that evokes a response naturally and automatically.</p> <p>A) adopted    B) overlooked<br/>C) denounced    D) curtailed</p>               |
| <p>5) --- on his observations, Pavlov suggested that the salivation was a learned response.</p> <p>A) Focused    B) Determined<br/>C) Based    D) Revealed</p>   | <p>10) Pavlov's discovery of classical conditioning --- one of the most important in psychology's history.</p> <p>A) hinders    B) presumes<br/>C) regards    D) remains</p>   |

**A - PRE-READING EXERCISES**

Match the given words with their closest meanings. Each question has **only one correct answer**.

You may refer to a dictionary while studying on the below test.

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| 1) The expression " <b>profound</b> " refers to:<br>A) significant      B) useless<br>C) conventional    D) obsolete       | 11) The expression " <b>tremendous</b> " refers to:<br>A) gigantic        B) controversial<br>C) novel            D) subtle  |
| 2) The expression " <b>novel</b> " refers to:<br>A) preliminary    B) outdated<br>C) primary        D) new                 | 12) The expression " <b>impact</b> " refers to:<br>A) manipulation    B) treatment<br>C) dilemma        D) influence         |
| 3) The expression " <b>considerable</b> " refers to:<br>A) versatile        B) profound<br>C) odd              D) common   | 13) The expression " <b>extraordinary</b> " refers to:<br>A) conventional    B) unusual<br>C) obscure          D) redundant  |
| 4) The expression " <b>riddle</b> " refers to:<br>A) discovery       B) reference<br>C) dilemma        D) puzzle           | 14) The expression " <b>breakthrough</b> " refers to:<br>A) invention       B) failure<br>C) refusal        D) achievement   |
| 5) The expression " <b>appreciation</b> " refers to:<br>A) delay            B) denial<br>C) belief           D) rejection  | 15) The expression " <b>enlighten</b> " refers to:<br>A) uncover        B) disguise<br>C) diverge        D) perform          |
| 6) The expression " <b>notably</b> " refers to:<br>A) falsely          B) remarkably<br>C) unusually      D) instantly     | 16) The expression " <b>diagnosis</b> " refers to:<br>A) treatment       B) finding<br>C) collaboration   D) remark          |
| 7) The expression " <b>reveal</b> " refers to:<br>A) unearth        B) depict<br>C) purchase      D) compare               | 17) The expression " <b>untreatable</b> " refers to:<br>A) undeniable    B) incurable<br>C) unpredictable   D) irreversible  |
| 8) The expression " <b>foundation</b> " refers to:<br>A) establishment   B) meeting<br>C) novelty        D) assembly       | 18) The expression " <b>remarkable</b> " refers to:<br>A) poor            B) rubbish<br>C) significant    D) obsolete        |
| 9) The expression " <b>groundbreaking</b> " refers to:<br>A) weird           B) peculiar<br>C) revolutionary   D) imminent | 19) The expression " <b>innocence</b> " refers to:<br>A) challenge      B) accusation<br>C) contest        D) purity         |
| 10) The expression " <b>helix</b> " refers to:<br>A) progress        B) chain<br>C) evolution      D) schedule             | 20) The expression " <b>breeding</b> " refers to:<br>A) reproduction    B) determination<br>C) evolution      D) development |

#### 4. The Sequence Of Life, The Dna

The sentence "This structure has novel features which are of considerable biological interest" may be one of science's most famous understatement s. It appeared in April 1953 in the scientific paper where James Watson and Francis Crick presented the structure of the DNA-helix, the molecule that carries genetic information from one generation to the other. But nine years later, in 1962, they shared the Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine with Maurice Wilkins, for solving one of the most important of all biological riddles. Half a century later, important new implications of this contribution to science are still coming to light.

The common appreciation is that American biologist James Watson and English physicist Francis Crick discovered DNA in the 1950s. In reality, this is not the case. Actually, DNA was first identified in the late 1860s by Swiss chemist Friedrich Miescher. Then, in the decades following Miescher's discovery, other scientists--notably, Phoebus Levene and Erwin Chargaff--carried out a series of research efforts that revealed additional details about the DNA molecule, including its primary chemical components and the ways in which they joined with one another. Without the scientific foundation provided by these pioneers, Watson and Crick may never have reached their groundbreaking conclusion of 1953.

The discovery of DNA, its structure, and function was probably the most significant biological discovery of the 20th century. It has had a tremendous impact on science and medicine. From identifying genes that lead to the development of diseases, to producing pharmaceuticals to treat them, identifying and analyzing genes has led to extraordinary breakthroughs that have changed the face of the future of science forever.

The effects that the discovery of DNA has especially had on medicine are truly remarkable, but the impact crosses over into all aspects of our society. From cloning, to paternity cases, to determining the guilt or innocence of a suspect in a crime, to identifying victims, to breeding disease-resistant farm animals and growing more nutritious produce, the classification, analysis and manipulation of genes has transformed our world.

**B- TRUE or FALSE**

Answer the following questions in accordance with the information given in the text.

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| <p><b>1)</b> James Watson and Francis Crick were awarded the Nobel prize the moment they discovered the DNA helix.<br/>A) true      B) false</p> <p><b>2)</b> James Watson and Francis Crick are two eminent scientists in their fields.<br/>A) true      B) false</p> <p><b>3)</b> Friedrich Miescher co-operated with Watson and Crick while studying on the DNA.<br/>A) true      B) false</p> <p><b>4)</b> The discovery of the DNA has had remarkable effect in the scientific world.<br/>A) true      B) false</p> <p><b>5)</b> Though the DNA molecule was discovered earlier, Watson and Crick are the first to talk about the DNA helix.<br/>A) true      B) false</p> | <p><b>6)</b> DNA is a molecule that is passed from one generation to another.<br/>A) true      B) false</p> <p><b>7)</b> James Watson and Francis Crick are the first scientists to study on the human genome<br/>A) true      B) false</p> <p><b>8)</b> The ability to identify and study on genome is of invaluable importance to science<br/>A) true      B) false</p> <p><b>9)</b> The knowledge about the DNA is merely used in medicine today.<br/>A) true      B) false</p> <p><b>10)</b> The Discovery of the DNA has also led to ethical concerns such as cloning in the scientific world.<br/>A) true      B) false</p> |
|---|---|

**C. MAKING INFERENCES**

Answer the following questions in accordance with the information given in the text.

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| <p><b>1) We gather from the text that the DNA helix --</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A) is so complex that it took centuries to discover the chain</li> <li>B) was first uttered by European scientists in the 19<sup>th</sup> century</li> <li>C) was discovered by J. Watson and F. Crick</li> <li>D) has not been fully discovered yet</li> </ul> <p><b>2) As asserted in the passage, in the late 19<sup>th</sup> century ---</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A) some scientists already worked on the human genome</li> <li>B) technological devices and knowledge was not sufficient to conduct research on the human genome</li> <li>C) scientific interest was largely determined by ethical issues</li> <li>D) it was almost impossible to perform studies on the DNA</li> </ul> <p><b>3) We can understand from the passage that many people ----</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A) have benefitted from what the DNA technology has brought in</li> <li>B) never heard of the DNA until Watson and Crick</li> <li>C) consider Watson and Crick to be the first to discover the DNA</li> <li>D) have concerns about where human genome technology is heading towards</li> </ul> | <p><b>4) We learn from the passage that while the discovery of DNA has helped medicine, ----</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A) still there is a long way to go until we see its overall benefits</li> <li>B) it also led other fields to benefit from the technology</li> <li>C) scientists still seem not satisfied with the latest advances</li> <li>D) it should also be used in other fields of science</li> </ul> <p><b>5) The “best title” for <u>paragraph two</u> could be ---</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A) Earlier studies on the DNA</li> <li>B) The impact of the discovery of the DNA</li> <li>C) J. Watson and F. Crick receives public appreciation</li> <li>D) The usefulness of the DNA technology</li> </ul> |
|---|--|

**D- VOCABULARY IN SENTENCES**

Choose the expression that best completes the given sentence.

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| <p><b>1) James Watson and Francis Crick --- the structure of the DNA-helix, the molecule that carries genetic information from one generation to the other.</b></p> <p>A) presented      B) altered<br/>C) coexisted      D) diverged</p> | <p><b>6) The discovery of DNA has had a tremendous --- on science and medicine.</b></p> <p>A) controversy      B) negotiation<br/>C) breakthrough      D) impact</p>   |
| <p><b>2) The common --- is that American biologist James Watson and English physicist Francis Crick discovered DNA in the 1950s</b></p> <p>A) performance      B) expectation<br/>C) diversification      D) appreciation</p>             | <p><b>7) Identifying and analyzing genes has led to --- breakthroughs that have changed the face of the future of science forever.</b></p> <p>A) extraordinary      B) weird<br/>C) reasonable      D) strange</p>                       |
| <p><b>3) Phoebus Levene and Erwin Chargaff carried out a series of research efforts that --- details about the DNA molecule.</b></p> <p>A) hindered      B) revealed<br/>C) urged      D) uttered</p>                                     | <p><b>8) The effects that the discovery of DNA has especially had on medicine are truly remarkable, but the impact crosses over into all --- of our society.</b></p> <p>A) grounds      B) donations<br/>C) concerns      D) aspects</p> |
| <p><b>4) Without the scientific foundation provided by these pioneers, Watson and Crick may never have reached their ---conclusion of 1953.</b></p> <p>A) redundant      B) groundbreaking<br/>C) prompt      D) negligible</p>           | <p><b>9) The classification, analysis and manipulation of genes has --- our world.</b></p> <p>A) praised      B) urged<br/>C) foreseen      D) transformed</p>   |
| <p><b>5) The discovery of DNA, its structure, and function was probably the most --- biological discovery of the 20th century.</b></p> <p>A) swift      B) vulnerable<br/>C) significant      D) vague</p>                                | <p><b>10) "The structure of the DNA has --- features which are of considerable biological interest" said Watson and Crick.</b></p> <p>A) vulnerable      B) novel<br/>C) persistent      D) cruel</p>                                    |

**A PRE-READING EXERCISES**

Match the given words with their closest meanings. Each question has only one correct answer.

You may refer to a dictionary while studying on the test below.

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| <p>1) The expression “<b>extraterrestrial</b>” refers to:</p> <p>A) unbelievable    B) celestial<br/>C) sustainable    D) immense</p> | <p>11) The expression “<b>curiosity</b>” refers to:</p> <p>A) challenge    B) interest<br/>C) rivalry    D) expectation</p>           |
| <p>2) The expression “<b>intense</b>” refers to:</p> <p>A) inevitable    B) imminent<br/>C) sheer    D) powerful</p>                  | <p>12) The expression “<b>respectively</b>” refers to:</p> <p>A) honorably    B) weirdly<br/>C) memorably    D) correspondingly</p>   |
| <p>3) The expression “<b>authenticate</b>” refers to:</p> <p>A) reject    B) diverge<br/>C) validate    D) allege</p>                 | <p>13) The expression “<b>trace</b>” refers to:</p> <p>A) place    B) mark<br/>C) track    D) path</p>                                |
| <p>4) The expression “<b>proof</b>” refers to:</p> <p>A) phenomenon    B) accumulation<br/>C) determination    D) evidence</p>        | <p>14) The expression “<b>beyond</b>” refers to:</p> <p>A) away    B) beneath<br/>C) above    D) under</p>                            |
| <p>5) The expression “<b>conclusively</b>” refers to:</p> <p>A) allegedly    B) subsequently<br/>C) entirely    D) finally</p>        | <p>15) The expression “<b>contentious</b>” refers to:</p> <p>A) plausible    B) controversial<br/>C) inadequate    D) Fascinating</p> |
| <p>6) The expression “<b>assume</b>” refers to:</p> <p>A) conduct    B) suppose<br/>C) extract    D) enact</p>                        | <p>16) The expression “<b>expanse</b>” refers to:</p> <p>A) territory    B) result<br/>C) span    D) cost</p>                         |
| <p>7) The expression “<b>predict</b>” refers to:</p> <p>A) foresee    B) underestimate<br/>C) satisfy    D) negotiate</p>             | <p>17) The expression “<b>sheer</b>” refers to:</p> <p>A) fertile    B) tiny<br/>C) detrimental    D) complete</p>                    |
| <p>8) The expression “<b>unique</b>” refers to:</p> <p>A) adequate    B) abundant<br/>C) proper    D) sole</p>                        | <p>18) The expression “<b>tempt</b>” refers to:</p> <p>A) enlarge    B) persuade<br/>C) grasp    D) expand</p>                        |
| <p>9) The expression “<b>whole</b>” refers to:</p> <p>A) entire    B) urgent<br/>C) random    D) plentiful</p>                        | <p>19) The expression “<b>flourishing</b>” refers to:</p> <p>A) distinctive    B) enormous<br/>C) alluring    D) thriving</p>         |
| <p>10) The expression “<b>sustain</b>” refers to:</p> <p>A) propose    B) enlarge<br/>C) transform    D) continue</p>                 | <p>20) The expression “<b>garner</b>” refers to:</p> <p>A) cause    B) gather<br/>C) fortify    D) engender</p>                       |

### 5. The Possibility Of Life In The Universe

*Extraterrestrial life has always been the subject of human expressions in various forms like movies, paintings or popular stories. This topic has been a subject of intense debate, not only among the common people but also the intellectuals around the world. However, one fact clearly stands tall and that is; there is no proof till date that can conclusively state or authenticate the presence of a life form other than that on Earth. Even though there is no evidence, the possibility of a civilization existing somewhere out there, may be worth considering.*

*The most important factor in determining the presence of life is the environment. If we assume that the conditions such as those on Earth can be created anywhere in the universe or already exist in it, then the idea of life on that planet is almost a certainty. Based on the survival mechanism of human beings, we may be able to predict the possibility of a whole new set of beings similar to us. Human beings need air to breathe, water to drink and food for survival. The availability of these factors is a must for each one of us to sustain on Earth. Hence, there is a lot of curiosity among experts with regard to the planet Mars, Mercury, Jupiter, the moons of Jupiter and Saturn like Europa and Titan respectively, in our solar system. These have been found to have traces of water on their surface. Therefore, there is every chance that life will be able to thrive on these bodies.*

*The presence of life beyond the solar system is a very contentious matter. There is a section of people who believe that on account of the expanse of the Universe, there must be a planet like Earth that supports life. The issue is a matter of research and speculation. The argument that there could be a planet like Earth that exists in the realms of the Universe is a very likely event. Considering the sheer expanse of the Universe, we may be tempted to believe in the theory that there is a parallel civilization flourishing somewhere out in the cosmos. The only constraint facing us and perhaps the aliens is that both sides are unaware of a communication mechanism. We, humans have come a long way since our evolution on this planet, but our achievements have not yet been able to make us aware of such an extraterrestrial being.*

*Another theory assumes that there is a unique structure -as that of the Earth - that has got the right components to enable life to flourish. The discoveries until now have failed to conclusively prove the existence of conditions exactly similar to those on Earth. If we consider the part of the universe that we know, as a sample of the larger expanse, there might be no life at all. This is again just a probability based on the knowledge that we have been able to garner till today.*

**B- TRUE or FALSE**

*Answer the following questions in accordance with the information given in the text.*

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| <p>1) So long as environmental conditions resemble the earth, then the possibility of life is a high one.<br/>A) true      B) false</p> <p>2) The presence of a life form other than that on Earth has been identified but not proved yet.<br/>A) true      B) false</p> <p>3) We have yet no evidence as to prove that life exists elsewhere in the universe.<br/>A) true      B) false</p> <p>4) Though scientific view is divided, most scholars are of the opinion that no life can sustain somewhere else other than the earth<br/>A) true      B) false</p> <p>5) Europa and Titan are planetary bodies that have the highest potential of hosting life<br/>A) true      B) false</p> | <p>6) According to the writer, the only obstacle facing us is how to set up communication with extraterrestrials.<br/>A) true      B) false</p> <p>7) No specific scientific study about the existence of life in the universe has been conducted until recently.<br/>A) true      B) false</p> <p>8) In the reading text, the writer deals with more than one theory on extraterrestrials.<br/>A) true      B) false</p> <p>9) There is a consensus among scholar over the issue of life in the universe.<br/>A) true      B) false</p> <p>10) The writer is highly critical and skeptical on the possibility of extraterrestrial life.<br/>A) true      B) false</p> |
|---|--|

**C- MAKING INFERENCES**

*Answer the following questions in accordance with the information given in the text.*

