

# **READING**

**for**

# **EXAMS**

## ÖNSÖZ

**Reading for Exams**, temelden ileri düzeye beceri temelli hazırlanmış her yerde rahatlıkla okunabilecek bir kitaptır. İçerisinde yer alan alıştırmalar, sorular, testler, paragraflar, kısa hikâyeler ve okuma metinleri yoluyla İngilizce okuma ve anlama becerilerini geliştirmek için çok kapsamlı bir kaynaktır.

- **YDS, e-YDS, YÖKDİL, YKS-Dil YDT, IELTS, PEARSON PTE** ve **TOEFL** gibi İngilizce sınavlara hazırlananlar,
- İngilizce hazırlık muafiyet sınavlarında başarılı olmak isteyenler,
- İngilizce kelime bilgisini ve okuma becerilerini geliştirmek isteyenler,
- İngilizce derslerde yardımcı ders kitabı olarak kullanmak isteyen öğretmenler için uygun bir kitaptır.

Kitabın içeriği şu şekildedir:

- Konu ve soru çeşitliliği,
- Kendi kendine çalışma imkânı,
- Basit ve kolaydan zora yaklaşım,
- Okuma parçaları ile ilgili sorular,
- Metin içinde kelime anlamı bulma,
- Kelime hazinesini ve okuma becerilerini geliştirmek için metinler ve sorular,
- Özgün ve güncel temelden ileri seviyeye uygun yüzlerce okuma parçası,
- Cevap anahtarı.

İngilizce akademik sınavlara hazırlananlar ve üniversitelerin İngilizce Hazırlık atlama sınavları okuma bölümü için hazırlanmış olan bu kitap, ilköğretim ve ortaöğretim kurumlarında okuyan öğrencilerin okuma becerilerini geliştirmelerine de yardımcı olacaktır. Ayrıca kitaptaki genel kültürü artıran okuma parçaları ve metinler özenle hazırlanıldığından evde kendi kendine İngilizce okuma becerilerini geliştirmek isteyenler için de eşsiz bir çalışmadır.

Gayret bizden, tevfik Allah'tandır.

Dr. Yasin ASLAN

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## CHAPTER 1

### VOCABULARY IN CONTEXT & GAP FILLING



#### Spanish People

Spanish lifestyle is really different. The Spanish have lunch at 2:30 p.m. and dinner at 10 pm. They sleep so little. They often go for walks in the town in the evenings. On Friday and Saturday nights, bars and restaurants don't close until 6 in the morning. Their holiday is different, too. They don't usually stay at home at weekends. Some families have a house in the country and they go there to rest in the summer. Some popular hobbies in Spain include football, basketball, cycling, and tennis. Additionally, Spaniards enjoy various cultural pastimes such as flamenco dancing, playing the guitar, and participating in local fiestas. Cooking and enjoying tapas are also common leisure activities.

#### Vocabulary

lifestyle (n)	weekend (n)	cultural (adj)
really (adv)	country (n)	pastime (n)
different (adj)	summer (n)	participate (v)
little (adv)	cycling (n)	common (adj)
walk (n)	additionally (adv)	leisure activity (n)
town (n)	enjoy (v)	
close (v)	various (adj)	

#### A. Answer the questions according to the text.

- 1) What time do Spanish people usually have lunch?
- 2) What time do they usually have dinner?
- 3) What do they often do in the evenings?
- 4) Where do they go on Friday and Saturday nights?
- 5) Do they usually stay at home at weekends?

#### B. True or False

- 1) \_\_\_\_\_ Spanish people live in a different way.
- 2) \_\_\_\_\_ They have breakfast at 2:30 p.m.
- 3) \_\_\_\_\_ They don't sleep much.
- 4) \_\_\_\_\_ They never stay at home.
- 5) \_\_\_\_\_ All the families have a country house.



### Rich Man

Harry Barter is a rich businessman. He lives in Cambridge, but he travels a lot. He is a very busy man, but he finds time to enjoy himself. Next Tuesday, he is going to go to Madrid, in Spain. He is going to watch a bull fight there. Next month, in February, he is going to go to Paris, in France. He is going to see the Eiffel Tower and some cathedrals. In summer, he is going to go to Brazil to see the Rio Festival. He is going to stay in Rio for two weeks.

### Vocabulary

rich (adj)	bull fight (n)
businessman (n)	see (v)
travel (v)	cathedral (n)
busy (adj)	summer (n)
enjoy (v)	tower (n)
find (v)	stay (v)
watch (v)	week (n)

#### A. Read the text and answer the questions.

- 1) Is Harry Barter rich or poor?
- 2) When is he going to go to Madrid?
- 3) What is he going to do in Spain?
- 4) Why is he going to go to Rio?
- 5) How long is he going to stay in Rio?

#### B. True or False

- 1) \_\_\_\_\_ Harry Barter hates travelling.
- 2) \_\_\_\_\_ Harry Barter is very poor.
- 3) \_\_\_\_\_ Every summer, he visits Italy.
- 4) \_\_\_\_\_ He will stay in Rio for two weeks.
- 5) \_\_\_\_\_ In February, he is going to go to Paris.



## Brazil

Brazil is the largest country in South America. Brazilian people are outgoing, friendly and fun-loving. They love playing football, singing, dancing the samba, and sunbathing. Brazil is a federal republic and it has 26 states. Brasilia is the capital city. Portuguese is their language. Approximately 212 million people live in Brazil. They produce cars, chemicals, ships, machines and military weapons. Coffee, emeralds, gold and iron ore are very important industry for their economy.

### Vocabulary

outgoing (adj)	produce (v)
friendly (adj)	military (n)
fun-loving (adj)	weapon (n)
sunbathing (n)	emerald (n)
republic (n)	iron (n)
capital (n)	industry (n)
approximately (adv)	ore (n)

### A. Comprehension Check

- 1) Where is Brazil located?
- 2) What do Brazilian people love?
- 3) How many states are there in Brazil?
- 4) What is the capital city of Brazil?
- 5) Which materials are crucial for the country's economy?

### B. True or False

1. \_\_\_\_\_ Brazil is the smallest country in South America.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ The majority of people in Brazil are not friendly and they dislike soccer.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ Brazilian people like singing, dancing the samba, and sunbathing.
4. \_\_\_\_\_ Brazil is a kingdom.
5. \_\_\_\_\_ Coffee, emeralds, gold and iron ore are vital for Brazil's economy.



### **Yesterday**

Kathy usually gets up early, but she got up very late yesterday. In general she has a small breakfast, but she had a very big one yesterday. She usually wears a simple dress and goes to work, but she wore a white dress and then went to a church yesterday. She often says "Good morning" to Harry, but yesterday she said "I love you". Kathy and Harry usually go home in different directions, but they went home in the same directions yesterday. Because Kathy and Harry got married yesterday.

### **Vocabulary**

usually (adv)	church (n)
late (adv)	yesterday (n)
wear (v)	direction (n)
simple (adj)	same (adj)
dress (n)	get married (v)

### **A. Comprehension Check**

- 1) Does Kathy usually get up early?
- 2) What kind of breakfast does she generally have?
- 3) What did she wear yesterday?
- 4) What does she frequently say to Harry?
- 5) Why did they go home in the same direction yesterday?

### **B. True or False**

- 1) \_\_\_\_\_ Kathy never gets up early.
- 2) \_\_\_\_\_ She went to a church yesterday.
- 3) \_\_\_\_\_ She always says "I love you" to Harry.
- 4) \_\_\_\_\_ Kathy and Harry got divorced yesterday.
- 5) \_\_\_\_\_ Kathy was wearing a white dress yesterday.



### A Strange Accident

Yesterday a lorry driver was driving home when he started to feel ill. He decided to stop. While he was slowing down, he fainted. Mr. and Mrs. Smith were sitting in their living room when the lorry crashed into their garden fence. It hit the house and stopped only one meter from them. Mr. Smith was taken to the hospital. His doctor said: "The lorry wasn't going very fast when it hit the house and the driver was wearing a seatbelt. They both were all right."

#### Vocabulary

lorry driver (n)	faint (v)
drive (v)	crash (v)
feel (v)	fence (n)
ill (adj)	fast (adj)
decide (v)	hit (v)
slow down (v)	seatbelt (n)

#### A. Comprehension Check

- 1) What was the lorry driver doing when he began to feel ill?
- 2) What happened while he was slowing down?
- 3) Where were Mr. and Mrs. Smith sitting when the lorry hit their garden?
- 4) Was the lorry driver wearing a seatbelt?
- 5) Was the lorry going fast when it crashed the house?

#### B. True or False

- 1) \_\_\_\_\_ The lorry driver was drunk at the time of accident.
- 2) \_\_\_\_\_ The driver was sleeping while he was driving.
- 3) \_\_\_\_\_ Mr. and Mrs. Smith weren't at home when the lorry hit their house.
- 4) \_\_\_\_\_ The lorry was going slowly when it crashed the house.
- 5) \_\_\_\_\_ The lorry collided with a car yesterday morning.



### Last Saturday

I got up early last Saturday. First, I had breakfast, and then I went for a walk. I got back home at about 12 o'clock. I took a shower. After that, I met my friends at 1:30 p.m. We went to mall together. We ate something there and did shopping. Next, we went to Public Square. There were a lot of interesting shops there. I returned home at 6:30 p.m. My family and I had dinner at home. Later, we went to the cinema. We watched "Harry Potter". Finally we came home about midnight. I had a good time on that day.

#### Vocabulary

early (adv)	interesting (adj)
shower (n)	shop (n)
shopping (n)	return (v)
next (adv)	then (adv)
Public Square (n)	midnight (n)

#### A. Comprehension Check

- 1) What did she do after she got up?
- 2) What did she do at 1:30 p.m.?
- 3) Where did she go with her friends?
- 4) What did they do in the mall?
- 5) What time did she return home from the mall?

#### B. True or False

- 1) \_\_\_\_\_ Before she went for a walk, she ate her breakfast.
- 2) \_\_\_\_\_ She got up very late last Saturday.
- 3) \_\_\_\_\_ She didn't take a shower as it was very cold yesterday.
- 4) \_\_\_\_\_ She met her friends at midnight.
- 5) \_\_\_\_\_ She had enjoyable time on that day.



## Family Life

Mr. and Mrs. Black are from Miami. Mr. Black is an engineer, but Mrs. Black works for a estate agent. They get up early on weekdays and they have breakfast together. Mr. Black has lunch in the company's canteen, but Mrs. Black has lunch at a fast food restaurant. She leaves work at 6 p.m. and arrives home at 7 o'clock. Then, she cooks dinner for her family. After dinner, they sometimes go out. They meet their friends or go to the cinema.