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| <p><b>1) As we can conclude from the paragraph, there is no consensus over ----.</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A) if any form of life exists elsewhere apart from our planet.</li> <li>B) under what conditions humans could survive in another planet</li> <li>C) how to trace the existence of life in the universe</li> <li>D) what means to make use of while searching traces of life in the universe</li> </ul> <p><b>2) As asserted in the passage movies, paintings or popular stories ----.</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A) have misguided us by telling fictional stories</li> <li>B) have usually been ridiculed by the scientific world</li> <li>C) have usually commented on extraterrestrial life</li> <li>D) presented so many proofs about extraterrestrial life that it became inevitable to count on the fact</li> </ul> <p><b>3) We can understand from the passage that when determining existence of life ----.</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A) scientists have to consider every single possibility similar to earth</li> <li>B) there are usually many challenges that hamper scientific studies</li> <li>C) divided scientific view and has become one of the central debates in space exploration</li> <li>D) the environment in which life could flourish should be taken into consideration</li> </ul> | <p><b>4) We learn from the passage that planetary bodies such as Mars and Jupiter are important because ----.</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A) they have environmental conditions that are similar to the ones on the earth</li> <li>B) they are in our solar system and that makes them within the range to explore</li> <li>C) there is a possibility that water, crucial for life, may exist on these planets</li> <li>D) they are the only ones to hold the probability of water on their surfaces</li> </ul> <p><b>5) We can deduce from the text that the writer ----.</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A) has a positive attitude towards the possibility of life on a planet other than earth</li> <li>B) regards extraterrestrial life as nothing more than fiction</li> <li>C) presents undeniable evidence cornering availability of water on other planets</li> <li>D) tries to conceal his attitude towards the possibility of alien life in the universe</li> </ul> |
|--|--|

**D- VOCABULARY IN SENTENCES**

*Choose the expression that best completes the given sentence.*

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| <p>1) ---- life has always been the subject of human expressions in various forms like movies, paintings or popular stories.<br/>A) Controversial    B) Contentious<br/>C) Sheer              D) Extraterrestrial</p> <p>2) This topic has been a subject of ---- debate, not only among the common people but also the intellectuals around the world<br/>A) intense            B) tiny<br/>C) flourishing        D) thriving</p> <p>3) One fact clearly stands tall and that is; there is no ---- till date that can conclusively state or authenticate the presence of a life form other than that on Earth.<br/>A) argument          B) proof<br/>C) device             D) gadget</p> <p>4) If we assume that the ----such as those on Earth can be created anywhere in the universe or already exist in it, then the idea of life on that planet is almost a certainty.<br/>A) arguments        B) proofs<br/>C) conditions       D) scholars</p> <p>5) Based on the ---- chances of human beings, we may be able to predict the possibility of a whole new set of beings similar to us<br/>A) survival          B) gathering<br/>C) debate            D) accumulation</p> <p>6) Human beings need air to breathe, water to drink and food for survival, to --- on Earth.<br/>A) last                B) garner<br/>C) sustain            D) tempt</p> <p>7) The presence of life beyond the solar system is a very ---- matter.<br/>A) tempted           B) underestimated<br/>C) validated        D) contentious</p> | <p>8) Some planetary bodies have been found to have ---- of water on their surface.<br/>A) places            B) traces<br/>C) gadgets          D) paths</p> <p>9) Another theory assumes that there is a unique structure that has got the right components to enable life to ---- .<br/>A) tempt              B) flourish<br/>C) garner            D) expire</p> <p>10) On account of the ---- of the Universe, there must be a planet like Earth that supports life.<br/>A) expanse           B) distinction<br/>C) divergence       D) evidence</p> <p>11) Considering the ---- expanse of the Universe, there may be a parallel civilization flourishing somewhere out in the cosmos.<br/>A) intense            B) contentious<br/>C) sheer             D) whole</p> <p>12) There may be a unique structure that has got the right components to enable life to ---- .<br/>A) authenticate     B) flourish<br/>C) tempt             D) predict</p> <p>13) The discoveries until now have failed to ---- prove the existence of conditions exactly similar to those on Earth.<br/>A) respectively     B) excessively<br/>C) intensely        D) conclusively</p> <p>14) If we ---- the part of the universe that we know, as a sample of the larger expanse, there might be no life at all.<br/>A) consider        B) persuade<br/>C) exceed           D) sustain</p> <p>15) This is again just a probability based on the knowledge that we have been able to ---- until today.<br/>A) garner            B) enlarge<br/>C) sustain           D) tempt</p> |
|--|---|

**A - PRE-READING EXERCISES**

Match the given words with their closest meanings. Each question has only one correct answer.

You may refer to a dictionary while studying on the test below.

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 1) The expression "mission" refers to:                                | 11) The expression "shred" refers to:                            |
| A) tragedy      B) investigation<br>C) catastrophe D) assignment      | A) tear up      B) get off<br>C) fill in      D) take off        |
| 2) A "space shuttle" is a/an ---                                      | 12) The expression "likely" refers to:                           |
| A) orbit      B) vehicle<br>C) assignment D) density                  | A) conclusively B) subsequently<br>C) possible D) fairly         |
| 3) The expression "disaster" refers to:                               | 13) The expression "commemorate" refers to:                      |
| A) catastrophe B) achievement<br>C) earthquake D) memorial            | A) view      B) remember<br>C) ignore      D) challenge          |
| 4) The expression "manage" refers to:                                 | 14) The expression "launch" refers to:                           |
| A) realize      B) relate<br>C) ruin      D) succeed                  | A) embark      B) cease<br>C) convert      D) fail               |
| 5) The expression "on board" refers to:                               | 15) The expression "orbit" refers to:                            |
| A) beneath      B) besides<br>C) aboard      D) out                   | A) mission      B) course<br>C) space      D) fallacy            |
| 6) The expression "ride" refers to:                                   | 16) The expression "resist" refers to:                           |
| A) take off      B) get on<br>C) set off      D) way off              | A) endure      B) launch<br>C) leak      D) land                 |
| 7) The expression "external" refers to:                               | 17) The expression "head for" refers to:                         |
| A) inner      B) further<br>C) outer      D) farther                  | A) go off      B) destine towards<br>C) take off      D) rely on |
| 8) The expression "liftoff" refers to:                                | 18) The expression "disintegration" refers to:                   |
| A) launch      B) land<br>C) convert      D) return                   | A) breakdown B) assembly<br>C) take off D) launch                |
| 9) The expression "misconception" refers to:                          | 19) The expression "upset" refers to:                            |
| A) malfunctioning B) disintegration<br>C) fallacy      D) catastrophe | A) annoyed      B) perplexed<br>C) pleased s D) frustrated       |
| 10) The expression "leak" refers to:                                  | 20) The expression "annually" refers to:                         |
| A)convert      B) spill<br>C) launch      D) manage                   | A) subsequently B) gradually<br>C) eventually D) yearly          |

**6. The Challenger Disaster**

On Jan. 28, 1986, a mission with special significance for the space shuttle Challenger ended in disaster. NASA managed to send humans into space for 25 years before astronauts were killed during a mission. In addition to the Challenger disaster, NASA has had two other catastrophic failures that resulted in astronaut deaths that are being remembered annually. Many people were upset with the Challenger disaster. To add to the tragedy, 37-year-old Christa McAuliffe, who was a high school teacher, was on board when it happened. McAuliffe was selected from 11,000 other teachers to go along for the ride through a NASA public relations effort called the "Teachers in Space Program." When Challenger's external fuel tank exploded and the space shuttle broke apart 73 seconds after liftoff, McAuliffe and six astronauts were killed. Most in America remember the Challenger disaster as an event frozen in time. It is similar to Nov. 22, 1963, when John F. Kennedy was assassinated. Memories were burned into people's brains that day, and most remember where they were and what they were doing when they heard the news. A misconception about the Challenger disaster is that the space shuttle exploded. The only reason people think the Challenger exploded is due to the media. The external fuel tank on the Challenger leaked 1.5 million gallons of liquid hydrogen and this created a fireball effect. The space shuttle continued to go up even though the shuttle's rocket boosters blew off in both directions. Aerodynamic forces ripped it to shreds. The crew cabin hit the Atlantic Ocean at 200 miles per hour. More than likely, the astronauts were still alive before the impact of the ocean. The 25<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the Challenger disaster is being commemorated one day after the Apollo 1 disaster 44 years ago on Jan. 27, 1967.

The first planned mission of the Apollo program to the moon ended in tragedy a month before its scheduled launch. During a mission test, there was a fire in the space capsule killing Virgil "Gus" Grissom, Edward H. White and Roger B. Chaffee. Then, seven astronauts died on February 1, 2003, on the space shuttle Columbia. When coming back into orbit, the heat resistant tiles failed, and it headed for Texas in disintegration.

**B- TRUE or FALSE**

*Answer the following questions in accordance with the information given in the text.*

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| <p><b>1)</b> <i>The challenger disaster was the first mission in which astronauts were sent into space.</i></p> <p>A) true      B) false</p>                                | <p><b>6)</b> <i>A sudden explosion in the space shuttle led to the subsequent explosions in the fuel tanks.</i></p> <p>A) true      B) false</p> |
| <p><b>2)</b> <i>The challenger disaster is also the only one in which lives were lost.</i></p> <p>A) true      B) false</p>   | <p><b>7)</b> <i>That astronauts survived until the shuttle plunged into the Atlantic Ocean is probable.</i></p> <p>A) true      B) false</p>     |
| <p><b>3)</b> <i>Christa McAuliffe was not officially employed by NASA before the tragedy happened.</i></p> <p>A) true      B) false</p>                                     | <p><b>8)</b> <i>The Apollo 1 mission preceded the Challenger mission.</i></p> <p>A) true      B) false</p>                                       |
| <p><b>4)</b> <i>As soon as the fuel tanks exploded all the astronauts but McAuliffe was killed.</i></p> <p>A) true      B) false</p>  | <p><b>9)</b> <i>Astronauts who participated in the Apollo 1 mission never made to the space.</i></p> <p>A) true      B) false</p>                |
| <p><b>5)</b> <i>Not only the assassination of Kennedy, but also the Challenger disaster are of special significance for the Americans.</i></p> <p>A) true      B) false</p> | <p><b>10)</b> <i>Americans have witnessed other catastrophes in space programs even after the Challenger.</i></p> <p>A) true      B) false</p>   |

## C- VOCABULARY IN SENTENCES

Choose the expression that best completes the given sentence.

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| <p><b>1)</b> On Jan. 28, 1986, a mission with special significance for the space shuttle Challenger ended in ---.</p> <p>A) controversy    B) achievement<br/>C) admiration    D) disaster</p>   | <p><b>6)</b> More than likely, the astronauts were still alive before the --- of the ocean.</p> <p>A) course              B) delivery<br/>C) impact              D) launch</p>  |
| <p><b>2)</b> In addition to the Challenger disaster, NASA has had two other --- failures that resulted in astronaut deaths that are being remembered annually.</p> <p>A) catastrophic    B) unforeseen<br/>C) devoted          D) matching</p>             | <p><b>7)</b> The 25<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the Challenger disaster is being --- one day after the Apollo 1 disaster 44 years ago on Jan. 27, 1967.</p> <p>A) regretted              B) commemorated<br/>C) challenged              D) perished</p> |
| <p><b>3)</b> To add to the tragedy, 37-year-old Christa McAuliffe, who was a high school teacher, was on --- when it happened.</p> <p>A) mission              B) board<br/>C) challenge              D) orbit</p>  | <p><b>8)</b> The first planned mission of the Apollo program to the moon ended in tragedy a month before its scheduled ---.</p> <p>A) landing              B) launch<br/>C) disaster              D) explosion</p>                                      |
| <p><b>4)</b> When Challenger's external fuel tank exploded and the space shuttle broke --- 73 seconds after liftoff, McAuliffe and six astronauts were killed.</p> <p>A) beneath              B) together<br/>C) into                  D) apart</p>        | <p><b>9)</b> When coming back into orbit, the heat resistant tiles failed, and it --- for Texas in disintegration.</p> <p>A) landed              B) orbited<br/>C) headed              D) demolished</p>  |
| <p><b>5)</b> A/n --- about the Challenger disaster is that the space shuttle exploded. The only reason people think the Challenger exploded is due to the media.</p> <p>A) misconception    B) realization<br/>C) illusion              D) recognition</p> | <p><b>10)</b> The crew who boarded all the space ---- will always be remembered through time.</p> <p>A) shuttles              B) occurrences<br/>C) missions              D) landings</p>   |

**A - PRE-READING EXERCISES**

Match the given words with their closest meanings. Each question has only one correct answer.

You may refer to a dictionary while studying on the test below.

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 1) The expression "focus on" refers to:<br>A) attribute to      B) rely on<br>C) depend on      D) concentrate on | 11) The expression "convenient" refers to:<br>A) malignant      B) extraordinary<br>C) benign      D) appropriate |
| 2) The expression "derive from" refers to:<br>A) obtain      B) change<br>C) reject      D) maintain              | 12) The expression "express" refers to:<br>A) state      B) accelerate<br>C) enhance      D) devote               |
| 3) The expression "eventually" refers to:<br>A) perpetually      B) finally<br>C) allegedly      D) lately        | 13) The expression "primarily" refers to:<br>A) subsequently      B) lately<br>C) allegedly      D) chiefly       |
| 4) The expression "interpret" refers to:<br>A) underestimate      B) interfere<br>C) admire      D) deduce        | 14) The expression "distinct" refers to:<br>A) similar      B) alike<br>C) different      D) resembling           |
| 5) The expression "thrive" refers to:<br>A) fade      B) survive<br>C) manage      D) develop                     | 15) The expression "epoch" refers to:<br>A) era      B) gap<br>C) portion      D) span                            |
| 6) The expression "adapt" refers to:<br>A) familiarize      B) modify<br>C) transmit      D) diverge              | 16) The expression "associated" refers to:<br>A) challenged      B) related<br>C) transmitted      D) alleged     |
| 7) The expression "insight" refers to:<br>A) means      B) controversy<br>C) approach      D) key                 | 17) The expression "decay" refers to:<br>A) decompose      B) cancel<br>C) modify      D) trace                   |
| 8) The expression "track" refers to:<br>A) event      B) path<br>C) trait      D) obstacle                        | 18) The expression "determine" refers to:<br>A) adapt      B) thrive<br>C) derive      D) resolve                 |
| 9) The expression "trace" refers to:<br>A) material      B) mark<br>C) gadget      D) utensil                     | 19) The expression "scale" refers to:<br>A) trace      B) range<br>C) epoch      D) clue                          |
| 10) The expression "clue" refers to:<br>A) evidence      B) object<br>C) hint      D) tool                        | 20) The expression "origin" refers to:<br>A) source      B) clue<br>C) trace      D) hint                         |

## 7. Historical Geology

All areas of geologic study are sub-disciplines of either historical geology, which focuses on the chemical, physical, and biological history of Earth, or physical geology, which is the study of Earth materials and processes.

Historical geology uses theory, observation, and facts derived from studying rocks and fossils to learn about the evolution of Earth and its inhabitants. Most physical and chemical processes occurring today are very similar to those that operated in the geologic past, although their rates may be different. Therefore, by studying modern geologic activities and their products, geologists can figure out how these activities produced the ancient rock record. In other words, the present is the key to the past.

Studies in historical geology rely on the rock record for factual information about Earth's past. As geologists collect data, they develop hypotheses to explain phenomena they observe. Geologists test hypotheses by making further observations of rocks and the fossils they contain. If this and other research supports a hypothesis, eventually it will be accepted as a theory explaining how Earth and the life on it evolved through time. Rocks preserve a record of the events that formed them. The trained observer can examine the physical, chemical, and biological characteristics of a rock and interpret its origin. Fossils are an especially useful type of biological evidence preserved in sedimentary rocks (they do not occur in igneous or metamorphic rocks). Organisms thrive only in those conditions to which they have become adapted over time. Therefore, the presence of particular fossils in a rock provides paleontologists with very specific insights into the environment that formed that rock. In addition to body fossils, sediments also preserve a variety of tracks and trails (such as, footprints, burrows, etc.). These biological impressions preserve traces of the daily activities of organisms, rather than their bodies, and so are called trace fossils. These too provide important clues to certain aspects of Earth history.

Through studies of rocks and fossils, geologists have produced what is called the geologic time scale. This is a convenient way of representing the vast amounts of time and the numerous details of historical geology in a way that is easily expressed and understood. The geologic time scale consists of the dates of major events in Earth's history, placed in chronological order. These events, primarily major extinctions and episodes of organic evolution, separate the scale into distinct time units. From largest to smallest, these units are the geologic era, period, and epoch. The age of each boundary event is determined by radiometric dating of rocks associated with the time unit boundary. Radiometric dating uses the rates of atomic decay for radioactive elements to determine the age of geologic materials.

**B- TRUE or FALSE**

*Answer the following questions in accordance with the information given in the text.*

- 1)** Historical geology is a sub-discipline of most geologic studies

A) true      B) false

- 2)** The study of rocks is one of the means by which historical geology gathers information.