### Vocabulary

engineer (n)	weekday (n)
estate agent (n)	together (adv)
work for (v)	dinner (n)
get up (phr.v)	meet (v)

### A. Read the text and answer these questions.

- 1) Where are Mr. and Mrs. Black from?
- 2) What does Mr. Black do?
- 3) Where does Mrs. Black work?
- 4) Do they get up early on weekdays?
- 5) What do they have together in the mornings?
- 6) Where does Mr. Black have lunch?

- 7) What time does Mrs. Black leave work?
- 8) What does she do before dinner?
- 9) How often do they go out?
- 10) Why do they go out?

**B. True or False**

- 1) \_\_\_\_\_ Neither Mr. Black nor Mrs. Black are from Miami.
- 2) \_\_\_\_\_ Mr. Black is looking for a job.
- 3) \_\_\_\_\_ They get up early at weekends.
- 4) \_\_\_\_\_ They sometimes meet their friends in the evenings.
- 5) \_\_\_\_\_ They never leave home after dinner.
- 6) \_\_\_\_\_ Both Mr. Black and Mrs. Black have lunch at a restaurant.
- 7) \_\_\_\_\_ They sometimes go to the cinema.
- 8) \_\_\_\_\_ They rarely have breakfast together.
- 9) \_\_\_\_\_ Mrs. Black is a housewife.
- 10) \_\_\_\_\_ Mrs. Black gets home one hour after leaving work.

**Tell me who you go with and I'll tell you who you are.**

*Bana arkadaşını söyle, sana kim olduğunu söyleyeyim.*



## Dancing

Dating back to ancient times thousand of years ago, humans have expressed emotions, stories, and sounds through the movement of their bodies. They use a variety of dance movements that allow for self-expression. Many dances string several movements together. One of the most basic motives of dance is the expression and communication of emotion. People often dance as a way of releasing powerful feelings, such as sudden accesses of high spirits, joy, impatience, or anger. Dancers perform in various productions, such as musicals, folk, ethnic, tap, and pop culture. They also perform in different venues such as theaters, television, movies, music videos, opera, and commercials. For the most part, dancers perform in groups. Top dancers do perform solos as well. Dancers have a unique ability to visualize movement, time these movements to music and execute many directional and opposing changes at once.

### Vocabulary

date back to (phr.v)	access (n)
ancient (adj)	high (adj)
human (n)	spirit (n)
express (v)	joy (n)
emotion (n)	impatience (n)
sound (n)	anger (n)
through (prep)	several (adj)
movement (n)	perform (v)
body (n)	folk (n)
a variety of (adj)	venue (n)
movement (n)	commercial (n)
self-expression (n)	as well (conj)
allow (v)	unique (adj)
string (v)	ability (n)
basic (adj)	visualize (v)
motive (n)	time (v)
communication (n)	execute (v)
release (v)	at once (adv)
powerful (adj)	directional (adj)
sudden (adj)	opposing (adj)

**A. Read the text and answer these questions.**

**1.** According to the passage, the art of dance trace back to -----.

- A) a few decades                    B) only a few months ago  
C) just modern times              D) ancient times

**2.** ----- is a good quality to have as a dancer.

- A) A high level of flexibility     B) A very low level of flexibility  
C) Accent and a loud voice       D) Beauty and a soft voice

**3.** Most dancers perform in -----.

- A) department stores              B) merely solos  
C) offices at work                D) groups

**4.** People have expressed emotions, stories, and sounds -----.

- A) without dancing                B) by means of the movement of their bodies  
C) through their salaries        D) by using science and technology

**5.** Dancers use different dance movements -----.

- A) but they hate their job        B) which are very easy for them  
C) while sleeping                  D) that allow for self-expression

Bad <b>news</b> travels fast.
Kötü <b>haber</b> tez yayılır.



### Credit Cardholders in America

America's 102 million credit cardholders carried an average balance of \$8,564 last year. The cost in interest and fees amounted to more than \$1,000 for the typical budget. Most of the Americans go on spending sprees from time to time. But, when power shopping creates the illusion of success, even as debts spiral out of control, it has become a weakness. Some obvious signs that spending is out of control include making minimum payments on your credit cards, late fees, bounced checks, lack of a budget and loss of sleep over money worries.

### Vocabulary

cardholder (n)

average (n)

balance (n)

cost (n)

interest (n)

fee (n)

amount to (v)

budget (n)

spree (n)

from time to time (adv)

illusion (n)

debt (n)

spiral out of control (v)

weakness (n)

obvious (adj)

sign (n)

spending (n)

include (v)

payment (n)

bounced check (n)

lack of budget (n)

#### A. Read the text and answer these questions.

1. How many people in America have credit cards? On the average how much do they put on their cards?
2. Why does the author seem to think people go on big shopping sprees?
3. What indicates you may be shopping more than you should?
4. Counting all of the credit card holders in America, how much do Americans spend just on interest?
5. What happens when power shopping creates the illusion of success?



## **London**

London is the largest city in Europe. It has held this title for over four hundred years. Over seven million people call London, the capital of the United Kingdom, home. One in ten people, who live in the United Kingdom, live in London. Three hundred fifty thousand people travel each day into London to work. Due to London's location, it is very dry all year. Although it is dry, London is often very cloudy. On average it rains mildly just about every other day. More than a hundred of the world's major companies have their headquarters in London, making the city a major world influence. Most people from London work in a job that involves printing or publishing.

### **Vocabulary**

hold (v)	mildly (adv)
title (n)	major (adj)
capital (n)	company (n)
travel (v)	headquarters (n)
location (n)	influence (n)
dry (adj)	involve (v)
cloudy (adj)	printing (n)
on average	publishing (n)

#### **A. Read the text and answer these questions.**

1. Is London the largest city in the world?
2. How many people travel every day into London to work?
3. What is the weather like in London?
4. Is London the capital of Wales?
5. Why is London very dry all year?



## **Autumn**

Autumn is the season that falls between summer and winter. There are many changes that begin in this fascinating season. Days become shorter. Leaves of trees turn from green to vibrant red, yellow and orange. Trees need sunlight to keep their leaves a lively green. Without sunlight leaves turn colors. The grass is no longer blanketed with dew but with frost, almost every morning, as temperatures reach the freezing point. Animals start storing up a food supply to last the long winter months.

### **Vocabulary**

autumn (n)	no longer (prep)
season (n)	blanket with (phr.v)
fall between (two things) (v)	dew (n)
fascinating (adj)	frost (n)
leaf (n)	reach (v)
sunlight (n)	store up (v)
lively (adj)	last (v)

#### **A. Read the text and answer these questions.**

1. Does autumn fall between summer and winter?
2. Do days become shorter or longer in autumn?
3. What do animals do for long winter months?
4. What happens to leaves of trees?
5. Do trees need sunlight to keep their leaves green?



### **Blueberries**

Do you know how blueberries grow? They grow on bushes. Each blueberry is small and round. Many blueberries can grow on one bush. At first, the blueberries are green. The green berries are not ready to eat yet. They need a lot of sun and rain to help them become fat and sweet. When the berries turn blue, they are ripe and ready to be picked. Some farmers grow blueberries in big fields. The people who live nearby can earn money by helping to pick the blueberries. Each one takes a pail out to the field and fills it with blueberries. They work fast so that they can fill many pails. They want to earn as much money as they can. When they finish picking, their fingers are blue from the juice of the berries. After the blueberries are picked, they are put into boxes and sent to stores. People buy the blueberries and take them home to eat. Some people like to wash the berries and eat them one by one. Other people like to cook with blueberries. They make blueberry muffins and pancakes. No matter how you eat them, blueberries taste great!

### **Vocabulary**

blueberry (n)	field (n)
grow (v)	nearby (prep)
bush (n)	pail (n)
round (adj)	store (n)
sweet (adj)	muffin (n)
ripe (adj)	pancake (n)
farmer (n)	taste (v)

**A. Read the text and answer these questions.**

1. Are blueberries small and round?
2. What color are the blueberries at first?
3. Where do some farmers grow blueberries?
4. Do some people make blueberry muffins and pancakes?
5. Are blueberries delicious?



### Carpenters

Carpenters are involved in the construction of many different types of structures such as bridges or large buildings. Some carpenters change employers each time they finish a construction job. The duties of a carpenter differ just about each time they accept employment. In most cases, carpenters work in many different locations hundred miles away each year. Carpentry is a very strenuous outdoor profession. Carpenters endure climbing, bending, and heavy laborious work. Often they put themselves at risk of injury working with sharp tools and they work in areas where it is all too easy to fall or slip.

### Vocabulary

carpenter (n)	strenuous (adj)
involve in (phr.v)	outdoor (n)
construction (n)	profession (n)
structure (n)	endure (v)
bridge (n)	bending (n)
building (n)	laborious (adj)
employer (n)	injury (n)
duty (n)	sharp (adj)
differ (v)	tool (n)
carpentry (n)	slip (v)

**A. Read the text and answer these questions.**

1. In most cases, where do carpenters work?
2. Do they frequently put themselves at risk of injury?
3. What are carpenters involved in?
4. What do carpenters endure?
5. What kind of profession is carpentry?



### The Post Office

The colony of Massachusetts established the first post office within the United States in 1639. In 1789, Congress authorized the postal service under the U.S. Constitution. At the time, the nation had 75 local post offices and delivered mail over an area of 1875 miles. Today, the postal service is an independent agency responsible for postal regulation and delivery. The Postal Services' main responsibilities are the collection and delivery of printed material and hard goods. The Postal Service also issues domestic and foreign money orders. In a single year, the Postal Service handles more than 190 billion pieces of mail.

#### Vocabulary

establish (v)	regulation (n)
congress (n)	delivery (n)
authorize (v)	responsibility (n)
constitution (n)	collection (n)
local (adj)	hard (adj)
deliver (v)	issue (v)
mail (n)	domestic (adj)
area (n)	money order (n)
independent (adj)	single (adj)
agency (n)	handle (v)
be responsible for (v)	piece (n)

**A. Read the text and answer these questions.**

**1.** ----- is credited with the invention of the post office.

- A) New Hampshire
- B) Maine
- C) Massachusetts
- D) New Jersey

**2.** About how long was it between when the first post office was in operation and when the U.S. congress authorized the postal service?

- A) 50 years
- B) 75 years
- C) 100 years
- D) 150 years

**3.** You send and receive money through the post office -----.

- A) with a postal money order
- B) with postal crazy bucks
- C) with a postal check
- D) with a postal decoder ring

**4.** The post office handles just over 190 ----- pieces of mail a year.

- A) thousand
- B) million
- C) billion
- D) trillion

**5.** The Postal Service -----.

- A) had to be closed down in some states
- B) only performs domestic money orders
- C) is no longer used in America
- D) approves domestic and foreign money orders



## Firefighters

Fire is to blame for countless lives and billions of dollars each year. Firefighters help protect people and their property from injury and damage. Firefighters put their life on the line every time they respond to a call. While on duty, firefighters must be ready to reply in a matter of minutes to just about any disaster that may occur. At every fire scene, a superior fire officer takes command and dictates the jobs of all the personnel at the scene. Some personnel man hose lines to hydrants. Others manually operate the pumps in order to send water to the hoses. Teams of firefighters also operate ladders which are used to reach distances high in the air.