A) true      B) false

- 3)** All the occurrences in the ancient past and present are totally alike.

A) true      B) false

- 4)** The techniques that geologists use to determine how life evolved on earth are numerous.

A) true      B) false

- 5)** Fossils cannot be discovered in all rock types.

A) true      B) false

- 6)** Adaptation is of particular interest for a species to survive in its environment.

A) true      B) false

- 7)** To geologists, body fossils pose a greater benefit in understanding the past rather than trace fossils.

A) true      B) false

- 8)** The radiometric dating method helps scholars classify geological occurrences in a chronological order.

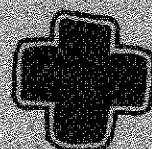
A) true      B) false

**C VOCABULARY IN SENTENCES**

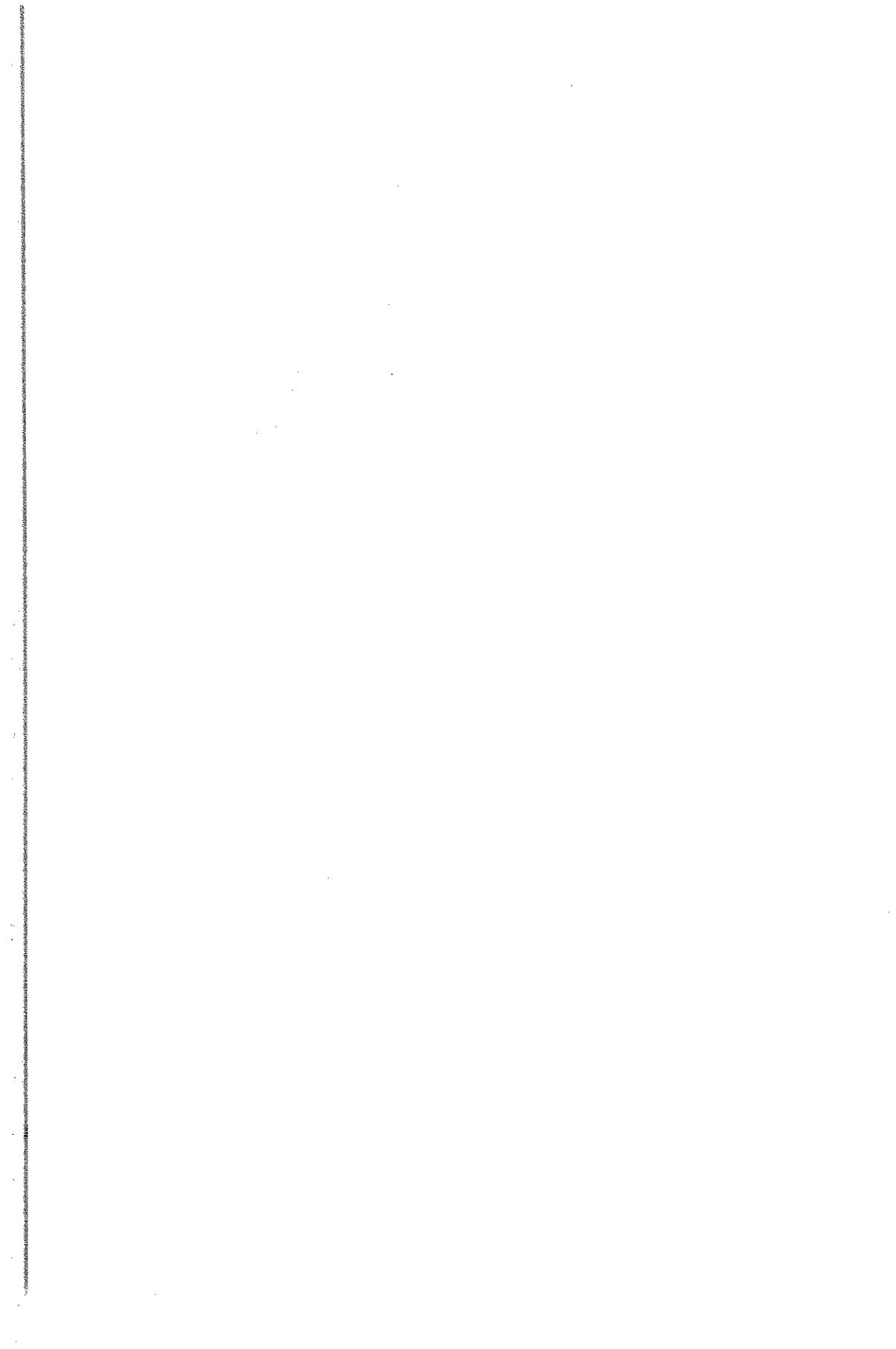
Choose the expression that best completes the given sentence.

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| <p><b>1) All areas of geologic study are sub-disciplines of historical geology, which --- on the chemical, physical, and biological history of Earth.</b></p> <p>A) comments      B) focuses<br/>C) traces      D) adapts</p>         | <p><b>8) Organisms --- only in those conditions to which they have become adapted over time.</b></p> <p>A) associate      B) represent<br/>C) examine      D) thrive</p>  |
| <p><b>2) Historical geology uses theory, observation, and facts ---from studying rocks and fossils to learn about the evolution of Earth and its inhabitants.</b></p> <p>A) altered      B) traced<br/>C) derived      D) focused</p> | <p><b>9) The presence of particular fossils in a rock provides paleontologists with very specific --- into the environment that formed that rock.</b></p> <p>A) obstacles      B) changes<br/>C) insights      D) alterations</p> |
| <p><b>3) Most physical and chemical processes occurring today are very similar to those that operated in the geologic past, although their --- may be different.</b></p> <p>A) clues      B) hints<br/>C) traces      D) rates</p>    | <p><b>10) In addition to body fossils, sediments also preserve a variety of --- and trails (such as, footprints, burrows, etc.).</b></p> <p>A) scales      B) rates<br/>C) hindrances      D) tracks</p>                          |
| <p><b>4) By studying modern geologic activities and their products, geologists can --- how these activities produced the ancient rock record.</b></p> <p>A) trace back      B) hold back<br/>C) figure out      D) derive from</p>    | <p><b>11) Through studies of rocks and fossils, geologists have produced what is called the geologic time--- .</b></p> <p>A) rate      B) ratio<br/>C) scale      D) proportion</p>   |
| <p><b>5) Studies in historical geology --- the rock record for factual information about Earth's past.</b></p> <p>A) conform to      B) result in<br/>C) fade away      D) rely on</p>  | <p><b>12) The geologic time scale consists of the dates of major events in Earth's history, placed in chronological--- .</b></p> <p>A) order      B) clue<br/>C) preservation      D) evolution</p>                               |
| <p><b>6) If any research supports a hypothesis, eventually it will be accepted as a theory explaining how Earth and the life on it --- through time.</b></p> <p>A) gathered      B) evolved<br/>C) occurred      D) identified</p>    | <p><b>13) Events, such as primarily major extinctions and episodes of organic evolution, separate the scale into --- time units.</b></p> <p>A) similar      B) distinct<br/>C) resembling      D) controversial</p>               |
| <p><b>7) Fossils are an especially useful type of biological evidence --- in sedimentary rocks.</b></p> <p>A) preserved      B) traced<br/>C) determined      D) consumed</p>   | <p><b>14) The age of each boundary event is --- by radiometric dating of rocks.</b></p> <p>A) coincided      B) determined<br/>C) associated      D) remembered</p>   |
|   | <p><b>15) Radiometric dating uses the rates of atomic --- for radioactive elements to determine the age of geologic materials.</b></p> <p>A) decay      B) extinction<br/>C) means      D) evidences</p>                          |

READING  
PLUS



**GUESSING  
VOCABULARY  
FROM CONTEXT**



## METİN İÇİNDEKİ KELİMENİN ANLAMINI TAHMİN ETMEK

## 1.1. TEMEL PRENSİPLER

Bazı ifadelerin anlamlarını bilmesek de, metin içindeki durumları, dil bilgisi yapısı ve noktalama işaretleri gibi bazı unsurlardan yararlanarak, bu tür ifadelerin işlev ve anlamlarını tahmin edebiliriz.

**TEKNİK:** Eğer okuduğunuz bir cümlede sadece bir kelimenin anlamını bilmiyorsanız, onu olduğu gibi Türkçeye çevirin. Bu şekilde anlamını çok daha kolay kavrarısınız.

Toefl, IELTS, YDS ve diğer dil sınavlarında verilen okuma parçaları akademik metinler olup, her biri ders kitaplarında okutulabilecek bilimsel konulardır. Bu metinlerde anlatılan olaylar tanımlamaları ve sınavlardan geçer not alabilecek bir kişinin de, bu tanımlamaları kavriyor olması beklenmektedir.

## MODEL BİR CÜMLE:

Aşağıda kullanılan ifadelerin tümü, hayal ürünüdür ve bundan dolayı anlamsızdır. Ancak yine de, İngilizce gramer bilgimiz ile tespitlerde bulunabilir ve anlamı aşağı yukarı tahmin edebiliriz.

a) "The Larkons scrooned the Raskins in the umfell"

<b>Özne</b>	"Larkons" ifadesi önünde "the" belirteci bulunduğu ve büyük harfle başladığı için cümlenin öznesidir. Ayrıca bu isim muhtemelen bir aile veya topluluk adıdır ("The Simpsons" gibi).
<b>Fil</b>	"scrooned" ifadesi özneden sonra geldiği ve sonunda simple past tense çekimi olan "-ed" ekini bulundurduğu için bu cümlenin filidir.
<b>Nesne</b>	"Raskins" ifadesi de tipki özne olarak verilen isimle aynı özellikleri taşımaktadır. Bundan dolayı bu isim de bir topluluk adıdır.
<b>Yer</b>	"Preposition + isim" şeklinde verilen tamlama bir yer adı olmalıdır. Bundan dolayı burada verilen "umfell" isminin anlamı hiç önemli değildir.

**Tahmini çeviri:** Larkonlar, Raskinleri Umfelde scroon ettiler.  
(yendiler, karşıladılar, vb.)

Soru olarak verilen reading metninde bize olay ve kahramanlar anlatılacağı için "SCROON" ifadesinin ne olduğunu çok daha rahat ortaya çıkartabiliriz.

## 1.2. KELİME ANLAMI ÇIKARTMANIN TEKNİKLERİ VE USÜLLERİ

## TEKNİK - 1: "BE" FİLLİ İLE YAPILAN TANIMLARI KULLANMAK

<p><i>İngilizcede durum belirtmek için kullanılan "be" fiiliinden sonra bir isim (nesne) geliyorsa, özne ile nesne birbirini tamamlıyor demektir.</i></p>	<p>"Be" yani "am, is, are, was, were" kullanılarak kurulan bir çok cümle özneyi nesne aracılığı ile tanımlamaya çalışan açıklamalıdır. "Be" fiili bu durumda tipki bir eşittir (=) işaretti gibi işlev görür.</p>
<p>a) A tie rod is a steel bar.</p>	<p>Bu cümlede "tie" ve "rod" kelimeleri bir deyim oluşturarak bir tür "çelik çubuk" anlamı üretmişlerdir. Normalde "tie=bağlantı" ve "rod" ise çubuk veya "kol" anlamı vermektedir.</p>
<p>b) A whitedwarf is a small star.</p>	<p>Burada da "white dwarf" tek bir tamlama şeklinde verilmiş ve yine tek bir anlama karşılık gelmektedir. Bu basit cümleden de anlaşılabilceği gibi "küçük yıldız" anlamı veren bu tamlama için artık sözlüğe bilmaya gerek yoktur.</p>
<p>c) Stonehenge is a prehistoric monument</p>	<p>(c) ve (d) örneklerinde görüldüğü gibi "stonehenge" ifadesinin tanımı yine "be" fiillin çekimi ile yapılmıştır ve bu sayede bu kavramın bir anıt olduğu zaten cümle içinden anlaşılmaktadır.</p>
<p>d) Stonehenge was a religious monument</p>	<p>Bu cümleden de yine "semata" adlı kavramın bir öz ad olduğu ve bir tür yazım sistemi olduğu kolaylıkla</p>
<p>e) Semata is a complex system of writing.</p>	

### 1.1. ÖZEL TANIM YAPAN İFADELER

Temel anımları anlamına gelmek olan ve bir şekilde "means" ifadesine karşılık gelen ifadeler de cümle içinde açıklamalar yaparlar. Bu sayede yine cümle anlamı çıkartmak daha kolay olacaktır.

"refer to, means, attribute to, stand for, vb"

- "Abi" refers to an older brother in Turkish.
- "Abi" means "older brother" in Turkish.
- "Abi" attributes to an older brother in Turkish.
- "Abi" stands for to an older brother in Turkish.

### TEKNİK -2: SIFAT CÜMLECİKLERİ İLE YAPILAN TANIMLARI KULLANMAK

*Sıfat cümlecikleri (adjective/relative clauses) önündeki isim veya kavramların tanımını yapan ve bu ifadeler hakkında bilgi vermek için kullanılan yapılardır.*

*Bundan dolayı dil sınavlarının reading veya diğer bölümlerde, sorulan bir kavramdan sonra bir sıfat cümleciği kullanılmış ise, bu kavramın ne olduğunu, neye benzediğini, vb. gibi bilgileri edinebiliriz.*

a) *Transformatives, who have created or defined entire fields, have been highly contributive to the humanity.*

b) *Sonfoots, which are used to conduct observations, are becoming wide-spread in laboratories.*

c) *A naturalized citizen is a foreign national who is granted citizenship in the United States*

#### *Sadeleştirilmiş Sıfat Cümleçikleri:*

d) *The Sloaghtorn, a technique used to study cell structures, has been highly contributive in Microbiology.*

e) *The Nahovas, residing in North America, were valuable in the Second World war for the US army.*

**Not:** Bir isim veya tamlamanda sonra kullanılan "Verbing", "Verb3" veya "to Verb1" formları, sadeleştirilmiş sıfat cümleçikleridir. Lütfen İngilizce Ders Notları Gramer bölümüne bakarak bu konuda bilgi eksikliklerinizi gideriniz.

**TEKNİK -3: NOKTALAMA İŞARETLERİNDEN YARARLANMAK**

Noktalama işaretleri ile ayrılan ek bilgi cümleleri veya tamlamaları da, kendilerinde önce gelen durum veya kavramlar hakkında bilgi vermek için kullanılır.

Kavramları açıklamak için kullanılan sık kullanılan noktalama işaretleri şunlardır:

- a) İki virgül arasında açıklama
- b) Parantezler içinde açıklama ( ), [ ]
- c) Tire (-) ile açıklama

Örnekler:

- a) Henry Ford originally designed the Ford Model T, a car produced from 1903 to 1926, to run completely on hemp derived biofuels.
- b) Angkor is a vernacular form of the word "nokor" which comes from the Sanskrit word "nagara"(capital).
- c) In ranking artists, one can start the debate at Number Three - a rank for which Raphael and Rembrandt are candidates, or perhaps one of the great French Impressionists, or the 20th century's most famous artist, Picasso. The ranks of Number One and Number Two, however, are reserved for Leonardo and Michelangelo, taken in either order. These two are far above all other artists. Michelangelo lived a very long lifetime of eighty-nine years, and was productive to the end.

**TEKNİK -4: BAĞLAÇ VE ANLAM GEÇİŞİNİ SAĞLAYAN İFADELERDEN YARARLANMAK**

İngilizcede bağlaçlar sadece cümleleri bir birine bağlam için kullanılmazlar. Bazen bağlaçlar bir isim, kişi veya kavram hakkında kısaca açıklama yapmak için açıkça veya üstü örtülü bir şekilde metinlerin içine yerleştirilir.

**A – “OR” BAĞLACININ KULLANIMI**

Bir ismi veya kavramı takip eden “or” bağlacı, kendinden önce gelen kavrama eş anlamlı olan tanımı veya alternatif tanımı okuyucuya tanır.

Yan tarafta verilen örnekten, “or” bağlacı sayesinde “**Chattel slavery** ve “**complete slavery**” ifadelerinin eş anlamlı olduğunu çıkartabiliriz.

- a) ***Chattel slavery, or complete slavery,*** involves outright ownership of the slave by a master, but there are forms of partial slavery where an individual is tied to the land, or to another person, by legal obligations, as in serfdom or indentured labour.

- b) ***An ecosystem, or habitat,*** is a natural unit consisting of all plants, animals and micro-organisms in an area functioning together with all of the physical factors of the environment.

**B – “OTHER” – “ANOTHER” – “THE OTHER” KULLANIMI**

“Other” ifadeleri daha önce veya sonra söylemiş olan bir kavram veya kişiye atıfta bulunmak için kullanılır. Bu ifadeler sayesinde, referans olan ifadenin yaklaşık anlamını veya türünü tespit edebiliriz.