### Vocabulary

blame for (phr.v)	scene (n)
countless (adj)	superior (adj)
firefighter (n)	take command (v)
protect (v)	dictate (v)
property (n)	hose (v)
injury (n)	manually (adv)
damage (n)	pump (n)
respond (v)	operate (v)
on duty	team (n)
in a matter of minutes	ladder (n)
disaster (n)	reach (v)
occur (v)	distance (n)

**A. Read the text and answer these questions.**

**1.** ----- are spent each year to repair the damage of fire.

- A) No money
- B) Hundred of Euros
- C) Millions of liras
- D) Billions of dollars

**2.** We are informed in the passage that firefighters -----.

- A) are not brave at all
- B) often put their life danger
- C) never put their life danger
- D) are not highly trained

**3.** While on duty, firefighters -----.

- A) may sleep for a while
- B) must be ready to respond in a matter of minutes
- C) can smoke and drink beer
- D) must drive very slowly

**4.** ----- are not operated by a firefighter at the scene of a fire.

- A) Hoses
- B) Cars and bicycles
- C) Pumps
- D) Ladders

**5.** As stated in the passage, firefighters help -----.

- A) kill the animals in wild life
- B) harm the environment and nature
- C) pollute the air and water resources
- D) protect people and their property from injury and damage



### The Play

Mary was hoping to get the lead role in the upcoming school play. Last year she played the role of Darma in the school's production of "My Favorite Day." The audience loved her performance. She received a huge round of applause at the end of every performance. This year the school will be putting on a production called "My Crazy Week". Mary began to practice her lines three times a day for four weeks before auditions. The week before the audition she began to practice with two friends. Mary practiced the part of Carol, Martin practiced the part of John, and Alice practiced the part of Teresa. When the auditions started, Mary did an excellent job. Her outstanding performance won her the role of Carol. As soon as she had learned that she won the part, she ran home to practice for opening night.

### Vocabulary

hope (v)	receive (v)
lead role (n)	huge (adj)
upcoming (adj)	applause (n)
production (n)	audition (n)
audience (n)	excellent (adj)
performance (n)	outstanding (adj)

**A. Read the text and answer these questions.**

**1.** What play did Mary play the role of Darma in?

- A) My Favorite Day      B) My Crazy Summer  
C) My Worst Day      D) My Crazy Week

**2.** What is the lead role in the upcoming play?

- A) John      B) Martin  
C) Teresa      D) Carol

**3.** How long before the play did Mary begin practicing her lines?

- A) one week      B) three weeks  
C) four weeks      D) five weeks

**4.** What part in the upcoming play did Martin practice for?

- A) John      B) Martin  
C) Alice      D) Carol

**5.** Once she had learned that she won the part, -----.

- A) she just laughed      B) she began to criticize  
C) she got angry      D) she ran home to practice for opening night

**B. True or False**

1. \_\_\_\_\_ Unfortunately Mary could not get the lead role in the school play.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ Mary began to practice her lines twice a day for three weeks prior to auditions.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ Mary's splendid performance won her the role of Carol.
4. \_\_\_\_\_ The audience disgusted Mary's performance and booed her.
5. \_\_\_\_\_ Once Mary learned that she won the part, she quickly went home to practice for opening night.



### Tiffany's Cookies

Tiffany started baking cookies when she was in fifth grade. By the time she reached seventh grade, her cookies were locally famous. All of her friends would beg her to make her famous chocolate chip cookies almost every week. Then one day a local reporter wrote a story about her and her famous cookies. The story was later picked up by National Television news. The story talked about the number of different recipes Tiffany could make and how tasty her cookies were. Upon seeing the story, Coco Cookie Company called Tiffany to see if she would sell them her famous cookie recipe. Tiffany sold them her oatmeal raisin recipe for twenty thousand dollars and her pudding cookie recipe for fifty thousand dollars, but she refused to sell them her chocolate chip recipe. She decided to keep this recipe and start her own company. On August 2002, she started Tiffany Boom Cookies Inc.

**A. Read the text and answer these questions.**

**1. When did Tiffany begin to bake cookies?**

- A) third grade      B) fifth grade
- C) seventh grade    D) after graduating from high school

**2. What cookie recipe was Tiffany's most famous for?**

- A) sugar cookies      B) oatmeal cookies
- C) raisin cookies      D) chocolate chip cookies

**3. What news story really lead to her big success?**

- A) local news      B) county news
- C) state news      D) school news

**4. Which company purchased some of Tiffany's recipes?**

- A) Alpo Cookies      B) Bobo Cookies
- C) Coco Cookies      D) None of these

**5. How much money did Tiffany make from selling two of her recipes?**

- A) \$20,000      B) \$40,000
- C) \$65,000      D) \$70,000



### Mc Donald's

Once upon a time, a businessman named Ray Kroc discovered a restaurant owned by two brothers. The restaurant served just four things: hamburgers, French fries, milk shakes and coca cola. But it was clean and inexpensive, and the service was quick. Mr Kroc liked it so much that he paid the brothers so that he could use their idea and their name: Mc Donald's. Beef, big business and fast service were the ingredients when Mr Kroc opened his first Mc Donald's in 1955. Four years later, there were 100 of them. Kroc knew Americans liked success. So he put signs saying how many millions of Mc Donald's hamburgers people had bought. In just four years, the number was one hundred million. Now, there are more than 14,000 Mc Donald's restaurants from Dallas to Paris and from Moscow to Beijing. Anyone who wants to open a Mc Donald's must first work in one for a week. Then, they do a nine-month training programme, in the restaurants and at "Mc Donald's University" in Chicago. There they learn the Mc Donald's philosophy: quality control, service, cleanliness and cheap prices. Mc Donald's has strict rules. Hamburgers must be served before they are ten minutes old, and French fries, seven. Mc Donald's has never stopped looking for new methods to attract customers, from drive-in windows to birthday parties. Chicken, fish, salad and, in some places, pizza are now on the menu. Mc Donald's in Holland even sells a vegetarian burger. Their international popularity shows that they have found the recipe for success.

### Vocabulary

own (v)	training (n)
serve (v)	quality (n)
inexpensive (adj)	price (n)
quick (adj)	strict (adj)
ingredients (pl.n)	popularity (n)
sign (n)	recipe (n)

**A. Comprehension Check**

1. When did Kroc open his first restaurant?
2. Why did Kroc put signs?
3. What can you find in Holland?
4. What did the restaurant serve at first?
5. What do trainees learn in Chicago?

**B. True or False**

1. \_\_\_\_\_ The two brothers were called Mc Donald's.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ Hamburgers are cooked from 7 a.m to 9 a.m only.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ You must study in a "school" to open a restaurant.
4. \_\_\_\_\_ Today all Mc Donald's restaurants sell the same meals.
5. \_\_\_\_\_ Everybody is sure that Mc Donald's restaurants will disappear very soon.

The way to a man's <b>heart</b> is through his stomach.
Bir erkeğin <b>kalbine</b> giden yol midesinden geçer.



### Pet Cats

Do you know 33% of the households in the USA have cats? There are 16 million more pet cats than dogs. Research shows that being able to care for a pet improves American people's morale, helps validate them and encourages them to take care of themselves, says Rebecca Johnson, director of the University of Missouri's Research Center for Human-Animal Interaction. The body of research is leading more retirement communities and universities to roll out the welcome mat for pets. A cat can't make you healthier by begging with leash in mouth to go out for a jog, but a purr can lower blood pressure and quiet a stressed-out brain, research shows. And they insist on compassion; they are enforcers. A dog will let you bang it on the head and still love you. A cat won't do that. Children have to learn to be gentle to cats, or else the cat will go away. Some parents welcome feline help reinforcing values during child-rearing, and the cats become an integral part of the family.

### Vocabulary

households (n)	beg (v)
pet (n)	leash (n)
care for (phr.v)	compassion (n)
morale (n)	enforcer (n)
validate (v)	go away (phr.v)
encourage (v)	child-rearing (n)
take care of (phr.v)	integral (adj)

### A. Comprehension Check

1. Do Americans have more pet cats than dogs?
2. How does looking after a pet affect people's mood?
3. What must children learn about cats?
4. What can a purr of a cat do?
5. Do cats become an integral part of the family in America?

**B. True or False**

1. \_\_\_\_\_ There are 16 million more pet dogs than cats.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ 33% of the households in the USA have both cats and dogs.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ Cats persist in compassion.
4. \_\_\_\_\_ A cat can't make a person healthier by begging with leash in mouth to go out for a jog.
5. \_\_\_\_\_ A cat will let you bang it on the head and still love you.

The best way to get started is to **quit** talking and begin doing.

Başlamanın en iyi yolu konuşmayı **bırakmak** ve yapmaya başlamaktır.



## Cartoons

Cartoons are called animated films. Artists draw the scenes. They draw the background and the characters. Each drawing of the character is slightly different. For example, the legs are in different places if the character is running. A special camera takes pictures of each scene the artist has drawn. When the pictures are played back, it looks like the character is running. Making drawings that seem to move is called animation. Some enjoyable animated films include the Seven Dwarfs (1937), The Lion King (1994), and Finding Nemo (2003).

### Exercise A Vocabulary

\* Find the Turkish meanings of the following words.

1. cartoon (n) :
2. artist (n) :
3. scene (n) :
4. slightly (adv) :
5. look like (v) :

### Exercise B True / False

1. \_\_\_\_\_ Actors draw the scenes.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ The background of the cartoons is drawn by artists.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ Each drawing of the character is exactly the same.
4. \_\_\_\_\_ A special camera takes pictures of each scene.
5. \_\_\_\_\_ Making drawings that seem to move is called irrigation.



### Telephone Network

Today our huge telephone network does many things besides carrying telephone calls. It sends copies of letters and pictures from one machine to another, called a fax machine. It connects computers all over the world into another vast network called the Internet. This network lets you send e-mail messages from your computer to your friends' computers. It is hard to imagine what life would be like without the telephone.

#### A Vocabulary

1. huge (adj) : \_\_\_\_\_
2. connect (v) : \_\_\_\_\_
3. vast (adj) : \_\_\_\_\_
4. network (n) : \_\_\_\_\_
5. imagine (v) : \_\_\_\_\_

#### B True/False

1. \_\_\_\_\_ Nowadays telephone network only carry telephone calls.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ Telephone network links computers all over the world.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ This network allows us to send e-mail messages to our friends.
4. \_\_\_\_\_ Internet connection is slow in rural areas.
5. \_\_\_\_\_ Life would be better without the telephone.