- a) ***Zantrox and other space projects*** may cost a fortune for Spain in 2015.

- b) ***Kuala Lumpur has met some radical changes in the last decade, along with some other cities in Malaysia.***

- c) ***Compared to other severe lung problems, Asthma*** may not be deadly, but troublesome for many.

**C- ZİTLİK BAĞLAÇLARININ KULLANIMI**

Tam zıtlık gösteren bağlaçlar sayesinde anlamını bilmemişiz veya kesin olarak emin olamadığımız ifadelerin ne anlamına geldiği tahmin edebiliriz.

- a) A brief description may not reflect the idea, ***whereas*** a broad description is better.

- b) ***The Tamil*** have invested in South America more than others. In contrast, ***the Mexicans*** have been hesitating in doing so.

- c) ***Kuala Lumpur has carried out some progress*** in the last decade, ***but*** other cities have ***not*** been so ***fortunate***.

**D- REFERANS İFADELER İLE**

"The, this that, these, those, one, vb." gibi bir önceki veya sonraki cümlede bir kavrama atıfta bulunan ifadeler sayesinde de, bir kelime veya kavramın anlamını çıkartabiliyoruz.

- a) *The Tamil have invested in South America more than others. And **this native American nation** has contributed to the territory a lot.*
- b) *One of the latest discoveries on Mars has been the Laura. **This semi-liquid substance** might bring light to the mystery of life on the planet.*

**E- "SUCH AS" -"AS", "LIKE – UNLIKE" KULLANIMI**

Bu ifadeler, kendilerinden önce gelen veya kendilerinden sonra gelen kavamlara örnek vererek tanımlama yaparlar. Bundan dolayı bu ifadeler de teknik olarak kelime anlamı belirlemekte oldukça kullanışlıdır.

- a) *Unlike the older forms of occultism, such as magic and astrology, organized occultism is a modern phenomenon.*
- b) *Modern occult practices include extrasensory perceptions, like telepathy and telekinesis, and haunted places or people.*

**METİN İÇİNDE KELİME ANLAMINI ÇIKARTMAK 1**

Açıklamalar: Aşağıdaki kısa paragraflar içinde verilen ifadelerin karşılıklarını bulunuz:

- 1) *The fauna of Scotland is generally typical of the north-west European part of the Palearctic ecozone, although several of the country's other larger mammals were hunted to extinction in historic times and human activity has also led to various species of wildlife being introduced.*

*"The fauna" is a/an ----- Europe.*

- A) region      B) human activity  
C) animal      D) device

- 2) *In geography, temperate latitudes of the globe lie between the tropics and the polar circles. The changes in these regions between summer and winter are generally mild, rather than extreme hot or cold.*

*"Temperate latitudes" are -----.*

- A) indicators of global temperature  
B) extremely hot climates  
C) regions in the world  
D) scientific theories about climate changes

- 3) *A ceasefire, or truce, is a temporary stoppage of any armed conflict, where each side of the conflict agrees with the other to suspend aggressive actions. Ceasefires may be declared as part of a formal treaty, but they have also been called as part of an informal understanding between opposing forces.*

*"Truce" means -----.*

- A) ceasefire                  B) war  
C) aggressive actions      D) an armed conflict

- 4) *A peace treaty is an agreement between two hostile parties which formally ends an armed conflict. It is different from an armistice, which is an agreement to cease hostilities, or a surrender, in which an army agrees to give up arms.*

*"Conflict" is closest in meaning to -----.*

- A) alliance                  B) war  
C) treaty                      D) agreement

- 5) Helium, a colorless, odorless, tasteless monatomic gas, is a matter that is abundant in extraterrestrial substances or matter that is in space.
- "Extraterrestrial" probably means ----.
- A) abundant                  B) odorless  
C) scarce                  D) outer space
- 6) Conflict is actual or perceived opposition of needs, values and interests. A conflict can be internal (within oneself) or external (between two or more individuals).
- "Internal" probably means ----.
- A) outer                  B) actual  
C) complex                  D) inner
- 7) Celestial tracking devices, such as the Hubble and Relent telescopes, are essential for conducting precise space monitoring.
- "Celestial tracking devices" ----.
- A) are people who carry out observations  
B) are stages used in space exploration  
C) are equipment used to perform observations  
D) are scholars conducting experiments on space
- 8) Vernacular refers to the native language of a country or a locality. In general linguistics, it is used to describe local languages as opposed to the "Lingua franca"; external dialects or language in a country.
- "Lingua franca" probably refers to the ----.
- A) non-local languages in a society  
B) different dialects with in a community  
C) characteristics of a society  
D) rules in general linguistics
- 9) Unlike contemporary scientific research techniques, traditional research methods do not rely on experiments and application.
- "Contemporary" is closest in meaning to ----.
- A) restricted                  B) ancient  
C) irrational                  D) current

- 10) *The Kayapo are the indigenous people residing in the rain forests in South America. Besides, there are other native tribes that share the same habitat.*

*"Indigenous" is closest in meaning to -----.*

- A) primitive                  B) complex  
C) native                  D) distinct

- 11) *Alfred Hickok, a famous film producer and director, was famous for his peculiar protagonists. In his films these main characters were so different from their counterparts that, Hickok managed to attract audiences successfully and became a celebrity instantly.*

*"Protagonist" is probably -----.*

- A) the scene                  B) the setting  
C) an artist                  D) the scenario

- 12) *Alexander the Great, who would become the Conqueror of the Ancient World, was born at Pella, Macedonia in 356 B.C.E. His father was King Phillip II and his mother was Olympias, a deeply spiritual woman who taught her son that he possessed kinship with Achilles and Hercules. This relationship with Achilles and Hercules gave Alexander unprecedented reputation.*

*"Kinship" is closest in meaning to -----.*

- A) relationship                  B) heritage  
C) rivalry                  D) ambition

- 13) *Hieroglyphic writing was in use from around 3200 BC until the late 4th century AD. It was used extensively with relatively little change in form for some 3,000 years, not only in Egypt but also throughout the Near Eastern territories under Egyptian influence or control. On the other hand, Pictograms, a specific structure of writing, man, are thought to have originated in ancient Egypt.*

*"A pictogram" is a -----.*

- A) a script based on letters  
B) a native language spoken in Egypt  
C) dynastic period in the Egyptian history  
D) form of writing in which images stand for words

- 14) *Formal imperialism is colonialism, and it was exercised by the Europeans in the past mainly by direct rule: the colonizing nations annexed territories outright and established their own governments to subjugate and administer the peoples of these territories. Sometimes formal imperialism was exercised through indirect rule: the conquering nations reached agreements with native leaders and governed them.*

*"An indirect rule" refers to -----.*

- A) colonization over fighting
- B) is a way of colonization through agreement.
- C) a strict or rigid rule that applies to all colonies
- D) is distinct from colonialism and Formal imperialism

- 15) *Upper Palaeolithic Era, beginning around 40,000 B.C, humans began producing the most effective, finely crafted artifacts such as fishhooks, arrowheads, and sewing needles made from organic materials, such as wood or animal bone.*

*The expression "artifacts" refers to -----.*

- A) fine arts performed by the early human civilizations
- B) human behaviors in the Upper Palaeolithic Era.
- C) primitive tools used for defense and attacking
- D) man-made or man-produced tools

**METİN İÇİNDEN KELİME ANLAMINI ÇIKARTMAK 2**

Açıklamalar: Aşağıdaki kısa paragraflar içinde verilen ifadelerin karşılıklarını bulunuz:

- 1) *Developing offshore wind power could prove just as profitable as petroleum industry projects, and the potential for value creation is enormous. Statoil and Statkraft, Norway's heavyweight energy companies, recognise this potential and have already secured a key position in Great Britain, where the development of wind power is highly subsidised. The two Norwegian companies, together with the energy companies Scottish and Southern Energy and RWE npower, will develop the Dogger Bank, by far the largest British wind power project to date.*

*"The Dogger Bank"* -----.

- A) *is an international summit in which all the world companies are included*
- B) *is a region in Britain where heavyweight energy companies are located*
- C) *is a project on energy production that concerns wind power*
- D) *is the label for governmental subsidization attributed to energy producing companies*

- 2) *Most planetary objects, such as asteroids and meteors, wandering in space travel with incredible speed. It has been recently understood that these bodies were once part of much large objects, but have become apart due to explosions of their host bodies.*

*The phrase "asteroids" refers to -----.*

- A) *the speed that objects in space travel*
- B) *the route that objects in space follow*
- C) *giant bodies wandering in space*
- D) *planetary objects similar to meteors*

- 3) *Osteochondritis dissecans is a joint disorder in which cracks form in the articular cartilage and the underlying subchondral bone. In humans OCD is a rare disease, occurring in only 15 to 30 people per 100,000 in the general population each year. OCD is caused by blood deprivation in the subchondral bone. This loss of blood flow causes the subchondral bone to die in a process called avascular necrosis.*

*The phrase "Osteochondritis dissecans" refers to -----.*

- A) *an illness that is widespread among humans in the world*
- B) *the label that stands for a disease that concerns cracks*
- C) *an organ that is often subject to illnesses in the body*
- D) *the loss of blood flow that leads to the death immediately*

- 4) When talking about poetry, one must mention plot, rhyme and for sure the poetic devices that make it attractive to the listener. One of the distinctions that make poetry different from story telling is the wealth of these poetic devices, such as hyperbole, alliteration, analogy and metaphor. Moreover, poetry has emotion, imagery, significance, beauty, dignity, rhythm, sometimes rhyme, a different arrangement which can include inversion, and concreteness in its images.

We learn from the passage that that "analogy" ----.

- A) is one of the poetic tools that is often used in poetry
- B) is a form of art that highly resembles to poetry in particular
- C) has been described as the most widely used device in poetry
- D) creates imagination and rhyme in a poem, which is intended by the writer

- 5) Disastrous avalanches occur when massive slabs of snow break loose from a mountainside and shatter like broken glass as they race downhill. These moving masses of snow can reach speeds of 80 miles per hour within about five seconds. Victims caught in these events seldom escape. Avalanches are most common during and in the 24 hours right after a storm that dumps 12 inches or more of fresh snow.

The phrase "avalanche" refers to -----.

- A) a region in mountainous areas
- B) the speed that icy particles may reach in the winter
- C) moving snow in mass that can reach up to incredible speed
- D) the victims that have become exposed to heavy snow slides.

- 6) For archaeologists, anthropologists, and historians the study of pottery can help to provide an insight into past cultures. Pottery is durable and fragments often survive long after artifacts made from less-durable materials, or delicate ones, have decayed past recognition. Combined with other evidence, the study of pottery artifacts is helpful in the development of theories on the organization, economic condition and the cultural development of the societies that produced or acquired pottery.

The phrase "delicate ones" refers to -----.

- A) material that is not durable
- B) long-lasting pottery samples
- C) sophisticated studies on pottery making
- D) exact evidence of early pottery samples

- 7) *The Industrial Revolution was a period from the 18<sup>th</sup> to the 19<sup>th</sup> century where major changes in agriculture, manufacturing, mining, transport and technology had a profound effect on the socioeconomic and cultural conditions. The onset of the Industrial Revolution marks the major turning point in human history. Most notably, average income and population began to exhibit unprecedented growth. Such exceptional growth resulted in many remarkable changes in politics and human living.*

*The phrase “unprecedented” refers to -----.*

- A) usual
- B) weird
- C) exceptional
- D) illusive

- 8) *Economic growth is the increase of per capita gross domestic product; the market value of all final goods and services officially made within the borders of a country in a year. It is often measured as the rate of change in GDP. Economic growth refers only to the quantity of goods and services produced. Economic growth can be either positive or negative.*

*The phrase “per capital gross domestic product” refers to -----.*

- A) the economic growth that a country achieves in a year
- B) the sum of all the capital which a country possess
- C) the quantity of goods and services produced in the world
- D) the commercial value of the goods and services produced in a country

- 9) *The French Revolution was a period of radical social and political upheaval in French and European history. With this political rebellion, the absolute monarchy that had ruled France for centuries collapsed in three years. French society underwent an epic transformation as feudal, aristocratic, and religious privileges evaporated under a sustained assault from liberal political groups and the masses on the streets. Old ideas about hierarchy and tradition succumbed to new Enlightenment principles of citizenship and inalienable rights.*

*The phrase “political upheaval” refers to -----.*

- A) a rejection to the political environment in a country
- B) a political victory against the French
- C) the ruling period of the French monarchy
- D) the extra-ordinary privileges that the French nobility possessed

- 10) *The Venus flytrap, a well known carnivorous plant Carnivores that eat insects and similar invertebrates primarily or exclusively are called insectivores, while those that eat fish primarily or exclusively are called piscivores. Carnivory that entails the consumption of members of an organism's own species is referred to as cannibalism.*

*From the paragraph we learn that  
"The Venus flytrap," is a / an ----.*

- A) animal                    B) mammal  
C) planet                    D) plant

- 11) *The planets in our solar system can be broadly classified into two groups: the terrestrial planets; those that are similar to Earth and the Jovian planets - those that are similar to Jupiter. Mercury, Venus, Earth, and Mars are the terrestrial planets; these planets exhibit similar characteristics to Earth in terms of size, mass, density, composition, and atmosphere; these are the planets that are closest to the Sun and are smaller rocky planets with thin atmospheres.*

*The phrase "terrestrial planets" refers to -----.*

- A) other solar systems in our galaxy  
B) planets that share common features with the earth.  
C) planets that are similar to Jupiter by many aspects  
D) rocky planets that are mainly seen around Jupiter.

- 12) *On a day of the equinox, the centre of the Sun spends a roughly equal amount of time above and below the horizon at every location on the Earth, night and day being of roughly the same length. The word equinox derives from the Latin words aequus (equal) and nox (night); in reality, the day is longer than the night at an equinox. Commonly, the day is defined as the period when sunlight reaches the ground in the absence of local obstacles. From the Earth, the Sun appears as a disc rather than a single point of light.*

*The term "aequus" refers to -----.*

- A) above                    B) equivalent  
C) opposite                D) challenging

- 13) Company rule in India refers to the rule or dominion of the British East India Company on the Indian subcontinent. This is variously taken to have commenced in 1757, after the Battle of Plassey, when the Nawab of Bengal surrendered his dominions to the Company, in 1765, when the Company was granted the "diwani", or the right to collect revenue, in 1772, when the Company established a capital in Calcutta, appointed its first Governor-General, Warren Hastings, and became directly involved in governance.

The phrase "dominion" refers to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) the commercial existence of Britain in India
- B) the right to collect the revenue by the British in India and several other countries
- C) the governance of the British in India
- D) the commercial ties of the British with other dominions

- 14) The Mayflower was the vessel that transported the English Separatists, better known as the Pilgrims, from Plymouth, England, to Plymouth, Massachusetts, North America in 1620. The ship left England on September 6, 1620 and after a grueling 66-day journey marked by disease, which claimed two lives, she dropped anchor inside the hook tip of Cape Cod on November 11/November 21. The Mayflower was originally destined for the mouth of the Hudson River, near present-day New York City, at the northern edge of England's Virginia colony, which itself was established with the 1607 Jamestown Settlement.

We understand from the passage that  
"the May Flower" was \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) the name of a flower that is found in Britain
- B) a so-called label given to the English separatists
- C) the name of the region that the pilgrims settled in America
- D) the name of a ship by which the English separatists sailed through America

- 15) A city-state is an independent country whose territory consists of a city which is not administered as part of another local government. Examples include the city-states of ancient Greece; such as Athens, Sparta, Thebes, and Corinth.

We can deduce from the passage that "Athens and Sparta", \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) were the only cities that managed to rule their own people independently
- B) were two of the city states in ancient Greece
- C) are given names for most of the city states in the ancient
- D) were under the control of other city states in ancient Greece

- 16)** Although slightly smaller than gigantic relatives like *Giganotosaurus*, *Acrocanthosaurus* was still among the largest theropods dinosaurs ever to exist. The longest known individual measured 11.5 meters from snout to tail tip and weighed an estimated 6,177 kilograms. Its skull alone was nearly 1.3 meters in length.

The term "*Giganotosaurus*" refers to -----.