## Human Body

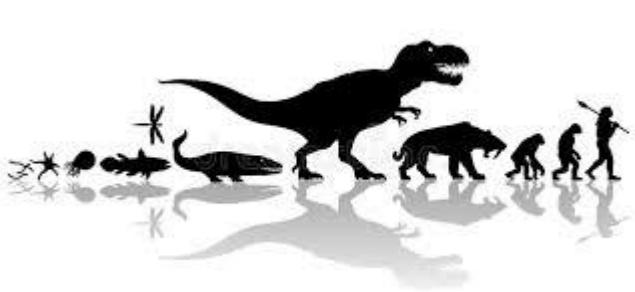
Human body is amazing. Did you know you have more than 200 bones and 600 muscles? Your nerves carry messages from your brain to make those muscles cooperate, so you can stand up and move around. Your blood vessels could stretch all the way around the planet! White blood cells stand guard like soldiers waiting to attack any invader. Your heart, lungs, stomach, and other organs are at work 24 hours a day for your entire life. There are too many parts inside you to count, but they all work together to keep you alive. No machine is as complex as you are. The many parts of your body are grouped into systems. Each system has a job to do in your body. The systems work together to keep you alive and healthy.

### A Vocabulary

1. amazing (adj) :
2. stretch (v) :
3. invader (n) :
4. entire (adj) :
5. count (v) :

### B True/False

1. \_\_\_\_\_ The nerves carry messages from our brain to make the muscles coordinate.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ Human body is ordinary.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ Each system has a peculiar job to do in our body.
4. \_\_\_\_\_ The heart, lungs, stomach, and other organs are at work each day throughout your life span.
5. \_\_\_\_\_ Some machines are more complex than human body.



### Life On Earth

Earth has just the right conditions for life. It is not too hot or too cold. Earth has lots of liquid water and an atmosphere that can support life. The first kinds of life may have appeared on Earth 3.8 billion years ago. Several times during Earth's history, almost all life went extinct, or disappeared. Each time, some life forms survived. The survivors spread all over the planet. Dinosaurs appeared about 230 million years ago. Dinosaurs went extinct about 65 million years ago. Scientists believe that modern humans appeared about 130,000 years ago.

#### A Vocabulary

1. condition (n) :
2. appear (v) :
3. extinct (adj) :
4. survive (v) :
5. spread (v) :

#### B True/False

1. \_\_\_\_\_ Earth provides suitable conditions for life.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ The first kinds of life may have appeared on Earth 3.8 million years ago.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ Scientists believe that modern humans appeared about 3.8 billion years ago.
4. \_\_\_\_\_ Dinosaurs appeared nearly 230 million years ago.
5. \_\_\_\_\_ The survivors didn't spread all over the planet.



## Flowers

Some plants make flowers year after year. Others only bloom every two years. And some flowering plants live only one season. New ones must grow from seeds every year. Most flowers wait for a certain time of year or certain conditions to bloom. The morning glory opens with the sunrise. Yucca flowers open at sunset. The night-blooming cereus opens only at night. Sometimes a bare desert can burst suddenly into colorful flowers after a single big rain. The flowers wait for just the right conditions and then bloom quickly.

### A Vocabulary

1. bloom (v) :
2. seed (n) :
3. bare (adj) :
4. burst into (phr. v) :
5. single (adj) :

### B True/False

1. \_\_\_\_\_ The morning glory opens with the sunset.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ All plants make flowers year after year.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ Yucca flowers open at sunset.
4. \_\_\_\_\_ After waiting for just the proper conditions, the flowers bloom rapidly.
5. \_\_\_\_\_ The night-blooming cereus usually opens at noon.



## Airplanes

Airplanes are heavier than air. They need to go fast in order to fly. Engines and wings make a plane fly. An airplane builds up speed on a runway. Runways at airports are long concrete strips. Runways in some faraway places can be level places made of dirt or grass. Some planes can even take off on water. When the plane is going fast enough, the pilot takes it up into the air.

### A Vocabulary

1. wing (n) :
2. build up (phr.v) :
3. runway (n) :
4. concrete (n) :
5. take off (phr.v) :

### B True/False

1. \_\_\_\_\_ Runways are long concrete strips.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ Airplanes are lighter than air.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ There are no planes that can take off on water.
4. \_\_\_\_\_ Airplanes must go swiftly so as to fly.
5. \_\_\_\_\_ Only wings can make a plane fly.



## Movies

A movie is a series of pictures. Each image is a still photograph, just like a picture you take with a regular camera. But the pictures in a movie flash by so fast that the images blend together and overlap. As a result, you see horses run, people talk, cars plunge over mountainsides, and other kinds of motion. That's why movies are sometimes called motion pictures. Movies are also called films because they are photographed, or filmed.

### A Vocabulary

1. image (n) :
2. just like (prep) :
3. blend (v) :
4. overlap (v) :
5. motion (n) :

### B True/False

1. \_\_\_\_\_ Every image is like a picture taken by a ordinary camera.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ Movies can be called films as well since they are filmed or photographed.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ The pictures in a movie flash by so slowly that the images overlap.
4. \_\_\_\_\_ Movies are never called motion pictures.
5. \_\_\_\_\_ A movie is a series of pictures.



## Oil

Oil is a nonrenewable resource. The supply is limited. It takes millions of years for oil to form. Once oil is used up, it is gone. Nobody worried about this problem 100 years ago. But the world is using more oil each year. Today, oil supplies about two-fifths of the energy are used in the United States. Americans use nearly 2,650,000,000 liters of oil every day. About two-thirds of it is used as fuel for cars, airplanes, trains, and other vehicles. New sources of crude oil will probably be discovered. So will new ways of draining the last drops of oil from known sources. Even so, most experts agree that the world's oil reserves will be largely gone by the year 2050.

### A Vocabulary

1. non-renewable (adj) :
2. supply (n) :
3. use up (phr. v) :
4. crude (adj) :
5. draining (n) :

### B True/False

1. \_\_\_\_\_ Today, oil supplies nearly %40 of the energy are used in the United States.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ Oil is a renewable resource.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ Many experts are of the opinion that the world's oil reserves will greatly finish by 2050.
4. \_\_\_\_\_ All people were anxious about this issue a century ago.
5. \_\_\_\_\_ New sources of crude oil will possibly be discovered.



### **Fireworks**

Fireworks are small rockets filled with substances that burn brightly. Most are made from powdered chemicals which are packed into a stiff paper case. Tiny flecks of metals give fireworks their color. The ancient Chinese were the first to blend and package explosives as fireworks, almost 1,000 years ago. They used the fireworks as war rockets and shot them at their enemies. When the Mongols invaded China and other countries during the 1200s, they brought Chinese gunpowder and fireworks to Europe. By the 1600s, Europeans commonly lit fireworks during celebrations. Fireworks gained popularity in the United States in the mid-1800s.

#### **A Vocabulary**

1. firework (n) :
2. substance (n) :
3. stiff (adj) :
4. explosive (n) :
5. celebration (n) :

#### **B True/False**

1. \_\_\_\_\_ Fireworks became popular in America in the middle of 19<sup>th</sup> century.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ Fireworks are so big that they burn brightly.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ The Turks brought Chinese gunpowder and fireworks to Europe.
4. \_\_\_\_\_ Tiny flecks of metals give fireworks their smell.
5. \_\_\_\_\_ The ancient Chinese were the first to mix and package explosives as fireworks.



## Robots

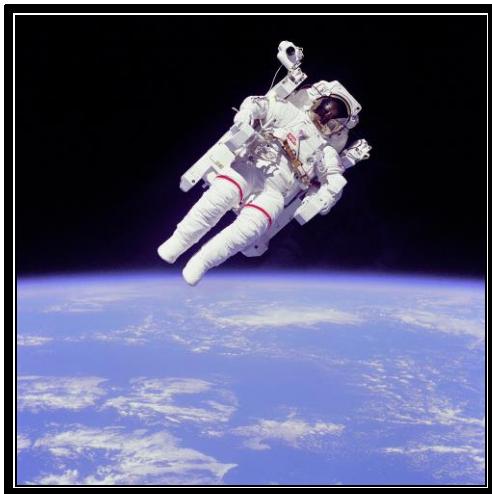
Your muscles move your arm. Electric motors move a robot's arm. A robot arm has joints that allow it to bend just as your arm does. Your arm has shoulder, elbow, and wrist joints. A robot arm can have as many joints as it needs to do its job. A computer figures out how the robot's arm and gripper should move. The computer sends signals to the electric motors. Some robot arms have sensors. The sensors tell the computer where the arm is. The computer makes the motors move the arm if it is not in the right place.

### A Vocabulary

1. muscle (n) :
2. joint (n) :
3. shoulder (n) :
4. figure out (phr.v) :
5. sensor (n) :

### B True/False

1. \_\_\_\_\_ The computer conveys signals to the electric motors.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ Robot arms have no sensors.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ Joints let a robot arm bend.
4. \_\_\_\_\_ The remote control always moves a robot's arm.
5. \_\_\_\_\_ A robot arm has only one joint to perform its job.



### Astronauts

Most space missions do not require human passengers. Robots and computers can do many jobs without needing people. But astronauts can perform some experiments in space that machines cannot. They can examine, for example, how flames burn or how crystals grow without gravity. Some experiments test the effects of spaceflight on human beings. Astronauts also launch and repair satellites. Satellites are machines that orbit Earth. Astronauts also retrieve objects in space for return to Earth. They may spend weeks or even months in space. Russian cosmonaut Valeriy Polyakov holds the record for the most consecutive days in space. He spent 438 days aboard the Mir Space Station in 1994 and 1995.

#### A Vocabulary

1. mission (n) : \_\_\_\_\_
2. flame (n) : \_\_\_\_\_
3. gravity (n) : \_\_\_\_\_
4. spaceflight (n) : \_\_\_\_\_
5. launch (v) : \_\_\_\_\_

#### B True/False

1. \_\_\_\_\_ Astronauts are able to spend only a week in space.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ All space missions require human passengers.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ Valeriy Polyakov spent more than a year aboard the Mir Space Station.
4. \_\_\_\_\_ Astronauts can do some experiments in space that machines cannot.
5. \_\_\_\_\_ None of the experiments test the impact of spaceflight on people.



## Trains

A train is made up of railroad cars hooked together and pulled by a locomotive. Locomotives push or pull railroad cars. They have powerful motors. The motors turn locomotive wheels that run on railroad tracks. Sometimes you see three or four locomotives which are hooked together to pull a long freight train up a steep mountain. Some locomotives get their power from electricity. The electricity comes from wires above the track or from a special third rail next to the track. Other locomotives get their power from diesel fuel, which is similar to the gasoline that most cars use. The kind of locomotive engines most used today are diesel-electrics. Engines that burn diesel fuel drive generators that make electricity. Powerful electric motors turn the wheels of a diesel-electric locomotive.

### A Vocabulary

1. be made up of (phr.v) :
2. hook (v) :
3. freight train (n) :
4. steep (adj) :
5. track (n) :

### B True/False

1. \_\_\_\_\_ Each locomotive gets its power from electricity.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ A train is pulled by a locomotive.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ Engines that burn diesel fuel drive generators.
4. \_\_\_\_\_ Powerful electric motors turn the wheels of a diesel-electric locomotive.
5. \_\_\_\_\_ Railroad cars always push locomotives.



## Rainbows

A rainbow is made by light bouncing back to you from the insides of raindrops. Ordinary light, like that from a light bulb or from the Sun, is called white light. White light is actually a mixture of seven colors. Light bends when it passes through water. Each color bends a different amount. When white light enters a raindrop, the colors get separated. The white light splits into seven colors that you can see. These seven colors always appear in the same order: red, orange, yellow, green, blue, indigo (bluish-purple), and violet (purple).

### A Vocabulary

1. rainbow (n) :
2. bounce (v) :
3. light bulb (n) :
4. separate (v) :
5. order (n) :

### B True/False

1. \_\_\_\_\_ Ordinary light is called white light.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ Seven colors never appear in the same order.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ In fact, white light is a mixture of seven colors.
4. \_\_\_\_\_ Once white light enters a raindrop, the colors unite.
5. \_\_\_\_\_ Light bends while passing through water.



### **Ice Age**

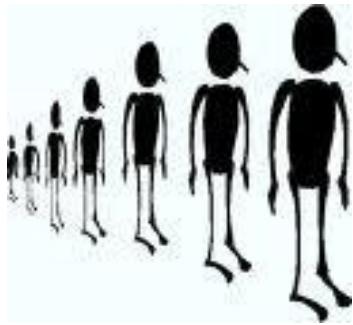
An ice age can last for tens of millions of years. The warm periods between ice ages last hundreds of millions of years. Earth can warm up somewhat for short periods during an ice age. A warm time within an ice age is called an interglacial. Several interglacials can occur during an ice age. Each one may last for 10,000 years or more. Ice ages are not like seasons. They do not arrive on any known schedule. In fact, no one can tell when an ice age will begin. The climate changes very slowly.

#### **A Vocabulary**

1. warm (adj) :
2. occur (v) :
3. schedule (n) :
4. interglacial (n) :
5. somewhat (adv) :

#### **B True/False**

1. \_\_\_\_\_ It is very easy to predict when an ice age will begin.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ An ice age always lasts for a short period of time.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ Ice ages are different from seasons.
4. \_\_\_\_\_ During an ice age some interglacials may take place.
5. \_\_\_\_\_ The climate shifts swiftly.



## Population

The size of the population changes as babies are born and people die. When there are more new babies than deaths, the population grows. The population will stop growing only when fewer babies are born. Today, approximately 90 million people are added to the world population every year. The main reason for this huge growth in population is a drop in the rate of death. Fewer babies and children are dying young, and adults are living longer than ever before. Sewers and clean water supplies have improved sanitation. Fewer people, especially babies, now become sick and die from drinking polluted water. New drugs and medical treatments also have helped reduce death rates.

### A Vocabulary

1. population (n) :
2. huge (adj) :
3. rate (n) :
4. sanitation (n) :
5. sick (adj) :

### B True/False

1. \_\_\_\_\_ The population rises if the number of new babies is more than deaths.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ Nowadays nobody gets ill or die from drinking polluted water.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ The size of the population depends on births and deaths.
4. \_\_\_\_\_ New drugs and medical treatments have helped lower death rates.
5. \_\_\_\_\_ Sewers and clean water supplies have primitive sanitation.



### Paper

The ancient Chinese invented paper about 2,000 years ago. Chinese papermakers used fibers from tree bark and old rags. The art of paper-making spread out from China nearly 500 years later. It finally arrived in Europe about 900 years ago. The invention of the printing press in the 1400s made books popular, and the demand for paper increased. All paper was handmade until 1798. That's when a Frenchman named Nicholas Robert invented a papermaking machine that could make paper in continuous rolls. Before the invention of paper, ancient people used many different surfaces for writing. They wrote on clay, wood, stone, and metals. More than 4,500 years ago, the ancient Egyptians made a paperlike material from a plant called "papyrus". Papyrus reeds were cut into flat slices, layered, moistened with water, and pressed into sheets. The English word paper comes from the word papyrus.

#### A Vocabulary

1. ancient (adj) :
2. bark (n) :
3. handmade (adj) :
4. roll (n) :
5. reed (n) :

#### B True/False

1. \_\_\_\_\_ The ancient Egyptians made a paperlike material from a plant called papyrus.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ Paper was invented by Turks.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ Prior to the invention of paper, people wrote on clay, wood, stone, and metals.
4. \_\_\_\_\_ Chinese papermakers used fibers from tree bark and old rags.
5. \_\_\_\_\_ An American invented the papermaking machine.



### The Industrial Revolution

The Industrial Revolution began when power-driven machines started doing work that people had always done by hand. It started more than 250 years ago, in about 1750. The Industrial Revolution is still going on today in some regions of the world. Before the Industrial Revolution, most people lived by farming. There was little industry. Any manufacturing was done in homes or in small workshops close to home. People used craft skills, such as weaving, sewing or woodworking, to produce goods for their families or to sell in towns. The Industrial Revolution took production out of homes and workshops and into big factories, where machines did much of the work. People moved from the countryside into industrial cities, where they could work in the factories. New roads, canals, railroads, and steamships were built in order to carry factory-made goods and the raw materials to make them.

#### A Vocabulary

1. manufacturing (n) :
2. weaving (n) :
3. countryside (n) :
4. steamship (n) :
5. raw (adj) :

#### B True/False

1. \_\_\_\_\_ The Industrial Revolution began in the 13<sup>th</sup> century.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ Many people used to live by farming prior to the Industrial Revolution.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ People moved from big cities to the rural areas.
4. \_\_\_\_\_ New roads, canals, railroads, and steamships were built to carry goods.
5. \_\_\_\_\_ In big factories, most of the work were done by machines.



### Pollution

Air pollution comes from factories and power plants that burn coal and oil. Smoke from factories and power plants can mix with water in the air to make acid rain. Air pollution also derives from cars and other vehicles that burn gasoline. Soil pollution can come from chemicals used on farms to kill insects and other pests. Pollutants may seep from garbage dumps into the nearby soil and water. Water pollution comes from factories that dump poisonous chemicals into lakes and rivers. Water pollution can also come from farms. Farmers put chemicals on the ground to help crops grow and to kill insects. Rain can wash these chemicals into lakes and rivers. Oil tankers can pollute the ocean if the oil leaks out of the tankers. There can be a huge oil spill if a tanker has an accident and sinks at sea. A special kind of pollution comes from nuclear power plants. Nuclear power plants produce radioactive waste. This waste lasts for thousands of years and can cause cancer and other deadly illnesses unless it is properly stored.

### A Vocabulary

1. vehicle (n) :
2. garbage (n) :
3. ground (n) :
4. spill (n) :
5. power plant (n) :

### B True/False

1. \_\_\_\_\_ Factories and power plants burn coal and oil.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ Oil tankers never pollute the ocean.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ Nuclear power plants lead to radioactive waste.
4. \_\_\_\_\_ When a tanker sinks at sea, an enormous oil spill may occur.
5. \_\_\_\_\_ Chemicals are used on farms in order to kill insects and other pests.



### **Weather Forecast**

It is not easy to forecast the weather. Meteorologists -scientists who study weather- use many kinds of tools. They study the kinds of clouds that form in the sky. They measure how fast winds are blowing. They send up weather balloons to measure temperature and humidity up high. They use satellites to take pictures of clouds and storms swirling around Earth. All of this information goes into computers. Computer programs tell weather forecasters what might happen. You listen to your radio or television weather forecast to learn whether you should carry an umbrella or wear a jacket. Sometimes the weather forecast is right and sometimes it is wrong. Meteorologists are continually looking for better ways in order to predict the weather accurately.

#### **A Vocabulary**

1. forecast (n) :
2. measure (v) :
3. humidity (n) :
4. look for (phr.v) :
5. predict (v) :

#### **B True/False**

1. \_\_\_\_\_ The weather forecast is always correct.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ It is easy to forecast the weather.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ Computer programs aid weather forecasters.
4. \_\_\_\_\_ Meteorologists study the kinds of clouds.
5. \_\_\_\_\_ Weather balloons are used for measuring temperature and dampness up high.



## Global Warming

Sunlight brings energy to the Earth. This light turns to heat when it hits the ground. The heat in turn seeps away from the Earth, but the atmosphere slows the heat's escape. The atmosphere is a layer of air around the planet. It holds in some of the warmth. The atmosphere is a mixture of many gases. In the last 250 years, this mixture has been changing. The amounts of gases such as methane and carbon dioxide have been rising. These gases trap heat more effectively than other gases. They make the Earth's atmosphere act like the glass in a greenhouse. It lets sunlight in, but it doesn't let heat out. As a result, heat is building up close to the surface.

### A Vocabulary

1. seep away (phr.v) :
2. mixture (n) :
3. effectively (adv) :
4. act (v) :
5. close (adj) :

### B True/False

1. \_\_\_\_\_ Sunlight turns into heat when it hits the ground.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ The atmosphere is a mixture of some liquids.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ The clouds in the sky increases the heat's escape.
4. \_\_\_\_\_ The amounts of methane and carbon dioxide have been decreasing lately.
5. \_\_\_\_\_ The atmosphere is a layer of air around the earth.



## Radio

During the 1800s, several scientists made discoveries that led to the invention of radio. An Italian inventor named Guglielmo Marconi sent the first sounds on radio waves in 1895. The sounds he sent were just clicks. The clicks were a kind of code that carried telegraph messages. People already knew how to send telegraph messages over wires on land. Telegraph messages sent on radio waves helped ships at sea where there were no wires. Sinking ships could send messages calling for help. Other inventors learned how to send music and voices over radio waves. Radio stations began broadcasting programs in the 1920s. Families used to gather around the radio to listen to band music, soap operas, or other radio programs. Inventors have found more and more uses for radio waves. Radio waves have become very important for helping you stay in touch with family and friends.

### A Vocabulary

1. lead to (phr.v) :
2. wave (n) :
3. voice (n) :
4. broadcast (v) :
5. gather (v) :

### B True/False

1. \_\_\_\_\_ Guglielmo Marconi was from Spain.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ Telegraph messages conveyed on radio waves assisted ships at sea.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ Radio stations started broadcasting programs after World War II.
4. \_\_\_\_\_ Families used to gather around the radio to listen to certain radio programs.
5. \_\_\_\_\_ Inventors have found a large variety of uses for radio waves.



### **Drinking Water**

Not all water is safe to drink. Water in lakes and rivers can be polluted. It can have harmful chemicals or germs that cause disease. Long ago, many people living in cities got sick or died from drinking dirty water. Scientists have learned how to clean, or purify drinking water. They learned that boiling water could kill germs. They learned that adding certain chemicals could kill germs. Engineers also learned how to keep dirty water in sewers, away from drinking water. Governments passed laws to keep factories from polluting water. Today, people still get sick from drinking polluted water. Many poor people still do not have pure drinking water.