- A) a label that is attributed to a certain species of dinosaurs.
- B) the family of theropods species survived sometime on earth
- C) the dimensions of the *Acrocanthosaurus* and its overall appearance
- D) the skull of the *Acrocanthosaurus*

#### METİN İÇİNDEN KELİME ÇIKARTMAK

##### TEST 1

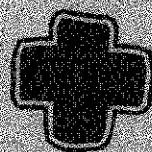
1) C	5) D	9) D	13) D
2) C	6) D	10) C	14) D
3) A	7) C	11) C	15) D
4) B	8) A	12) A	

#### METİN İÇİNDEN KELİME ÇIKARTMAK

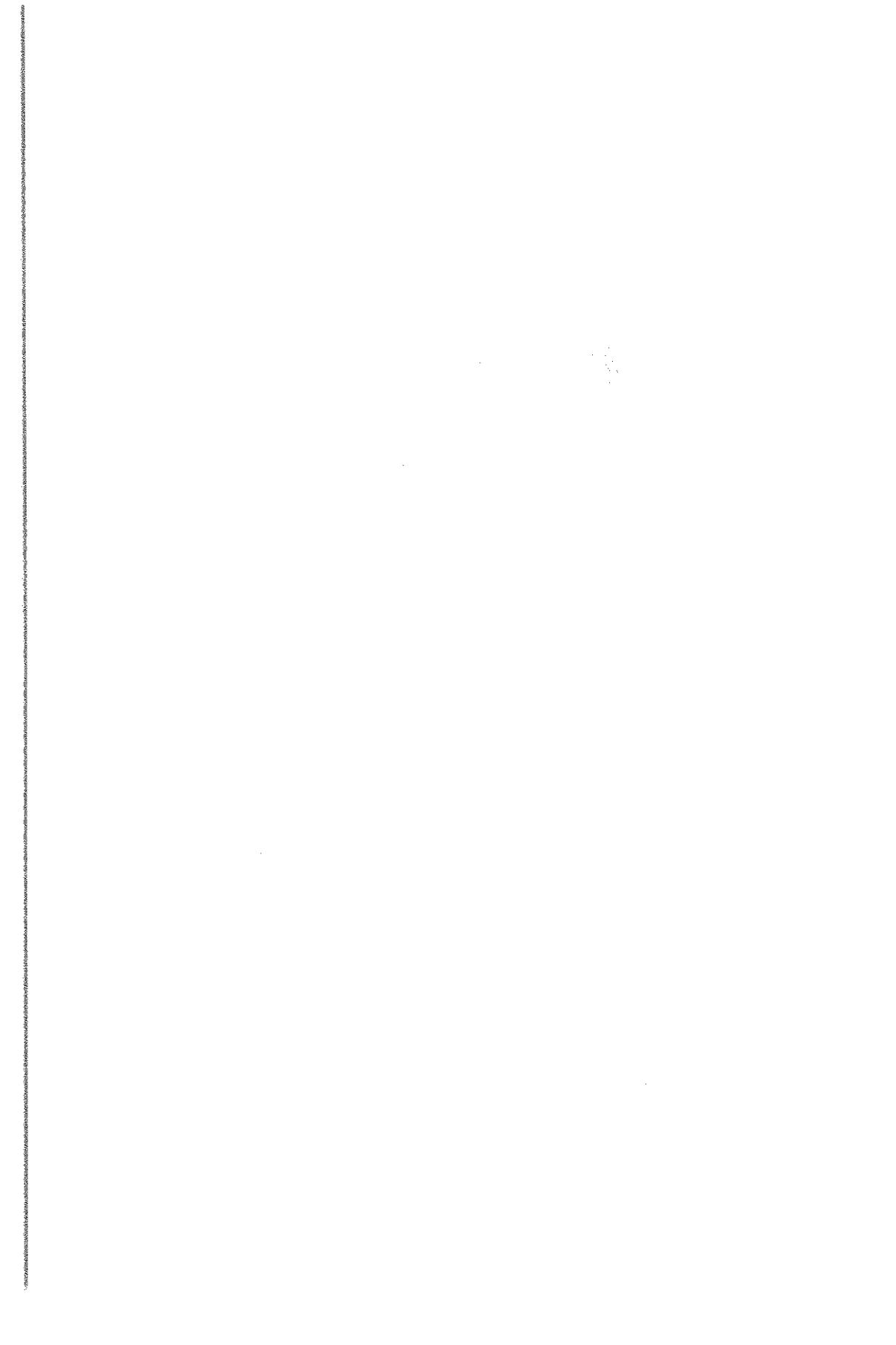
##### TEST 2

1) C	5) C	9) A	13) C
2) D	6) A	10) D	14) D
3) B	7) C	11) B	15) B
4) A	8) D	12) B	16) A

**READING  
PLUS®**



**ANSWER KEYS**



**ADJECTIVES WORD CHECK TESTS - ANSWER KEY**

CHECK-1	CHECK-2	CHECK-3	CHECK-4
1. C-D-E	1. A-C-E	1. E	1. A-B-D
2. A-B-E	2. A-D	2. B	2. B-D
3. A-B-D	3. B-C-D	3. D	3. B-C-D
4. B-C	4. C-D-E	4. C	4. B-C-E
5. A-D	5. A-B-D	5. A	5. B-C
6. A-C	6. A-C	6. D	6. B-C-E
7. B-E	7. A-B-C	7. A	7. A-B-C
8. B-D-E	8. B-C-D-E	8. C	8. B-D
9. A-D	9. B-C-E	9. B	9. B-C-E
10. C-D-E	10. A-D-E	10. C	10. D-E
11. A-B-D	11. A-C-D	11. E	11. A-C-D
12. A-E	12. A-E	12. B	12. A-C-E
13. B-C	13. A-B-C-D	13. E	13. A-B-C-E
14. A-B	14. A-D-E	14. A	14. A-D-E
15. B-C-D	15. C-D	15. B	15. D-E
16. C-E			16. C-E

CHECK-5	CHECK-6	CHECK-7	CHECK-8
1. D-E	1. B-D-E	1. C-D	1. A-C-D
2. B-C-E	2. C-D	2. B-E	2. B-E
3. B-E	3. D-E	3. B-D	3. B-D
4. B-C-E	4. C-E	4. D-E	4. D-E
5. A-B-C	5. C-D	5. A-D	5. A-B
6. D-E	6. A-D	6. A-B	6. A-B
7. A-E	7. A-B-D-E	7. E	7. D-E
8. B-C	8. A-D-E	8. A-D-E	8. A-B-D
9. B-D	9. D-E	9. D-E	9. C-E
10. A-B-D	10. A-D	10. A-D	10. C-E
11. A-C-D	11. A-C-D	11. D-E	11. D-E
12. A-C-E	12. A-C	12. A-B-D	12. A-B-D
13. C-D	13. A-D-E	13. A-B-D	13. A-B-C-D
14. A-D-E	14. A-D-E	14. A-C-D	14. A-C-D
15. D-E	15. B	15. B	15. B
16. C-E	16. A-D-E	16. C-E	16. A-B
17. C-E	17. C-E	17. A-E	17. C-D
18. A-B-C-D	18. A-B-C-D	18. C-D-E	18. A-C-D
19. C-D-E	19. C-D-E	19. A-E	19. A-E
20. B-C-E	20. B-C-E	20. A-B-C	20. C-D

## ESSENTIAL VERBS WORD CHECK TESTS - ANSWER KEY

CHECK-1	CHECK-2	CHECK-3
1. A-E	1. A-B-D	1. A-D-E
2. B-E	2. E	2. B
3. A-D	3. A-E	3. C-D
4. C-E	4. B-E	4. A-B-E
5. B-E	5. A-E	5. C-E
6. A-B	6. A-C	6. C-D
7. A-C	7. B-C	7. E
8. D-E	8. A-D	8. A-B-D
9. A-E	9. A-E	9. C-E
10. A-C-E	10. C-D	10. A
11. B-D	11. B-D	11. D-E
12. A-E	12. A-C	12. A-B
13. A-D-E	13. B-D	13. D-E
14. A-B-D	14. A-B-C	14. B-D
15. A-D-E	15. B-C-E	15. A-C
16. C-D-E	16. B-D	16. B-D-E
17. C-E	17. B-E	17. B-D
18. A-D	18. C	18. C-D
19. C-E	19. B-C	19. C
20. B-D-E	20. A-B-C-D	20. A-B 21. A-E 22. D-E 23. A 24. A-E

CHECK-4	CHECK-5	CHECK-6
1. C-D-E	1. A-B	1. A-E
2. C-D	2. C-D	2. A-D
3. A-E	3. A-E	3. D
4. A-B	4. D-E	4. E
5. A-B-D	5. C-E	5. C-E
6. C-D	6. D-E	6. B-D
7. A	7. B-E	7. E
8. B-D	8. B-D	8. B-C-D
9. B-C	9. C-D	9. D-E
10. A-E	10. A-E	10. B-C
11. A-E	11. A-E	11. A-E
12. D-E	12. A-D-E	12. B-C-D
13. D-E	13. D-E	13. A-B-E
14. E	14. E	14. B-C-D-E
15. A-C	15. A-E	15. A-E
16. C-D-E	16. D-E	16. B-D
17. A-D-E	17. A-D-E	17. A-D-E
18. C-D	18. C-E	18. A-C-E
19. C	19. A-C-E	19. A-C-E
20. A-B-C	20. A-E	20. A-E
21. B-E	21. B-E	21. D-E
22. C-E	22. C-E	22. C-E
23. A	23. A-B-C	23. A-B-C
24. A-E		24. B-D

**ANSWER KEY****VOCABULARY TEST**

1. B	11. A	21. D	31. A	41. B
2. A	12. D	22. B	32. B	42. B
3. D	13. A	23. B	33. B	43. C
4. B	14. D	24. C	34. A	44. A
5. B	15. B	25. D	35. C	45. B-C
6. B	16. A	26. B-D	36. D	46. C
7. C	17. B	27. C	37. A	47. A-B-D-C
8. C	18. A	28. B	38. C	48. C
9. D	19. B	29. B	39. B	
10. A	20. C	30. C	40. A	

**READING PASSAGES (ELEMENTARY)****1. COFFEE****Answer the following questions**

1. It is the seeds inside "berries" of the *Coffea* plant.
2. It is the second-most traded product in the world.
3. In over 70 countries, such as the equatorial regions of the Americas, Southeast Asia, India and Africa.
4. Oil.

**Decide whether the following statements are true or false**

1.T	2.F	3.T	4.F	5.F	6.F
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

**2. E-MAIL****Answer the following questions**

1. It is a system for receiving, sending, and storing electronic messages. It is simply the shortened form of "electronic mail"
2. Receiving, sending, and storing electronic messages
3. Email has nearly universal popularity around the world thanks to the spread of the Internet and it is free

**Decide whether the following statements are true or false**

1.F	2.F	3.T	4.T	5.T
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

**3. GLASS****Answer the following questions**

1. It is light and transparent.
2. Glass is an essential element in industry, too. Many industries use glass, such as car makers, kitchen tool makers and electronics.
3. Glass is fragile because it is thin, and it is easy to break glass.

**Decide whether the following statements are true or false**

1.T	2.F	3.T	4.T	5.T
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

**4. ISTANBUL****Answer the following questions**

1. The city lies along the Bosphorus strait in northwestern Turkey, between the Sea of Marmara and the Black Sea.
2. Up to 17.4 million
3. People come to Istanbul because of the employment opportunities. (There are numerous private companies with innumerable job opportunities.)
4. There are many historical sites in Istanbul. There are many mosques, churches, tombs, synagogues, castles and historical residences.

**Decide whether the following statements are true or false**

1.T	2.T	3.F	4.F	5.F	6.T
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

**5. LANGUAGE****Answer the following questions**

1. They are the oral, written, the body and even the sign language.
2. No, there aren't. / There are no limits for language.
3. We can talk about our needs / we can make jokes /we learn and we also look for help.
4. Animals and insects also communicate by means of certain behaviors or by releasing a certain smell.

**Decide whether the following statements are true or false**

1.T	2.F	3.F	4.T	5.T	6.T
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

**6. MARS****Answer the following questions**

1. Mars
2. Because the iron oxide prevalent on its surface gives it a reddish appearance
3. Because the rotational period and seasonal cycles of Mars are, likewise, similar to those of the Earth.
4. They are the moons of Mars.

**Decide whether the following statements are true or false**

1.F	2.T	3.F	4.T	5.T	6.T
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

**7. THE SUN****Answer the following questions**

1. It provides energy for all living organisms on the Earth.
2. It is located at the center of the Solar System.
3. The Sun is nearly a perfect sphere.

**Decide whether the following statements are true or false**

1.F	2.T	3.T	4.T
-----	-----	-----	-----

**8. WATER****Answer the following questions**

1. All life on the Earth is dependent on water.
2. It has / It is composed of hydrogen and oxygen.
3. Water often exists on Earth in a solid state, ice; and steam (water vapor). It also exists as snow, fog, dew and cloud.
4. Scientists don't know if water is available on other planets.

**Decide whether the following statements are true or false**

1.F	2.T	3.T	4.F	5.F
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

**9. ARISTOTLE UNIVERSITY****Answer the following questions**

1. 90.000 students
2. It is in Greece

**Decide whether the following statements are true or false**

1.F	2.F
-----	-----

**10. WINDMILLS****Decide whether the following statements are true or false**

1.F	2.F	3. F	4.T	5.	6. F
-----	-----	------	-----	----	------

**11. CHARLES DICKENS****Answer the following questions**

1. Because of his family's financial difficulties
2. It is in the neighborhood of London/it is near London/it is close to London
3. In his novels
4. He had to start working
5. A warehouse in Camden Town

**12. GIANNI VERSACE****Decide whether the following statements are true or false**

1.F	2. F	3.T	4.T	5. F
-----	------	-----	-----	------

**13. EGYPT****Answer the following questions**

1. Its location
2. It is at the south of Africa/ It runs all across the south of Africa
3. Because it is dry and desert
4. It is in the south of Egypt
5. In The Mediterranean Sea
6. Because the river Nile runs through the middle of Egypt
7. The Sahara (Desert)

**Decide whether the following statements are true or false**

1. T	2. F	3. F	4. F	
------	------	------	------	--

**Write what the following words refer to**

1. The Sahara Desert
2. The River Nile

**14. THE GUARDIAN****Decide whether the following statements are true or false.**

1. F	2.T	3.F	4. F	5. F
------	-----	-----	------	------

**15. Le FACULTÉ de MÉDECINE**

1. It is in France
2. It was built on the 17th of August, 1221/it was built in 1221/700 years ago
3. The cathedral
4. Long before 1221
5. The main building and the cathedral

**Decide whether the following statements are true or false.**

1. F	2.T	3.F
------	-----	-----

**16. RHODES****Answer the following questions**

- 1) It is in the south-east of the Greece
- 2) One of the seven wonders of the world
- 3) In the Neolithic period)

**Decide whether the following statements are true or false**

1.T	2.F	3.F	4.T	5.F
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

**Reference**

- 1) Rhodes'
- 2) the Minoans

**17. THE TEMPLE OF ARTEMIS****Answer the following questions**

- 1) It is in Ephesus, on a flat area
- 2) It was built in the Hellenistic Age
- 3) Ruins of the/its foundations
- 4) The most beautiful part of the Temple of Artemis

**18. THE MATAKANA ISLAND****Answer the following questions**

- 1) (It is) in the western Bay of Plenty in New Zealand's North Island.)
- 2) It is 20 kilometers long and 3 kilometers wide
- 3) Maori tribes
- 4) 225 people
- 5) Surfers

**Complete the following sentences**

1. pine forests
2. water taxi-(by) boat

**Match the following words with their definitions. There is one EXTRA definition**

1. c	2. a	3. d
------	------	------

**19. GOLD****Answer the following questions**

1. In the Stone Age
2. It is pretty and yellow

**Decide whether the following statements are true or false**

1.F	2.F	3.F	4.F	5.F
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

**Write what the following words refer to**

1. gold
2. The Egyptians'
3. Romania

**20. HISTORY OF HUNTING****Answer the following questions**

1. a. Hunting for food and survival b. Hunting as a sport
2. To show that people were rich
3. By using traps and nets
4. It is a small animal

**Write what the following words refer to**

1. fast animals
2. nets

**21. POPULATION****Answer the following questions**

- 1) In 2200
- 2) Because many children die of illnesses
- 3) In western countries population is falling whereas in developing countries it is increasing
- 4) Because they earn money for the family and look after their parents in old age.