#### **A Vocabulary**

1. pollute (v) :
2. germ (n) :
3. purify (v) :
4. boil (v) :
5. sewer (n) :

#### **B True/False**

1. \_\_\_\_\_ Water in lakes and rivers may include detrimental chemicals and microbes.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ Scientists don't know how to purify drinking water.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ Engineers learned how to keep dirty water away from drinking water.
4. \_\_\_\_\_ Poor people have pure drinking water in their houses.
5. \_\_\_\_\_ Governments took some legal measures to keep factories from polluting water.



## Bicycles

No one person invented the bicycle. Some people think the bicycle dates back to drawings made by the Italian artist and inventor Leonardo da Vinci. He lived in the late 1400s and early 1500s. In 1839, a Scottish blacksmith named Kirkpatrick Macmillan added pedals to a two-wheeled "hobby horse." His invention was the first true bicycle. It had wooden wheels. Inventors tried to make better bicycles. Bicycles in the 1870s had huge front wheels and tiny back wheels. The safety bicycle was invented in the late 1800s. Both wheels were the same size, so it was easy to ride. Bicycling then became very popular.

### A Vocabulary

1. add (v) :
2. wooden (adj) :
3. wheel (n) :
4. safety (n) :
5. size (n) :

### B True/False

1. \_\_\_\_\_ Some people consider the bicycle was invented by Thomas Edisson.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ Leonardo da Vinci lived in the early 1400s.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ The safety bicycle was invented in the late 1800s.
4. \_\_\_\_\_ Once wheels were produced the same size, riding a bicycle became easier.
5. \_\_\_\_\_ Bicycles in the 1870s had very big front wheels and very small back wheels.



### Dams

We build dams to control water. A dam built across a river or stream stops the water's flow. Water collects in a lake behind the dam. The lake stores water for people to use later. The lake, or water storage area, is called a reservoir. The water in reservoirs travels in pipes to people's homes for drinking water. It can flow through canals for farmers to use in watering their crops. People also sail boats and swim in reservoirs. Many dams use reservoir water so as to produce electricity. Water flows into large machines called turbines inside the dams. The turbines power other machines that generate electricity. Electricity produced in this way is called hydroelectric power. Some dams are constructed to prevent flooding. During the rainy season, the reservoir stores the river's extra water. During the dry season, the dam sends the reservoir water back into the river.

### A Vocabulary

1. dam (n) :
2. pipe (n) :
3. flow (v) :
4. turbine (n) :
5. dry (adj) :

### B True/False

1. \_\_\_\_\_ The water in reservoirs goes to people's homes for drinking water.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ A dam constructed across a river or stream stops the water's flow.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ The large machines inside the dams are called turbines.
4. \_\_\_\_\_ It is impossible to produce electricity from water.
5. \_\_\_\_\_ All dams are built in order to hamper flooding.



## Computers

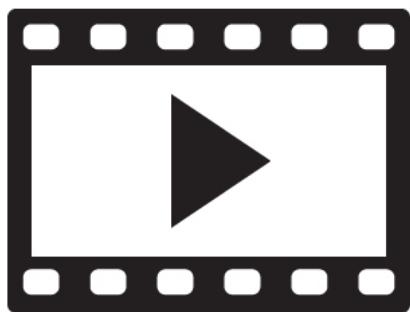
People use computers in many ways. Stores use computers to keep track of products and check you out at the cash register. Banks use computers to send money all over the world. Computers help teachers keep track of lessons and grades. They help students do research and learn. Computers let you hook up to networks. They let you hook up to a worldwide network called the Internet. Scientists use computers to solve research problems. Engineers use computers to make cars, trucks, and airplanes. Architects use computers to design houses and other buildings. The police use computers to track down criminals. The military uses computers to make and read coded messages. Computers are not just desktops and laptops. They are everywhere around your home. There are tiny computers inside microwave ovens, television sets, and videocassette recorders (VCRs) or digital video disc (DVD) players. There are even tiny computers in cars to help them run better.

### A Vocabulary

1. keep track of (phr.v) :
2. hook up to (phr.v) :
3. track down (phr.v) :
4. architect (n) :
5. tiny (adj) :

### B True/False

1. \_\_\_\_\_ Computers are used by people in a variety of ways.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ Scientists don't benefit from computers in their studies.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ The police use computers to track down criminals.
4. \_\_\_\_\_ Very small computers in cars help them run better.
5. \_\_\_\_\_ Banks utilize computers to send money all over the world.



## Videos

Unknown singers and groups can become rich in one night when their pop videos get on the American MTV channel. The Birmingham group 'Duran Duran' became famous only after their first video. That made all the difference. Videos became the biggest thing in the pop music world in the 1960s. British record companies are now spending more than £ 20 million a year on videos of new records. With these videos, singers and groups get on TV. People can also buy these videos in shops. These two things make singers and groups famous. They can't become famous if they don't make a good video. Record companies send Jools Holland, the director of a British TV pop music programme, hundreds of videos every year. "I must say that most pop singers are very bad actors" says Jools, "but they don't look bad when record companies spend thousands of pounds on these videos. We've got some excellent film directors in Britain. Their videos are very good - much better than the American ones." Jools Holland gets all kinds of videos: some cost more than £ 100.000 for three minutes of film; others, from new groups cost £500 or less.

### A Vocabulary

1. unknown (adj) :
2. difference (n) :
3. record company (n) :
4. excellent (adj) :
5. cost (v) :

### B True/False

1. \_\_\_\_\_ People cannot find videos in shops.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ 'Duran Duran' became famous after their third video.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ Videos from new groups cost £500 or less.
4. \_\_\_\_\_ Record companies in Britain don't invest on videos of new records.
5. \_\_\_\_\_ Jools Holland is the manager of an American TV rock music programme.



### The Fifty Cent

The Fifty Cent is a very \_\_\_\_\_ group. At present, they are visiting our country. They will be arriving here tomorrow. They will be coming by plane and most of the \_\_\_\_\_ in the city will be meeting them at the airport. Tomorrow evening they will be singing in the Olympic Stadium. The Fifty Cent will be staying here for three days. During this time, they will give two \_\_\_\_\_. As usual, the police will have a \_\_\_\_\_ time. They will be trying to \_\_\_\_\_ order during the concert. It is always the same on such occasions.

### Vocabulary

\* Read the text and write the Turkish meanings of the following words.

popular (adj) :	as usual	:
at present (adv) :	have a difficult time:	
youngster (n) :	try (v)	:
stay (v) :	keep order	:
during (prep) :	same (adj)	:
performance (n) :	occasion (n)	:

### Gap-filling

\* Fill in the blanks with the appropriate words or phrases given below.

1. keep
2. youngsters
3. performances
4. popular
5. difficult



### An Exciting Trip

I have just \_\_\_\_\_ an e-mail from my elder sister, Jessica. She is in Australia. She has been there for nine months. She is a lecturer in a \_\_\_\_\_ university and she has already visited a great number of different places in Australia! She has just bought a car and has gone to Alice Springs, a small town in the centre of Australia. She will \_\_\_\_\_ visit Darwin. From there, she will \_\_\_\_\_ to Perth. My elder sister has never been abroad before, so she is finding this \_\_\_\_\_ very exciting.

### Vocabulary

\* Read the text and write the Turkish meanings of the following words.

just (prep)	:	town (n)	:
receive (v)	:	soon (adv)	:
lecturer (n)	:	elder sister (n)	:
private (adj)	:	abroad (n)	:
already (prep)	:	trip (n)	:
a great number of :		exciting (adj)	:

### Gap-filling

Fill in the blanks with the appropriate words or phrases given below.

1. private
2. soon
3. fly
4. trip
5. received



### A Private Dialogue

Last week I went to the theatre. I had a very good \_\_\_\_\_. The play was very interesting but I did not \_\_\_\_ it. A young man and a young woman were sitting behind me. They were talking \_\_\_\_, so I got very angry. I could not hear the actors. I turned round and I looked at the man and the woman angrily. They did not pay any attention. In the end, I could not bear it. I turned round again. 'I can't \_\_\_\_\_ a word!' I said angrily.  
'It's none of your business,' the young man said rudely and added 'This is a \_\_\_\_\_ conversation!'

### Vocabulary

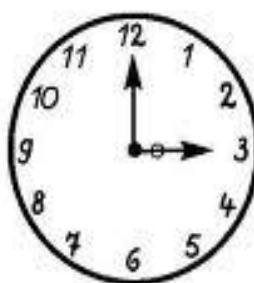
\* Read the text and write the Turkish meanings of the following words.

seat (n)	in the end (conj)
interesting (adj)	bear (v)
enjoy (v)	again (adv)
behind (prep)	It's none of your business
loudly (adv)	rudely (adv)
turn round (v)	add (v)
angrily (adv)	private (adj)
pay attention (v)	conversation (n)

### Gap-filling

\* Fill in the blanks with the appropriate words or phrases given below.

1. enjoy
2. seat
3. hear
4. private
5. loudly



### **Breakfast or Lunch?**

It was Sunday. I never \_\_\_\_\_ early on Sundays. I sometimes \_\_\_\_\_ in bed until lunch time. Last Sunday I got up very late. I looked out of the window. It was \_\_\_\_\_ outside, 'What a day!' I thought. 'It's raining again.' Just then, my cellphone rang. It was my uncle Tom. 'I've just arrived by train,' he said. 'I'm coming to see you.'

'But I'm \_\_\_\_\_ having breakfast,' I said.

'What are you doing?' he asked.

'I'm having breakfast,' I repeated.

'Dear me,' he said. 'Do you always get up so \_\_\_\_\_? It's three o'clock!'

### **Vocabulary**

\* Read the text and write the Turkish meanings of the following words.

get up (phr.v)	dark (adj)
early (adv)	What a day
stay (v)	just then (conj)
until (conj)	just (adv)
lunch (n)	still (adv)
late (adv)	repeat (v)
look out of (v)	so (adj)

### **Gap-filling**

\* Fill in the blanks with the appropriate words or phrases given below.

1. stay
2. get up
3. late
4. still
5. dark

**Steve Jobs**

Steve Jobs was the greatest business leader of modern times. When he left Apple, the company he formed with Steve Wozniak, in 1985, its market share in computer \_\_\_\_\_ was 15%. By 1997, the year Steve returned to Apple, this had fallen to 3.8% and Time magazine were describing it as 'a \_\_\_\_\_ with no future'. They were wrong. Today Apple's market share stands at over 23%. But numbers don't tell the whole story. Apart from its commercial \_\_\_\_\_, Apple is now the most creative and admired company in the world. One man, more than any other, was \_\_\_\_\_ for Apple's rise from failure to success. His name was Steve Jobs. Jobs died in Palo Alto on October 5, 2011, after battling pancreatic cancer for \_\_\_\_\_ a decade. He was 56 years old.

### **Vocabulary**

business leader (n)	apart from (conj)
company (n)	commercial (adj)
form (v)	success (n)
market share (n)	creative (adj)
product (n)	admire (v)
return (v)	world (n)
fall (v)	responsible (for) (v)
magazine (n)	rise (n)
describe (v)	failure (n)
wrong (adj)	die (v)
stand (v)	battle (v)
tell (v)	nearly (adv)
whole (adj)	decade (n)

### **Gap-filling**

1. nearly
2. success
3. responsible
4. products
5. company



### A Beggar

We have just moved to a house in White Street. Yesterday a \_\_\_\_\_ knocked at our door. He asked me for a \_\_\_\_\_ and a drink. In return for this, the beggar stood on his head and sang songs. I gave him a meal. He ate the food and drank the orange juice. Then he put a piece of cheese in his \_\_\_\_\_ and went away. Later a neighbor told me about him. Everybody knows him. His name is John Dalton. He calls at \_\_\_\_\_ house in the street once a month and always asks for a meal and a glass of \_\_\_\_\_.

### Vocabulary

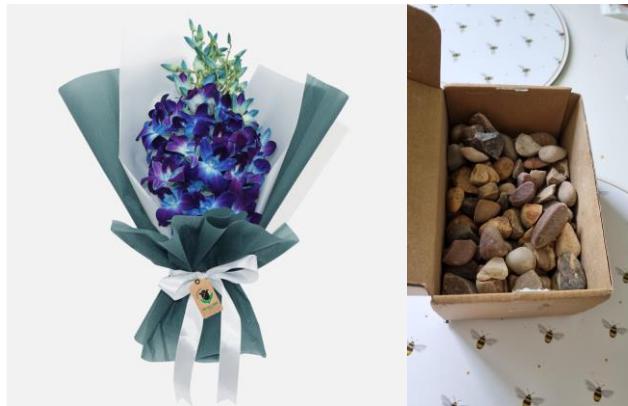
\* Read the text and write the Turkish meanings of the following words.

move (v)	go away (phr.v)
beggar (n)	later (conj)
knock at (phr.v)	neighbor (n)
ask for (phr.v)	call at (phr.v)
meal (n)	once a month (adv)
in return for	a glass of
a piece of	beverage (n)

### Gap-filling

\* Fill in the blanks with the appropriate words or phrases given below.

1. meal
2. every
3. pocket
4. beverage
5. beggar



### The Precious Parcel

The plane was late and detectives were waiting at the \_\_\_\_\_ all morning. They were expecting a \_\_\_\_\_ parcel of diamonds from South Africa. A few hours earlier, someone had told the police that thieves would try to \_\_\_\_\_ the diamonds. When the plane arrived, some of the detectives were waiting \_\_\_\_\_ the main building while others were waiting on the airfield. Two men took the parcel off the plane and carried it into the Customs House. While two detectives were keeping guard at the door, two others opened the parcel. To their surprise, the precious parcel was full of stones and \_\_\_\_\_!

### Vocabulary

late (adv)	inside (prep)
all morning (adv)	main (adj)
expect (v)	airfield (n)
valuable (adj)	take off (phr.v)
carry (v)	Customs House
parcel (n)	keep guard (v)
diamond (n)	to one's surprise
thief (n)	precious (adj)
steal (v)	stone (n)
arrive (v)	sand (n)

### Gap-filling

\* Fill in the blanks with the appropriate words or phrases given below.

1. valuable
2. steal
3. inside
4. airport
5. sand



### A Free Dinner

I was having dinner at a restaurant when Henry Bush came in. Henry worked in a lawyer's office years ago, but he is now working at a bank. He gets a good \_\_\_\_\_, but he always borrows money from his \_\_\_\_\_ and never pays it back. Henry saw me and came and sat at the same table. He has never borrowed money from me. While he was eating, I asked him to \_\_\_\_\_ me 10 dollars. To my \_\_\_\_\_, he gave me the money immediately. I have never borrowed any money from you,' Henry said, 'so now you can \_\_\_\_\_ for my dinner!'

### Vocabulary

have dinner	same
lawyer	lend
get	to one's amazement
salary	immediately
borrow from	never
colleague	so
pay back	pay for

### Gap-filling

\* Fill in the blanks with the appropriate words or phrases given below.

1. salary
2. colleagues
3. pay
4. lend
5. amazement



### The Best Garden

Jack Simpson has the most \_\_\_\_\_ garden in our town. Nearly everybody enters for "The Nicest Garden Competition" each year, but Jack \_\_\_\_\_ every time. Adam Kirsk's garden is larger than Jack's. Adam works harder than Jack and grows more flowers and \_\_\_\_\_, but Jack's garden is more interesting. He has made neat paths and has built a wooden \_\_\_\_\_ over a pool. I like gardens too, but I do not like hard work. Every year I enter for the garden competition as well, and I always win a little \_\_\_\_\_ for the worst garden in the town!

### Vocabulary

beautiful	bridge
nearly	over
competition	pool
win	too
every time	hard
vegetable	as well
neat	prize
path	the worst
wooden	garden

### Gap-filling

\* Fill in the blanks with the appropriate words or phrases given below.

1. wins
2. vegetables
3. beautiful
4. prize
5. bridge



### The Big Clock

On Wednesday evening, we went to the Town Hall. It was the last day of the year and a large \_\_\_\_\_ of people had gathered under the Town Hall clock. It would \_\_\_\_\_ twelve in twenty minutes' time. Fifteen minutes passed and \_\_\_\_\_, at five to twelve, the clock stopped. The big minute hand did not move. We waited and waited, but nothing happened. Suddenly someone shouted, 'It's three minutes past twelve! The clock has stopped!' I looked at my \_\_\_\_\_. It was true. The big clock refused to welcome the New Year. At that \_\_\_\_\_, everybody began to laugh and sing.

### Vocabulary

hall	happen
last	suddenly
crowd	shout
gather	true
under	refuse
strike	welcome
in twenty minutes' time	at that moment
pass	laugh
then	sing

### Gap-filling

\* Fill in the blanks with the appropriate words or phrases given below.

1. strike
2. crowd
3. wristwatch
4. moment
5. then



### The Clavichord

We have an old musical instrument. It is \_\_\_\_\_ a clavichord. It was made in Germany in 1681. Our clavichord is kept in the living-room. It has \_\_\_\_\_ to our family for a long time. The instrument was bought by my grandfather many years ago. Recently it was damaged by a visitor's son accidentally. He tried to play jazz on it but he struck the keys too hard and two of the strings were broken. At that time my father was \_\_\_\_\_. We are not \_\_\_\_\_ to touch it anymore. Now it is being \_\_\_\_\_ by a friend of my father's.

### Vocabulary

instrument	strick
call	key
keep	too hard
belong to	string
for a long time	shocked
recently	allow
damage	touch
visitor	repair

### Gap-filling

\* Fill in the blanks with the appropriate words or phrases given below.

1. repaired
2. called
3. belonged
4. allowed
5. shocked



### Goodbye

Our neighbor, Captain Charles Alison, will sail from Portsmouth tomorrow. We will meet him at the \_\_\_\_\_ early in the morning. He will be in his small boat, Topsail. Topsail is a famous little boat. It has sailed across the Atlantic many times. Captain Alison will \_\_\_\_\_ at seven o'clock, so we will have plenty of time. We will see his boat and \_\_\_\_\_ we will say goodbye to him. He will be away for three months. We are very \_\_\_\_\_ of him. He will take part in an important \_\_\_\_\_ across the Atlantic next year.

### Vocabulary

sail	many times
meet	set out
harbor	plenty of
early	away
boat	proud of
famous	take part in
little	important
across	race

### Gap-filling

\* Fill in the blanks with the appropriate words or phrases given below.

1. set out
2. race
3. proud
4. then
5. harbor



### An Amusing Experience

I had an \_\_\_\_\_ experience last summer. After I had left a small \_\_\_\_\_ in the south of Turkey, I drove on to the next town. On the way, a young man waved to me. I stopped and he asked me for a lift. \_\_\_\_\_ he had got into the car, I said good morning to him in Turkish and he replied in the same language. \_\_\_\_\_ a few words, I do not know any Turkish at all. \_\_\_\_\_ of us spoke during the journey. I had nearly reached the city center when the young man suddenly said, very slowly, 'Do you speak English?' As I soon learnt, he was British himself!

### Vocabulary

amusing	reply
experience	apart from
village	at all
on the way	neither
waved	journey
ask somebody for a lift	reach
as soon as	slowly

### Gap-filling

\* Fill in the blanks with the appropriate words or phrases given below.

1. village
2. amusing
3. As soon as
4. Neither
5. Apart from



### Pay-rise

The secretary told me that the general manager would see me. I felt very \_\_\_\_\_ when I went into his office. He did not look up from his desk when I entered. After I had sat down, he said that business was very bad. He told me that the firm could not \_\_\_\_\_ to pay such large salaries. Forty people had already left. I knew that my turn had come.

'Mr. Smith,' I said in a weak \_\_\_\_\_.

'Don't \_\_\_\_\_ while I am speaking' he said angrily. Then he smiled and told me that I would \_\_\_\_\_ an extra 100 dollars a year!

### Vocabulary

general manager	afford
see	already
feel	turn
nervous	in a weak voice
enter	interrupt
business	smile
firm	receive

### Gap-filling

\* Fill in the blanks with the appropriate words or phrases given below.

1. afford
2. nervous
3. receive
4. interrupt
5. voice



### A Polite Policeman

If you park your car in the \_\_\_\_\_ place, a traffic policeman will soon find it. You will be very \_\_\_\_\_ if he lets you go without a ticket, so you don't have to pay a \_\_\_\_\_. However, this does not always happen. Traffic police are sometimes very polite. During a holiday in Sweden, I found this note on my car: 'Sir, we welcome you to our city. This is a "No Parking" area. You will \_\_\_\_\_ your stay here if you pay attention to our street signs. This note is only a reminder.' If you receive a \_\_\_\_\_ like this, you cannot fail to obey it!

### Vocabulary

polite	pay attention to
wrong	street sign
find	reminder
lucky	receive a request
without	like this
fine	fail
area	obey

### Gap-filling

\* Fill in the blanks with the appropriate words or phrases given below.

1. wrong
2. fine
3. enjoy
4. request
5. lucky



### **Young or Old?**

Nicole is an actress. She must be at least forty-five years old. In spite of this, she often appears on the \_\_\_\_\_ as a young girl. Nicole will have to \_\_\_\_\_ a new play next month. This time, she will be a girl of twenty. In the play, she must appear in a \_\_\_\_\_ red dress and long black stockings. Last year in another play, she had to \_\_\_\_\_ short socks and a bright, orange-colored dress. If anyone ever asks her how old she is, she always answers, 'My dear, it must be \_\_\_\_\_ to be grown up!'