**22. THE HISTORY OF TEA**

**Decide whether the following statements are true or false**

1. T	2.F	3.T	4.F	5.F
------	-----	-----	-----	-----

**Write what the following words mean**

1. a drink
2. a device / something that is used to cut tea leaves)
3. cut

**Write what the following words refer to**

1. tea bags
2. Thomas Sullivan's

**23. PALMISTRY**

**Answer the following questions**

1. Various lines such as the heart line or life line and "mounts" or bumps
2. The dominant hand
3. Left / right
4. Greek mythology
5. The potential of a person or the inner person or the natural self

**Match the following words with their definitions**

1.c	2.a	3.d
-----	-----	-----

**24. THE KRUGER NATIONAL PARK**

**Decide whether the following are true or false**

1.F	2.T	3.F	4.T
-----	-----	-----	-----

**Answer the following questions**

1. It/The park covers 20,000 square kilometers and is divided in 14 different ecozones
2. In 1927
3. Wildlife conservation, education and tourism
4. Because hunting is prevented in the park /the authorities want to prevent hunting in the park

**Match the following words with their definitions**

1.d	2.a	3.b	4. c
-----	-----	-----	------

**25. APPLE COMPUTER****Answer the following questions**

- 1) Three
- 2) They worked) in Steve Job's parents' garage
- 3) On delivery/when computers were delivered
- 4) Personal computers

**Complete the following sentences according to the information in the text.**

1. Homebrew Computer Club
2. home users/and business users

**26. CRYPTOZOOLOGY****Answer the following questions**

- 1) Hidden/mysterious animals
- 2) Legends and folklore
- 3) Try to establish the existence of creatures, (rather than examining actual animals)
- 4) Expertise in zoology

**27. BARCELONA FC****Answer the following questions**

- 1) It is the second name of the football club Barcelona
- 2) He is the leader of the group who founded Barcelona football club
- 3) the name given to matches between Barcelona and Real Madrid
- 4) It is owned by its fans
- 5) continental football's

**Fill in the blanks in the following sentence**

- a. the rival of b. as successful as c. not richer than

**Match the following words with their definitions**

1. d	2.c	3.a	4.b
------	-----	-----	-----

**READING PASSAGES (PRE-INTERMEDIATE)****1. THE BEATLES****Circle the correct option**

1. d	2.b	3. a
------	-----	------

**Complete the following sentences**

1. John Lennon
2. on November 4, 1961
3. starred in (two) movies and had their full-length cartoon/had a cartoon

**2. INCAS****Answer the following questions**

- 1) The title of their / Inca emperors
- 2) a. Their culture b. Their organization
- 3) That Incas worshipped

**Fill in the blanks in the following questions**

- 1) Colombia along the Pacific coast through Ecuador, Peru, and Bolivia into Chile
- 2) an immense amount of gold, silver, and jewels
- 3) belonged to the government
- 4) money
- 5) roads

**Match the words with their meanings. There is one extra definition.**

1.f	2.c	3.b	4.e	5.a
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

**3. WHEAT****Decide whether the following statements are true or false**

1.F	2.T	3.F	4.F	5.T	6.T	7.F	8.T	9.T
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

**Complete the following statements**

1. have/had big heads
2. the population was increasing / people needed more food

**Answer the following questions**

- 1) It is a kind of food made from wheat
- 2) a . It is difficult to cook b. It needs more fuel

**4. ADRENALINE****Answer the following questions**

- 1) It stimulates the heart-rate, dilates blood vessels and air passages, (and has a number of more minor effects).
- 2) In high-stress or physically demanding situations/when it feels stressful and there is need for physically demanding situation
- 3) It is for better coping with dangerous and unexpected situations.
- 4) By enlarging blood vessels and air passages
- 5) They fought/by fighting or other physical activities.
- 6) It causes insomnia and intense nerves

**Match the following words with their synonyms**

1.c	2.a	3.b
-----	-----	-----

**5. BRAVEHEART****Answer the following questions**

- 1) William Wallace, a 13<sup>th</sup> century peasant Scotsman
- 2) They/his family were hung by the English.
- 3) Because the king killed his wife and his family.

**Complete the following sentences**

1. William's life as a young Scottish boy with his family
2. His family is/was hung by the English
3. His wife was killed by the English lord
4. William managed to defeat the English

**Match the following words with their correct definitions. There is one EXTRA definition.**

1.c	2.d	3.a	4.b
-----	-----	-----	-----

**6. DIABETES AND NUTRITION**

**Answer the following questions.**

- 1) a. When a person's body cannot produce glucose b. When a person suffers from chicken pox or cold
- 2) The immune system

**Complete the following sentences according to the text**

1. convert (blood) sugar, or glucose into energy
2. a person's body cannot produce glucose
3. heart disease, kidney failure, blindness, and nerve problems
4. children or young adults
5. are killed by the immune system
6. they eat too much sugar and refined flour and the/their body does not know how to use glucose properly/they eat too much sugar and refined flour and the/their body does not know how to use it properly)
7. a balanced level of carbohydrates, fats and proteins.
8. cholesterol and general health concerns

**Write what the following words refer to.**

1. the immune system
2. a healthy diet

**Match the following words with their definitions**

1. d	2.a	3.f	4.b	5.e	6.c
------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

**7. IS INTERNET ADDICTION REAL?**

**Read the text and mark the following statements as True or False.**

1.T	2.F	3.F	4.F	5.T	6.F
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

**Write what the following words refer to**

1. behaviors
2. the Internet's

**Match the following words with their definitions. There are two EXTRA definitions.**

1.c	2.e	3.d
-----	-----	-----

**8. JOHN LEWIS CLARKE****Answer the following questions**

- 1) He loved to wander in the forest and make friends with the animals (which/that lived there)
- 2) Scarlet fever
- 3) He made figures of what he had seen out of clay from the river banks
- 4) (He was) one of the many important people who bought Clarke's work

**Reference**

1. the exciting things he saw
2. many important people who bought Clarke's work

**9. MARIA MONTESSORI****Answer the following questions**

- 1) In order to work with a group of sixty young children of working parents in the San Lorenzo district of Rome./because she wanted to work with a group of sixty young children of working parents in the San Lorenzo district of Rome
- 2) She made a lot of observations/by doing observations
- 3) Human mind
- 4) They learn from what they find in their environment./they learn naturally without any effort
- 5) The San Lorenzo district of Rome
- 6) It is an/the organization which Maria Montessori founded to carry on her work

**Decide whether the following statements are true or false**

1. T	2.F
------	-----

**Complete the following statements according to the text**

1. a physician
2. analyzed how children learn

**10. WILLIAM ASHFORD****Answer the following questions**

- 1) Three years after he moved to Dublin
- 2) One year
- 3) Flower paintings
- 4) After he exhibited his first landscape painting (at the Dublin Royal Society of Arts
- 5) He was a founding father of it
- 6) Because most of his works were views of country seats and parks
- 7) The Royal Hibernian Academy's

**Decide whether the following statements are true or false**

1.T	2.F	3.F
-----	-----	-----

## READING PASSAGES (INTERMEDIATE)

### 1. THE ASIAN DIET

**Complete the following sentences according to the text**

1. consumed in adequate amounts
2. animal-based foods
3. consume more fish
4. intake from land animals
5. certain types of cancer and several heart conditions
6. flavor (their) plant foods
7. Indian diet/India

**Answer the following questions**

- 1) To reduce the risk of osteoporosis and other ailments
- 2) Because osteoporosis is common in Western countries although they consume large amounts of calcium

**Match the following words with their definitions**

1.d	2.a	3. b	4.c
-----	-----	------	-----

### 2. BIRD FLU

**Answer the following questions**

1. When/After it started to infect humans/ in 1997
2. Migratory birds
3. Its mixing with a human flu virus
4. The genes of one virus mix, or breed, with a different virus
5. Because our immune systems don't have antibodies to handle the virus
6. People working with fowl, swimming in infected rivers, or breathing air near a poultry processing plant, can lead to infection

**Complete the following sentences according to the text**

- 1) is the same as other viruses 2) killing millions of birds

**Match the following words with their definitions. There is one EXTRA definition.**

1.b	2.f	3.d	4.a
-----	-----	-----	-----

**3. BLIND DATE****Answer the following questions**

- 1) It is a meeting between two people who have not seen each other before
- 2) Because today people can see each other before the meeting
- 3) a. The Internet b. Someone who knows the two people/match-makers
- 4) a. He or she contacts the people b. He or she gets the phone numbers and other related information
- 5) S/he thinks that it is an opportunity to meet someone new

**Circle the correct option**

1.a	2.d
-----	-----

**Find the words from the text that have the same meaning with the following**

1. occur
2. previously
3. initiate
4. arrange
5. exchange
6. contact
7. separately

**Complete the sentences according to the text**

1. expect too much
2. in a public place like a cafe

**4. DICTIONARIES****Answer the following questions.**

- 1) Defining words and phrases/to define words and phrases
- 2) Pronunciation guides, part of speech, etymological information, sample sentences, and sometimes synonyms.
- 3) Using the International Phonetic Alphabet (IPA) or using the company's own spelling system, (which are developed based on research)

**Complete the following sentences according to the information in the text,**

1. by (using) charts, pictures or illustrations
2. their experts' guidance on grammar, usage, and the history of the English language
3. to translate from one language to another

**Match the following words with their definitions.**

1.b	2.c	3.a
-----	-----	-----

**5. EUROVISION SONG CONTEST****A. Answer the following questions.**

1. To find the most popular song
2. After the introduction of free language and televoting
3. By submitting songs
4. Because these countries have a significant Turkish population

**B. Circle the correct option**

1.a	2.b	3.d
-----	-----	-----

**C. Match the words to their definitions. There is one EXTRA definition.**

1.d	2.b	3.a
-----	-----	-----

**6. EVA PERON****Answer the following questions**

1. Because she was too young
2. She married him
3. After having a small part in a play (called "Students' rise")
4. Form the radio show
5. Because Juan Peron helped them a lot
6. It helped build hundreds of hospitals and schools, along with supplying money to the unfortunate
7. It indicates that Eva Peron was at first poor but then became rich

**B. Find the words from the text that mean the same as the following.**

1. siblings
2. eventually
3. prosperous
4. provide
5. grateful

**C. Fill in the blanks in the following statements**

1. better living conditions, salary increases, protection from employers for the laborers
2. supportive and active

**7. FLAMENCO****Read the text and answer the following questions**

1. They are different kinds of flamenco dance.
2. The mass media

**Decide whether the following sentences are true or false**

1.F	2.F	3.F	4.T	5.F	6.T
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

**Write what the following words or phrases mean**

1. rhythmical clapping of hands
2. a kind of music
3. It is a place like a cafe or ballroom where flamenco is practiced

**8. HEADACHES****Answer the following questions**

1. Because there are so many types of headaches
2. People who are always on the rush
3. Because it is brought on by stress
4. They occur when people take a break after a long period of intense stress
5. the cluster headache
6. Because they come and disappear very quickly
7. understand your condition well and search for the right type of treatment for your headache

**Decide whether the following sentences are true or false.**

1.F	2.F	3.T	4.F	5.T	6.T
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

**Write what the following word mean**

1. a small portion of the head
2. coming, approaching, close at hand
3. smell

**Match the following words with their definitions**

1.b	2.d	3.a	4.c
-----	-----	-----	-----

**9. THE HISTORY OF COMPUTER GAMES**

**Read the text carefully and mark the following sentences as True or False**

1.F	2.F	3.F	4.T
-----	-----	-----	-----

**Fill in the blanks in the following sentences.**

1. in the 1990s
2. its /entrance to the sector was not a successful one
3. can be played in short moments such as waiting for a bus/were offered by every major phone brand
4. phones had smaller/modest size of screens-(had) limited memories and limited batteries
5. user-friendly modifications (or mods)

**Match the following words with their definitions. There is one EXTRA definition.**

1.d	2.c	3.a	4.h	5.g
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

**10. LIGHT**

**Answer the following questions**

1. Tiny particles in light
2. Photons (that travel from one place to another in waves)
3. Photons that travel at different wavelengths
4. The sun (is the main source of light)
5. They are absorbed by the atmosphere, (especially the ultraviolet ones whose wavelength is shorter)

**Decide whether the following statements are true or false**

1.T	2.T	3.F	4.T
-----	-----	-----	-----

**11. THE HITTITES**

**Answer the following questions**

1. Mesopotamia, Syria, and Palestine
2. From the language they spoke
3. The Old Babylonian Empire ended
4. They adopted law, religion and life of Mesopotamia
5. Because they left very few accounts of their history)

**Circle the correct option**

1.C	2.A
-----	-----

**Match the words with their definitions**

1.f	2.e	3.e	4.b	5.d	6.a
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

**12. THE SPANISH FLU****Answer the following questions**

1. Newborns, the old or sick
2. A/One day
3. 2.5%/one fifth of the population
4. a. Funerals were limited to 15 minutes, b. There were not enough doctors or nurses, c. there was a shortage of coffins and gravediggers
5. Through trade routes and shipping lines

**Decide whether the following sentences true or false**

1.T	2.F
-----	-----

**Match the following words with their definitions**

1.b	2.c	3.d
-----	-----	-----

**13. WIND POWER****Answer the following questions**

1. The heat from the sun
2. Different surfaces—sand, water, stone and various types of soil—absorb, retain, reflect and release heat at different rates
3. Because it uses a natural and (virtually) inexhaustible source of power (-the wind-to produce electricity)
4. The atmospheric pressure near the Earth's surface reduces
5. It is difficult to find large areas/locations to build/set wind farms

**Complete the following sentences according to the information in the text**

1. mass is in motion
2. technology is improving and there are better generation techniques
3. generate a lot of waste
4. located on large tracts of land or along coastlines (to capture the greatest wind movement)
5. hot air

**14. UTOPIA**

**A. Match the words with their meanings. There is one EXTRA definition.**

1.c	2.b	3.d
-----	-----	-----

**B. Answer the following questions**

1. 1. A good place 2. No place
2. Communities that attempted to create an ideal society
3. They used it to criticize the social conditions

**C. Complete the following sentences according to the text.**

1. ills or conflicts
2. was full of ills/was plagued by ills
3. social and economic/unequal distribution of wealth

**D. Circle the correct option**

1.d	2.b	3.a
-----	-----	-----

**15. GENGHIS KHAN**

**Mark the following statements as true or false.**

1. T	2. T	3. F	4. T	5. T
------	------	------	------	------

**Fill in the blanks in the following sentences.**

1. defeat
2. needed/must/had to be more equipped
3. after entering a venture with the caliph of Baghdad

**Answer the following questions**

1. Because he added new soldiers at every given opportunity
2. Because he thought that religion caused/could cause cracks in his system
3. He started to dwell on political issues/he dwelled on political issues

**Match the following words with their definitions.**

1. d	2.h	3.f	4.g	5.a	6.e
------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

## READING PASSAGES (UPPER-INTERMEDIATE)

<b>1. Great Pyramid of Khufu</b> 1. C 2. A 3. A <b>Reference</b> 1. the Great Pyramid of Khufu's/the pyramid's 2. the top of the Great Pyramid of Khufu	<b>2. Casablanca</b> 1. A 2. B 3. C 4. D 5. C 6. A 7. A	<b>3. Jupiter</b> 1.A 2.D 3. A 4.B 5.B	<b>4. Oases</b> 1.B 2. A 3. A 4.B
<b>5. The Temple of Artemis</b> 1. D 2. B 3. A 4. D 5. A	<b>6. How Big is the Universe?</b> 1. A 2. D 3. B 4. B 5. D	<b>7. Identical Twins: How Similar are They?</b> 1.B 2. A 3.D	<b>8. Mammals</b> 1.B 2. A 3.B 4. A 5.C 6.B
<b>9. Harry Potter and the Deathly Hallows</b> 1.A 2.B 3.A 4.C 5.B 6.C	<b>10. Ice Hotels</b> 1.C 2.C 3.B 4.C 5.C 6.B 7.A 8.A	<b>11. James Joyce And His Works</b> 1.D 2.A 3.C 4.A 5.B 6.A 7.C 8.A	<b>12. Hieronymus Bosch</b> 1.D 2.A 3.D 4.B 5.A
<b>13. Marketing on Facebook</b> 1.D 2.B 3.A 4.C 5.C 6.A 7.D	<b>14. Manic Depression</b> 1.C 2.B 3.C 4.A 5.A 6.D	<b>15. Mayans</b> 1.A 2.C 3.B <b>Vocabulary</b> 1.c 2.a 3.b 4.f	<b>16. Shopaholics</b> 1.D 2.A 3.B 4.C 5.B 6.D 7.C

		<b>5.e</b> <b>Reference</b> 1. Mayan cities/prosperous cities/cities <b>2. Mayas'/ Mayans'</b> <b>3. farmers'</b> <b>4. Mayan people</b>	<b>Vocabulary</b> 1.C 2.g 3.e 4.f 5.b <b>Reference</b> 1.cipramil 2.21 females' 3.doctor Robert Lefever 4.Anne 5.Her/Anne's T-shirts
<b>17. Technology And Us</b>	<b>18. Marconi</b>	<b>19. BBC</b>	<b>20. Laughing</b>
1.C 2.A 3.B 4.C 5.B 6.C 7.D 8.B 9.D	1.A 2.B 3.D 4.B 5.D 6.D 7.D 8.C	1.C 2.D 3.C 4.B 5.A 6.B 7.D 8.B	1.B 2.B 3.D 4.A 5.D 6.D <b>Vocabulary</b> 1.e 2.c 3.a 4.b
<b>21. Herodotus</b>	<b>22. The Black Sea</b>	<b>23. Atlantis</b>	<b>24. Conflicts</b>
1.C 2.B 3.A 4.B 5.C 6.C 7.D	1.A 2.C 3.C 4.D	1.B 2.A 3.B 4.C 5.A 6.D 7.D 8.C	1.D 2.D 3.B 4.B 5.A 6.C 7.A
<b>25. The Fear of Flying</b>	<b>26. Cadillac Escalade Most Popular with Car Thieves</b>	<b>27. Salvador Dali</b>	<b>28. The Microprocessor</b>
1.C 2.B 3.A 4.D	1.D 2.A 3.D 4.C <b>Vocabulary</b> 1.d 2.a 3.b 4.c	1.D 2.B 3.A 4.D 5.B 6.C	1.B 2.D 3.A 4.C
<b>29. Are We Alone in the Universe?</b>	<b>30. History Of Football</b>	<b>31. Can Machines Take Over?</b>	<b>32. Job Selection</b>
1.C 2.A 3.C 4.B	1.D 2.A 3.B 4.B	1.A 2.A 3.C	1.B 2.B 3.C 4.D

4.B	5.C 6.A 7.B 8.C	4.A 5.D 6.C 7.B 8.C	5.C 6.A 7.B <b>Reference</b> 1. staying in the same job for a long time 2. adaptation 3. People who often change their jobs
<b>33. First Lady</b> 1.C 2.A 3.B 4.C 5.A <b>Vocabulary</b> 1.e 2.d 3.c	<b>34. Stress</b> 1.C 2.B 3.C 4.C 5.A 6.C	<b>35. Information Technology</b> 1.A 2.B 3.C 4.B	<b>36. Ladybugs</b> 1.C 2.A 3.B 4.C 5.C 6.B 7.B
<b>37. Relaxing Colors</b> 1.C 2.C 3.A 4.B 5.B 6.B	<b>38. What is Tsunami?</b> 1.B 2.A 3.B 4.D 5.D 6.A 7.D	<b>39. Tv Viewing Habits</b> 1.B 2.D 3.B 4.A 5.D 6.B 7.C 8.B	<b>40. Alien Hand Syndrome</b> 1.D 2.A 3.B 4.A 5.D 6.A
<b>41. Penicillin</b> 1.B 2.C 3.A 4.B 5.D 6.D 7.C 8.B	<b>42. Amnesia</b> 1.B 2.B 3.A 4.D 5.B 6.C 7.B 8.A	<b>43. Robots</b> 1.A 2.D 3.C 4.D 5.A 6.B 7.D 8.A <b>Vocabulary</b> 1.b 2.c 3.e	<b>44. The Last Born Child</b> 1.B 2.A 3.A 4.B

<b>45. N-rays: Do They Exist?</b> 1.A 2.B 3.D 4.B 5.C 6.C	<b>46. Why We Laugh And Cry?</b> 1.C 2.C 3.B 4.A 5.B 6.D 7.C 8.B 9.D 10.A	<b>47. The First Flight</b> 1.C 2.A 3.D 4.B 5.D	<b>48. Muscle Cramps</b> 1.B 2.A 3.D 4.C 5.A 6.B 7.A 8.D
<b>49. Can Animals Detect Earthquakes?</b> 1.B 2.C 3.C 4.C 5.D 6.A 7.B	<b>50. Studying Abroad</b> 1.C 2.B 3.C 4.B 5.D 6.B 7.A	<b>51. Coffee</b> 1.B 2.D 3.D 4.B 5.B 6.A 7.D 8.B <b>9.B Vocabulary</b> 1.c 2.a 3.d 4.b	<b>52. Lady Bird</b> 1.A 2.C 3.C 4.A 5.C 6.B 7.A 8.A
<b>53. Advertisements</b> 1.B 2.B 3.D 4.C 5.D	<b>54. Ancient Families</b> 1.B 2.C 3.B 4.A 5.D	<b>55. Fyodor Mikhailovich Dostoevsky</b> 1.B 2.B 3.C 4.B 5.D 6.B 7.A 8.A 9.C <b>Vocabulary</b> 1.d 2.e 3.b 4.f 5.a 6.c	<b>56. Culture Shock</b> 1.C 2.D 3.D 4.B <b>Vocabulary</b> 1.d 2.c 3.b 4.e
<b>57. Why do Morning People Rule the World?</b> 1.B 2.D 3.C 4.B 5.A 6.B 7.D	<b>58. Aspirin</b> 1.D 2.B 3.C 4.B 5.A 6.B 7.D	<b>59. Teeth</b> 1.A 2.C 3.B 4.B 5.D 6.A	<b>60. History of Tattoo</b> 1.D 2.A 3.D 4.D 5.C 6.C 7.B 8.B

		<b>Vocabulary</b> 1.c 2.b 3.a	9.B 10.D 11.C
<b>61. Classifying</b> <b>Human</b> <b>Memory</b> <b>Vocabulary</b> 1.f 2.c 3.a 4.i 5.d 6.h 7.b <b>Multiple Choice</b> 1.B 2.D 3.A 4.B	<b>62. Vitamins</b> 1.A 2.C 3.C 4.D 5.D 6.B	<b>63. The Internet</b> 1.A 2.C 3.B <b>Vocabulary</b> 1.c 2.d 3.a 4.e	<b>64. Humor</b> 1.B 2.D <b>Vocabulary</b> 1.d 2.e 3.a 4.g 5.c 6.b <b>Reference</b> 1. laughter therapy 2. laughter
<b>65. Tourism</b> 1.B 2.A 3.A 4.C 5.C 6.D 7.B 8.B <b>Vocabulary</b> 1.f 2.c 3.a 4.b 5.e	<b>66. Chocolate</b> 1.A 2.B 3.A 4.D 5.B 6.C 7.A	<b>67. Who are Internet Addicts?</b> 1.A 2.D 3.C 4.B 5.A 6.A 7.D 8.B <b>Reference</b> 1. college students 2. mothers	<b>68. Marco Polo</b> 1.B 2.A 3.B 4.A 5.A 6.D 7.B 8.D 9.B 10.A
<b>69. Spiders</b> <b>Vocabulary</b> 1. body parts of spiders 2. teeth of spiders/spider teeth 3. undisturbed areas in a house 4. to kill animals <b>Multiple Choice</b> 1.D 2.A	<b>70. The Simpsons</b> 1.B 2.D 3.B 4.C 5.D 6.C	<b>71. Braille</b> 1.D 2.C 3.B 4.D 5.B 6.A <b>Vocabulary</b> 1.c2.e3.a4.b	<b>72. What is a Computer?</b> 1.B 2.C 3.B 4.C 5.D 6.A 7.B 8.D 9.C

3.D 4.C 5.B 6.A 7.C 8.B			
<b>73. Marriage In Ancient Egypt</b>  1.D 2.C 3.B 4.D  <b>Vocabulary</b> 1.e 2.d 3.b 4.c	<b>74. Phobia Vocabulary</b>  1.c 2.d 3.e  <b>Circle the correct option</b> 1.D 2.B 3.B 4.D 5.B 6.A 7.D 8.B 9.C	<b>75. The Email</b>  1.B 2.D 3.C 4.A 5.B 6.C 7.A 8.B 9.A 10.A 11.C	<b>76. Orient Express to Turkey</b>  1.B 2.A 3.C 4.A 5.B 6.D 7.B 8.A 9.D 10.D
<b>77. Thomas Edison</b>  1.A 2.B 3.D 4.A 5.D 6.D 7.A 8.B	<b>78. Enzo Ferrari</b>  1.A 2.C 3.B 4.A 5.C 6.B 7.C 8.B 9.C 10.A 11.B 12.A 13.C	<b>79. Wilhelm Röntgen</b>  1.A 2.D 3.D 4.B 5.C 6.C 7.B 8.B  <b>Vocabulary</b> 1.b 2.d 3.c	<b>80. Stonehenge</b>  1.B 2.A 3.C 4.C 5.A 6.B 7.C 8.B
<b>81. Levi Strauss</b>  1.D 2.C 3.B 4.C 5.C 6.D 7.B 8.C 9.C	<b>82. Wikipedia</b>  1.A 2.B 3.A 4.C 5.C 6.B 7.D 8.C	<b>83. Ingvar Kamprad</b>  1.A 2.B 3.C 4.C 5.B 6.D 7.A 8.C 9.A	<b>84. Stage Fright</b>  1.B 2.B 3.A 4.C 5.A 6.D 7.B 8.D 9.B 10.C

<b>Vocabulary</b> 1.d 2.b 3.f 4.e 5.a			11.A 12.D
<b>85. Joseph Conrad</b> 1.C 2.B 3.B 4.C 5.D 6.C 7.B 8.A 9.C 10.C 11.D	<b>86. The Fulani People</b> 1.C 2.D 3.B 4.C 5.A 6.C 7.D 8.D 9.A 10.C <b>Vocabulary</b> 1.e 2.c 3.d 4.b	<b>87. Musical Hallucinations</b> 1.D 2.D 3.D 4.B 5.C 6.B 7.A 8.A 9.D <b>Vocabulary</b> 1.c 2.e 3.f 4.b	<b>88. The Mayan Calendar</b> 1.D 2.A 3.C 4.A 5.B 6.A 7.C 8.B 9.D 10.A
<b>89. Lingua Franca</b> 1.A 2.D 3.C 4.A 5.D 6.C 7.B 8.B 9.C <b>Vocabulary</b> 1.g 2.b 3.c 4.a 5.e6.d	<b>90. The Necktie</b> 1.B 2.C 3.A 4.A 5.A 6.B 7.D 8.A 9.A	<b>91. The Silk Road</b> 1.D 2.A 3.D 4.A 5.C 6.C 7.B <b>Vocabulary</b> 1.a 2.b 3.e	<b>92. Edwin Powell Hubble: The man who discovered the cosmos</b> 1.C 2.A 3.B 4.A 5.D 6.B 7.D 8.D 9.B 10.C 11.B 12.C 13.A
<b>93. An Extraordinary Explosion</b> 1.A 2.C 3.B 4.D 5.D 6.A 7.A 8.B <b>Vocabulary</b> 1.b 2.e 3.f 4.c 5.d	<b>94. Fatal Familial Insomnia</b> 1.D 2.A 3.C 4.D	<b>95. Metallic Skins</b> 1.A 2.A 3.D 4.B 5.C 6.C <b>Vocabulary</b> 1.e 2.g 3.a 4.b 5.c 6.d	<b>96. Alice in Wonderland</b> 1.D 2.A 3.C 4.A 5.C 6.D <b>Vocabulary</b> 1.b 2.d 3.a

<b>97. The Face On Mars</b> 1.A	<b>98. Insomnia or Sleep Deprivation</b>	<b>99. Afternoon Tea</b> 1.B	<b>100. The History of Makeup</b>
2.A	1.C	2.A	1.D
3.D	2.B	3.D	2.B
4.A	3.A	4.C	3.D
5.C	4.B	5.D	4.C
6.D	5.C	<b>Vocabulary</b>	5.C
7.B	6.B	1.d 2.c 3.f 4.e	<b>Vocabulary</b>
8.C	7.D	5.b	1.b 2.a 3.d
9.C	<b>Vocabulary</b> 1.c 2.d 3.b		
<b>101. Music and Language</b>	<b>102. Plastic Bags &amp; Animals</b>	<b>103. Language Acquisition</b>	<b>104. You Make Your Own Luck</b>
1.C	1.A	1.B	1.B
2.C	2.D	2.A	2.A
3.B	3.B	3.B	3.C
4.B	4.B	4.B	4.C
5.A	5.C	5.D	5.B
6.C		6.C	6.C
7.C	<b>Vocabulary</b> 1.c 2.b 3.d	7.D	7.A
<b>Vocabulary</b> 1.g 2.f 3.b 4.e 5.d		<b>Vocabulary</b> 1.e 2.a 3.f 4.c 5.b	8.A 9.A 10.B

## READING PASSAGES (ADVANCED)

### 1. General Overview To Astrology

#### A-PRE-READING EXERCISES

1. D	2.C	3.A	4. B	5.C	6. A	7. A	8. A	9. B	10. D
11. B	12. D	13. A	14. B	15. C	16.B	17. A	18. D	19. A	20. C

#### B-TRUE / FALSE

1.B	2.B	3.A	4.B	5.B	6.A	7.A	8.A	9.B	10.A
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#### C- MAKING INFERENCES

1. B	2.D	3.A	4.C	5.A
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#### D-VOCABULARY IN SENTENCES

1. D	2.A	3.C	4.B	5.A	6.D	7.A	8.D	9.B	10.D
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### 2. The Origins Of Human Language

#### A-PRE-READING EXERCISES

1.C	2.D	3.C	4.D	5.B	6.D	7.A	8.A	9.C	10.D
11. B	12.A	13.D	14.C	15.D	16.A	17.C	18.D	19.C	20.A

#### B- TRUE /FALSE

1.A	2.A	3.B	4.A	5.B	6.A	7.A	8.B	9.A	10.B
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#### C-MAKING INFERENCES

1.D	2.A	3.C	4.A	5.B	6.D
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#### D-VOCABULARY IN SENTENCES

1.D	2.C	3.A	4.B	5.D	6.C	7.B	8.D	9.C	10.B
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**3. How Ivan Pavlov Discovered Classical Conditioning**

A-PRE-READING EXERCISES									
1.B	2.B	3.D	4.A	5.C	6.D	7.A	8.B	9.C	10.A
11.B	12.D	13.B	14.C	15.D	16.C	17.B	18.A	19.B	20.D

B-TRU / FALSE EXERCISES									
1.B	2.A	3.B	4.B	5.B	6.A	7.B	8.B	9.A	

C- MAKING INFERENCES				
1.A	2.B	3.C	4.A	5.D

D- VOCABULARY IN SENTENCES									
1.B	2.C	3.A	4.D	5.C	6.A	7.B	8.C	9.A	10.D

**4. The Sequence Of Life, The DNA**

A-PRE-READING EXERCISES									
1.A	2.D	3.B	4.D	5.C	6.B	7.A	8.A	9.C	10.B
11.A	12.D	13.B	14.D	15.A	16.A	17.B	18.C	19.D	20.A

B-TRUE / FALSE									
1. B	2.B	3.A	4.B	5.B	6.A	7.A	8.A	9.B	10.B

C- MAKING INFERENCES				
1.B	2.A	3.C	4.B	5.A

D- VOCABULARY IN SENTENCES									
1.A	2.D	3.B	4.B	5.C	6.D	7.A	8.D	9.D	10.B

**5. The Possibility Of Life In The Universe****A-PRE-READING EXERCISES**

1.B	2.D	3.C	4.D	5.D	6.B	7.A	8.D	9.A	10.D
11.B	12.D	13.C	14.A	15.B	16.C	17.D	18.B	19.D	20.B

**B-TRUE / FALSE**

1.A	2.B	3.A	4.B	5.B	6.A	7.B	8.B	9.B	10.A
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**C- MAKING INFERENCES**

1.A	2.C	3.D	4.C	5.A
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**D-VOBABILITY IN SENTENCES**

1.D	2.A	3.B	4.C	5.A	6.C	7.D	8.B	9.B	10.A
11.D	12.B	13.D	14.A	15.C					

**6. The Challenger Disaster****A-PRE-READING EXERCISES**

1.D	2.A	3.B	4.D	5.D	6.B	7.C	8.B	9.B	10.C
11.D	12.A	13.D	14.C	15.A	16.B	17.A	18.D	19.B	20.A

**B-TRUE / FALSE**

1.B	2.B	3.A	4.A	5.A	6.A	7.B	8.A	9.A	10.A
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**C- MAKING INFERENCES**

1.D	2.A	3.B	4.D	5.A	6.C	7.B	8.A	9.C	10.A
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**7. Historical Geology****B-TRUE / FALSE**

1.B	2.A	3.A	4.A	5.A	6.T	7.F	8.T
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**C-VOCABULARY IN SENTENCES**

1.B	2.C	3.C	4.C	5.D	6.B	7.A	8.D
9.C	10.D	11.C	12.A	13.B	14.B	15.D	

**VOCABULARY PROGRESS CHECK 1 (passages 4-6)**

<b>Set 1</b>	<b>Set 2</b>	<b>Exercise B</b>
1. e	1. c	1. inhabited
2. d	2. d	2. domesticated
3. b	3. f	3. adequate
4. h	4. e	4. initiate
5. f	5. a	5. essential
6. a	6. i	6. eliminated
7. l	7. j	7. evolved
8. j	8. g	8. consume
9. c	9. b	9. entirely
10. g	10. h	10. diagnose
		11. likelihood
		12. provide
		13. consist of
		14. Thanks to

**VOCABULARY PROGRESS CHECK 2 (passages 4-6)**

<b>Set 1</b>	<b>Set 2</b>	<b>Exercise B</b>
1. g	1. e	1. slightly
2. c	2. d	2. achieved
3. e	3. b	3. empower
4. f	4. g	4. include
5. d	5. a	5. significant
6. a	6. f	6. submit
7. b	7. c	7. annual
		8. dialect
		9. preserve
		10. indicated

**VOCABULARY PROGRESS CHECK 3 (passages 7-9)**

<b>Set 1</b>	<b>Set 2</b>	<b>Exercise B</b>
1. f	1. e	1. authentic
2. g	2. d	2. purely
3. b	3. a	3. occurs
4. e	4. c	4. mature
5. c	5. b	5. treatment
6. a	6. g	6. entire
7. d	7. f	7. portion
		8. affect
		9. enhance
		10. acquire
		11. latter
		12. relief

**VOCABULARY PROGRESS CHECK 4 (passages 10-12)**

<b>Set 1</b>	<b>Set 2</b>	<b>Exercise B</b>
1. e	1. d	1. visible
2. g	2. b	2. grave
3. d	3. a	3. regardless of
4. c	4. f	4. invasion
5. f	5. g	5. reflect
6. a	6. e	6. absorb
7. b	7. c	7. regarded
		8. proposed
		9. accounts
		10. primary
		11. stretching
		12. vulnerable to

**VOCABULARY PROGRESS CHECK 5 (passages 13-15)**

<b>Set 1</b>	<b>Set 2</b>	<b>Exercise B</b>
1. f	1. d	1. retain
2. h	2. f	2. stemmed from
3. d	3. g	3. launched
4. c	4. i	4. scarce
5. i	5. b	5. extend
6. g	6. e	6. community
7. e	7. a	7. convert
8. a	8. c	8. vast
9. b	9. h	9. components
		10. invaded
		11. rate
		12. fictitious

**MULTIPLE CHOICE SECTION****VOCABULARY PROGRESS CHECK 6 (passages 1-5)**

<b>Set 1</b>	<b>Set 2</b>	<b>Exercise B</b>
1. d	1. c	1. captivated
2. a	2. g	2. altered
3. f	3. f	3. suspense
4. c	4. e	4. residents
5. h	5. h	5. exhibit
6. g	6. b	6. vital
7. b	7. a	7. artifacts
8. e	8. d	8. obtained
		9. Terrestrial
		10. sustain

**VOCABULARY PROGRESS CHECK 7 (passages 6-10)**

<b>Set 1</b>	<b>Set 2</b>	<b>Exercise B</b>
1. g	1. c	1. shifted
2. h	2. g	2. tend to
3. a	3. h	3. identical
4. b	4. a	4. possess
5. c	5. d	5. features
6. d	6. f	6. variation
7. e	7. e	7. assumed
8. f	8. b	8. Extensive
		9. assist
		10. elaborate
		11. lead to

**VOCABULARY PROGRESS CHECK 8 (passages 11-15)**

<b>Set 1</b>	<b>Set 2</b>	<b>Exercise B</b>
1. f	1. b	1. conquered
2. h	2. f	2. heredity
3. e	3. g	3. abandoned
4. a	4. a	4. setback
5. d	5. d	5. consensus
6. g	6. e	6. treat
7. c	7. h	7. peculiar
8. b	8. c	8. prosperous
		9. attained
		10. accounts for

**VOCABULARY PROGRESS CHECK 9 (passages 16-20)**

<b>Set 1</b>	<b>Set 2</b>	<b>Exercise B</b>
1. e	1. h	1. disregard
2. d	2. e	2. benefits
3. f	3. g	3. fund
4. g	4. a	4. overall
5. h	5. b	5. disseminated
6. a	6. d	6. eliminated
7. c	7. c	7. devised
8. b	8. f	8. verify 9. boost 10. associated with

**VOCABULARY PROGRESS CHECK 10 (passages 21-25)**

<b>Set 1</b>	<b>Set 2</b>	<b>Exercise B</b>
1. f	1. f	1. friction
2. h	2. h	2. prominent
3. e	3. b	3. questions
4. g	4. i	4. separated
5. a	5. g	5. attitude
6. i	6. a	6. accuracy
7. b	7. c	7. valuable
8. c	8. d	8. regarded
9. d	9. f	9. appreciate 10. account 11. surrounded 12. conflict

**VOCABULARY PROGRESS CHECK 11 (passages 26-30)**

<b>Set 1</b>	<b>Set 2</b>	<b>Exercise B</b>
1. e	1. c	1. impact
2. g	2. d	2. enhance
3. f	3. e	3. constantly
4. a	4. f	4. encounter
5. d	5. g	5. expelled
6. c	6. b	6. integrating
7. b	7. a	7. dramatically 8. plunged 9. vigorously 10 surpass

**VOCABULARY PROGRESS CHECK 12 (passages 31-35)**

<b>Set 1</b>	<b>Set 2</b>	<b>Exercise B</b>
1. f	1. d	1. exponential rate
2. d	2. f	2. alteration
3. h	3. e	3. essentially
4. c	4. b	4. notable
5. b	5. h	5. overtook
6. e	6. g	6. prompts
7. g	7. a	7. promotion
8. a	8. c	8. prominent
		9. restricted
		10. in particular
		11. demonstrated
		12. Luckily

**VOCABULARY PROGRESS CHECK 13 (passages 36-40)**

<b>Set 1</b>	<b>Set 2</b>	<b>Exercise B</b>
1. f	1. f	1. superstition
2. d	2. g	2. elevate
3. a	3. h	3. sensitive
4. g	4. b	4. comprised of
5. b	5. a	5. particular
6. h	6. c	6. boost
7. c	7. e	7. violent
8. e	8. d	8. note
		9. distracted
		10. windfall
		11. tremendous
		12. accumulated

**VOCABULARY PROGRESS CHECK 14 (passages 41-45)**

<b>Set 1</b>	<b>Set 2</b>	<b>Exercise B</b>
1. h	1. e	1. affection
2. g	2. f	2. speculation
3. e	3. a	3. unlikely
4. f	4. c	4. deprived of
5. b	5. h	5. instinct
6. a	6. b	6. confirmed
7. c	7. d	7. spectacular
8. d	8. g	8. previously
		9. typically
		10. detect
		11. confusion
		12. substances
		13. tend to
		14. abounds with

**VOCABULARY PROGRESS CHECK 15 (passages 46-50)**

<b>Set 1</b>	<b>Set 2</b>	<b>Exercise B</b>
1. d	1. e	1. simultaneous
2. g	2. f	2. debate
3. b	3. h	3. susceptible
4. c	4. b	4. visible
5. a	5. i	5. premonition
6. i	6. c	6. swift
7. e	7. d	7. release
8. f	8. g	8. strengthened
9. h	9. a	9. conducted
		10. recurring
		11. inspiration
		12. voluntary
		13. promotes
		14. preceded
		15. sustain

**VOCABULARY PROGRESS CHECK 16 (passages 51-55)**

<b>Set 1</b>	<b>Set 2</b>	<b>Exercise B</b>
1. e	1. e	1. exceeds
2. i	2. f	2. admitted
3. a	3. a	3. exceptional
4. b	4. b	4. advocates
5. h	5. h	5. comprehensive
6. c	6. i	6. irresistible
7. d	7. d	7. gradually
8. g	8. c	8. notably
9. f	9. g	9. expire
		10. features
		11. roughly
		12. commodity
		13. convinced

**VOCABULARY PROGRESS CHECK 17 (passages 56-60)**

<b>Set 1</b>	<b>Set 2</b>	<b>Exercise B</b>
1. f	1. f	1. zest
2. a	2. h	2. modifications
3. g	3. a	3. nurturing
4. b	4. b	4. confronted
5. c	5. i	5. durable
6. i	6. c	6. coined
7. d	7. d	7. primarily
8. e	8. e	8. relieve
9. h	9. g	9. conducted
		10. permanently
		11. reveal
		12. breakthrough
		13. disappointed

**VOCABULARY PROGRESS CHECK 18 (passages 61-65)**

<b>Set 1</b>	<b>Set 2</b>	<b>Exercise B</b>
1. d	1. d	1. sophisticated
2. f	2. g	2. deficiency
3. a	3. a	3. massive
4. b	4. b	4. domain
5. c	5. i	5. facilitated
6. g	6. h	6. subsequently
7. i	7. e	7. retrieve
8. e	8. f	8. retain
9. h	9. c	9. unprecedented
		10. recollection
		11. cope with
		12. briefly
		13. permeated
		14. access

**VOCABULARY PROGRESS CHECK 19 (passages 66-70)**

<b>Set 1</b>	<b>Set 2</b>	<b>Exercise B</b>
1. d	1. c	1. neglected
2. f	2. a	2. convenient
3. a	3. f	3. portion
4. g	4. g	4. intentionally
5. b	5. b	5. captured
6. c	6. d	6. accompanied
7. e	7. e	7. memorable
		8. interruption
		9. paralyses
		10. enhance
		11. oblivious

**VOCABULARY PROGRESS CHECK 20 (passages 71-75)**

<b>Set 1</b>	<b>Set 2</b>	<b>Exercise B</b>
1. e	1. c	1. rapidly
2. g	2. f	2. arisen
3. a	3. a	3. adverse
4. b	4. b	4. encompasses
5. c	5. h	5. embrace
6. i	6. i	6. implemented
7. d	7. d	7. tedious
8. f	8. e	8. enable
9. h	9. g	9. Persistent
		10. legible
		11. consensus
		12. akin to
		13. altering

**VOCABULARY PROGRESS CHECK 21 (passages 76-80)**

<b>Set 1</b>	<b>Set 2</b>	<b>Exercise B</b>
1. f	1. d	1. boom
2. a	2. e	2. intense
3. b	3. f	3. endure
4. c	4. g	4. attribute
5. g	5. b	5. incorporate
6. e	6. c	6. collapsed
7. d	7. a	7. committed to
		8. accurate
		9. momentous
		10. flourished
		11. indebted

**VOCABULARY PROGRESS CHECK 22 (passages 81-85)**

<b>Set 1</b>	<b>Set 2</b>	<b>Exercise B</b>
1. c	1. g	1. Prior to
2. e	2. a	2. diminishing
3. a	3. e	3. dedicated
4. i	4. h	4. fertile
5. f	5. b	5. phases
6. b	6. c	6. eclipsed
7. d	7. j	7. strive
8. j	8. f	8. abandon
9. g	9. d	9. verified
10. h	10. i	10. surge
		11. expanded
		12. disputes
		13. fraction

**VOCABULARY PROGRESS CHECK 23 (passages 86-90)**

<b>Set 1</b>	<b>Set 2</b>	<b>Exercise B</b>
1. f	1. d	1. asserted
2. a	2. a	2. surpassed
3. g	3. g	3. inevitably
4. b	4. j	4. vivid
5. j	5. b	5. notable
6. i	6. c	6. hampered
7. c	7. i	7. vary
8. e	8. e	8. premise
9. h	9. h	9. constant
10. d	10. f	10. precious
		11. stable
		12. obstacle
		13. superficial
		14. pursuit

**VOCABULARY PROGRESS CHECK 24 (passages 91-95)**

<b>Set 1</b>	<b>Set 2</b>	<b>Exercise B</b>
1. c	1. d	1. supply
2. e	2. e	2. breakthrough
3. f	3. f	3. detect
4. h	4. a	4. execute
5. b	5. g	5. interpret
6. i	6. b	6. fragments
7. a	7. i	7. plausible
8. j	8. c	8. conventional
9. g	9. h	9. accomplish
10. d	10. j	10. consensus
		11. pursue
		12. vain
		13. emitted

**VOCABULARY PROGRESS CHECK 25 (passages 96-99)**

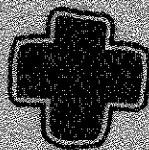
<b>Set 1</b>	<b>Set 2</b>	<b>Exercise B</b>
1. b	1. f	1. adequate
2. d	2. a	2. excessive
3. a	3. e	3. laborious
4. g	4. g	4. albeit
5. f	5. b	5. elaborate
6. e	6. c	6. acquaintance
7. c	7. d	7. prevalent 8. drawbacks 9. ingredients 10. elegant 11. deprivation

**VOCABULARY PROGRESS CHECK 26 (passages 100-104)**

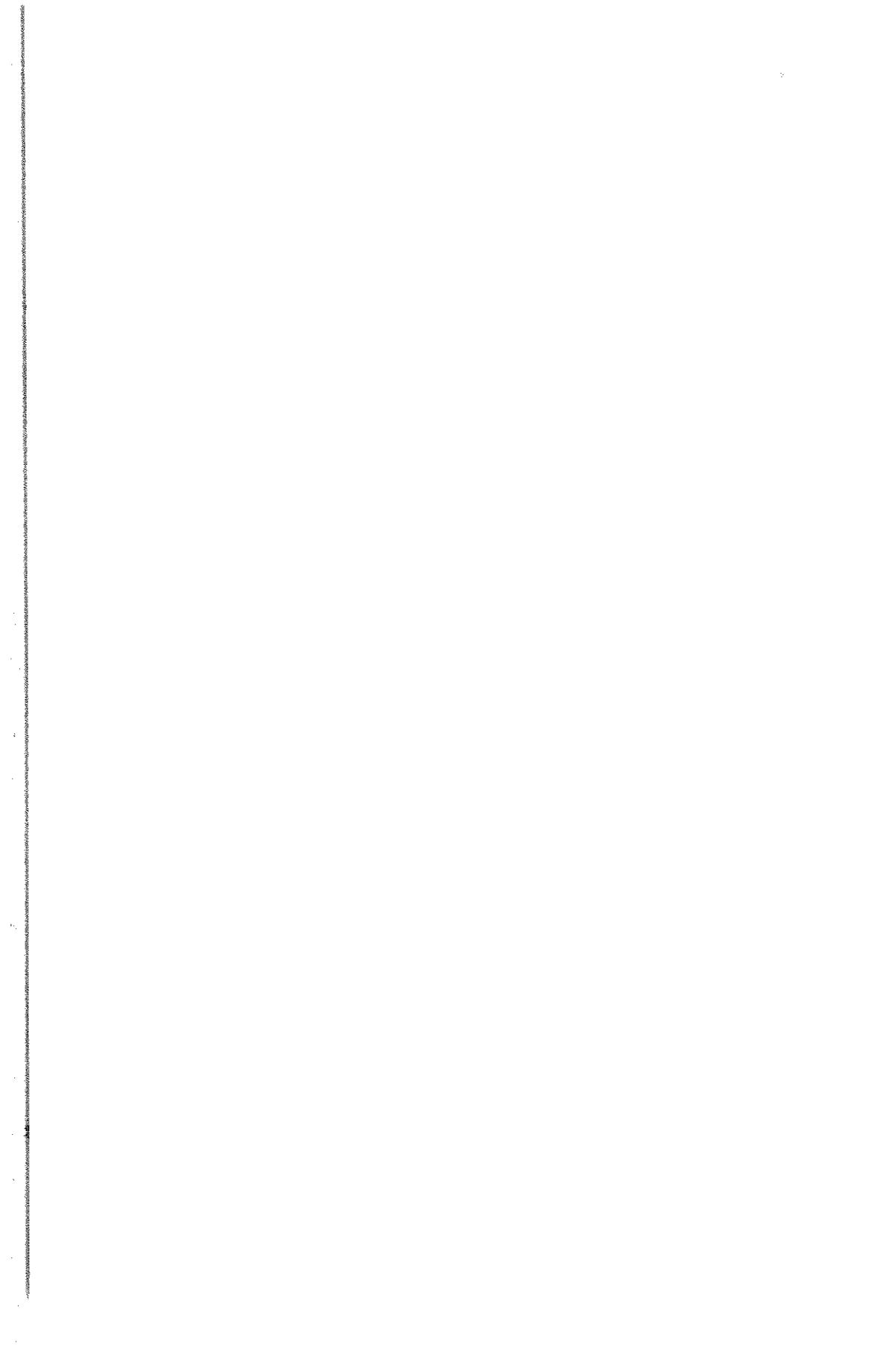
<b>Set 1</b>	<b>Set 2</b>	<b>Exercise B</b>
1. e	1. c	1. articulate
2. g	2. g	2. unravel
3. b	3. a	3. implemented
4. f	4. f	4. abundance
5. a	5. d	6. propensity
6. d	6. b	7. imposes
7. c	7. e	8. impoverished 9. dedicated 10. adjacent 11. investigates 12. entirely



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