### **Vocabulary**

actress	this time
at least	a girl of twenty
in spite of this	dress
appear	bright
on the stage	wear
as a young girl	ever ask
have to	terrible
take part in	grow up

### **Gap-filling**

\* Fill in the blanks with the appropriate words or phrases given below.

1. bright
2. take part in
3. wear
4. stage
5. terrible



### The Stolen Bag

After I had had lunch at a village \_\_\_\_\_, I looked for my bag. I had left it on a chair beside the door and now it wasn't there! As I was looking for it, the inn-keeper came in.

'Did you have a good \_\_\_\_\_?' he asked.

'Yes, thank you,' I answered, 'but I can't \_\_\_\_\_ the bill. I haven't got my bag.'

The inn-keeper smiled and \_\_\_\_\_ went out. In a few minutes he returned with my bag and gave it back to me.

'I'm very sorry,' he said. 'My dog had taken it into the garden. He \_\_\_\_\_ does this.'

### Vocabulary

inn	smile
look for	immediately
leave	go out
beside	in a few minutes
inn-keeper	return
have a good meal	give back
pay the bill	occasionally

### Gap-filling

\* Fill in the blanks with the appropriate words or phrases given below.

1. immediately
2. meal
3. inn
4. pay
5. occasionally



### The Lost Wallet

I entered the hotel manager's office and sat down. I had just lost my \_\_\_\_\_ and I felt very upset. I left it in my room,' I said, 'and it's not there now.' The \_\_\_\_\_ was sympathetic, but he could do nothing. 'Everyone's losing money these days,' he said. He started to \_\_\_\_\_ about this wicked world but was interrupted by a knock at the door. An old woman came in and put a wallet on his desk. It was mine. 'I found this \_\_\_\_\_ the swimming pool,' she said. After thanking the woman, I said to the manager, 'there is still some \_\_\_\_\_ in this world!'

#### Vocabulary

hotel manager	wicked
wallet	interrupt
upset	knock at the door
sympathetic	mine
complain about	honesty

#### Gap-filling

\* Fill in the blanks with the appropriate words or phrases given below.

1. complain
2. wallet
3. manager
4. honesty
5. near



### Fishing

Fishing is my \_\_\_\_\_ sport. I often fish for hours without catching anything. But this does not worry me. Some fishermen are \_\_\_\_\_. Instead of catching fish, they catch old boots and rubbish. I am even less lucky. I never \_\_\_\_\_ anything- not even old boots. After having spent whole mornings on the river, I always go home with an \_\_\_\_\_ bag. 'You must give up fishing!' my friends say. 'It's a waste of time.' But they don't realize one \_\_\_\_\_ thing. I'm not really interested in fishing. I am only interested in sitting in a boat and doing nothing at all!

### Vocabulary

fishing	lucky
favorite	spend
without	whole
catch	empty
worry	give up
fisherman	It's a waste of time
unlucky	realize
instead of	significant
boots	really
rubbish	be interested in
even	boat
less	nothing at all

### Gap-filling

1. significant
2. unlucky
3. empty
4. catch
5. favorite



## English in London

Eventually I arrived in London. The airport was very big and busy. I did not know the \_\_\_\_\_ to my hotel, so I asked a person in the airport. I not only spoke English very carefully, but very clearly as well. However, the man could not understand me. I repeated my question several times and \_\_\_\_\_ he understood. He answered me, but he spoke neither slowly nor clearly. 'I'm a foreigner' I said. Then he spoke slowly, but I could not \_\_\_\_\_ him. At school my teacher never spoke English like that! The man and I looked at each other and smiled. Then he said something and I understood it. 'You'll \_\_\_\_\_ learn English!' he said. I wonder. In England, each man speaks a \_\_\_\_\_ language. The English understand each other, but I don't understand them! Do they speak English?

### Vocabulary

eventually	several times
arrive in	at last
busy	neither... nor...
not only... but also...	foreigner
clearly	look at
as well	wonder
repeat	understand

### Gap-filling

1. at last
2. different
3. understand
4. soon
5. way



### Living Near The Airport

Aeroplanes are driving me mad day by day. We live near an airport and passing planes can be heard night and day. The airport was built during the Gulf War, but for some \_\_\_\_\_ it could not be used then. Last year, however, it came into use. Over a thousand people must have been driven away from their homes by the \_\_\_\_\_. I am one of the few people left. Sometimes I think this house will be knocked down by a passing plane. I have been offered a large \_\_\_\_\_ of money to go away, but I am \_\_\_\_\_ to stay here. Everybody says I must be mad and they are \_\_\_\_\_ right.

### Vocabulary

aeroplane	noise
drive somebody mad	leave
day by day	knock down
near	offer
airport	a large sum of
night and day	go away
build	determined
gulf	stay
for some reason	mad
come into use	probably
drive away	right

### Gap-filling

1. reason
2. sum
3. noise
4. probably
5. determined



### The Bottle

Last summer, we were traveling across the Black Sea and I put a \_\_\_\_\_ of paper with my name and e-mail address on it into a bottle. I threw the bottle into the sea. I never thought of it again, but two years later, I received an e-mail from a woman in Ukraine. Her name is Olga. She is a very \_\_\_\_\_ woman. She is the same \_\_\_\_\_ as me. She is single like me. She is a doctor in Kiev. Both of us write to each other \_\_\_\_\_ now. In the near future she wants to live in Turkey rather than Ukraine. I hope she will \_\_\_\_\_ me.

### Vocabulary

travel	single
a piece of paper	like
bottle	each other
throw	regularly
again	in the near future
pretty	rather than
the same as	marry

### Gap-filling

1. age
2. regularly
3. pretty
4. piece
5. marry



### Two Tickets

'The play may begin at any \_\_\_\_\_,' I said.

'It may have begun already,' Carol answered.

I hurried to the ticket-office. 'May I have two tickets please?' I asked.

'I'm sorry, we've sold out,' the girl said.

'What a \_\_\_\_\_!' Carol exclaimed.

Meanwhile, a man hurried to the ticket-office.

'Can I \_\_\_\_\_ these two tickets?' he asked.

'Certainly,' the girl said.

I went back to the ticket-office \_\_\_\_\_.

'Could I have those two tickets please?' I asked.

'Certainly,' the girl said, 'but they are for next Saturday's performance. Do you still want them?'

'I might as well have them,' I said \_\_\_\_\_.

### Vocabulary

at any moment	hurry
already	ticket-office
sell out	go back
What a pity!	at once
exclaim	performance
meanwhile	still
return	might as well
certainly	sadly

### Gap-filling

1. sadly
2. pity
3. at once
4. moment
5. return

**New York**

New York is the largest city in the USA. Approximately twenty million people live in the Big Apple. New York City is also home of the United Nations. New York city is located in the state of New York. It is home to 250 museums, 400 art galleries, and the world famous Broadway for entertainment. New York City is the business capital of the world and many national and international corporations have their headquarters there. Wall Street, the world's leading center of finance and the home of the American Stock Exchange and the New York Stock Exchange. As far as professional sports go, this city has two of everything. Two professional baseball, basketball, hockey, and football teams are located in the city.

**Vocabulary**

approximately (adv)	capital (n)
locate (v)	corporation (n)
state (n)	headquarters (n)
art (n)	leading (adj)
entertainment (n)	Stock Exchange (n)

**A. Comprehension Check**

1. How many people live in New York?
2. Is New York city situated in the state of New York?
3. What is the world's leading center of finance?
4. Which is the largest city in America?
5. Is New York the capital of the USA?

**B.** Find the best choice.

**1.** New York is the ----- city in the United States.

- A) biggest
- B) smallest
- C) richest
- D) cheapest

**2.** New York is home to ----- twenty million people.

- A) exactly
- B) precisely
- C) nearly
- D) sharply

**3.** According to the passage, -----.

- A) New York is a very small city
- B) New York has a large number of art galleries
- C) New York has little impact on the world's economy
- D) Nobody wants to live in the USA

**4.** We learn from the passage that -----.

- A) none of the Americans visit this city
- B) the terrorist attacks are common in city center
- C) there aren't any banks in New York
- D) three stock exchanges reside in New York

**5.** It is clear in the passage that New York City -----.

- A) is the business capital of the world
- B) is more expensive than California
- C) will be the new capital of the USA
- D) draws many tourists from Europe

**Every** accomplishment starts with the decision to try.

***Her başarı denemeye karar vermekle başlar.***



### Farmers and the Weather

For farmers, the weather is vital. While some farmers are happy with cooler weather, others are rather concerned. A grape farmer is thankful for the chilly weather on the one hand, as it gives him and his staff extra time to prepare. This time of year is still suitable for picking grapes. On the other hand, other farmers are not delighted with the cold since they fear the upcoming rain will severely damage their crops. Food that is not picked immediately is prone to rot. Most farmers follow extremely rigid schedules. Prior to the harsh weather, they must harvest all of their food. Many of their crops can be destroyed by early rains. Although the calendar reads July, the actual temperature is closer to November. The farmers will be alright if it doesn't start raining. If the weather clears and the sun comes out, they can get back to work right away, but if it rains, therots will start.

### Vocabulary

vital (adj)	immediately (adv)
cool (adj)	prone (adj)
rather (adj)	rot (v)
concerned (adj)	follow (v)
thankful (adj)	extremely (adv)
chilly (adj)	rigid (adj)
grape (n)	schedule (n)
staff (n)	prior to (adv)
prepare (v)	harsh (adj)
suitable (adj)	harvest (v)
pick (v)	calendar (n)
delighted (adj)	actual (adj)
fear (v)	right away (adv)
upcoming (adj)	resume (v)
severely (adv)	come out (v)
damage (v)	clear (v)
crop (n)	

**A. Comprehension Check**

1. Does the change in weather affect all farmers similarly?
2. What can cause much damage to farmers' crops?
3. Are all kinds of grapes the same?
4. When do the farmers need to get all of their food picked?
5. What happens if the sun comes out and clears up?

**B. Find the suitable word for each sentence.**

1. The weather conditions are ----- to farmers.
  - A) casual
  - B) reluctant
  - C) crucial
  - D) unimportant
2. Food that is not ----- right away can often rot.
  - A) boiled
  - B) picked
  - C) frozen
  - D) cooked
3. A farmer who grows ----- said that he welcomed the cooler weather.
  - A) peaches
  - B) apricots
  - C) melons
  - D) grapes
4. Generally farmers are on a very ----- schedule.
  - A) strict
  - B) flexible
  - C) cool
  - D) loose

- 5.** Rain at the wrong time can cause a lot of damage to their ----.
- A) vehicles
  - B) crops
  - C) fields
  - D) kids
- 6.** On a worldwide scale, farming shows a great diversity, and thus ---- are different.
- A) tailors
  - B) carpenters
  - C) butchers
  - D) farmers
- 7.** The increasing water-level in the Manjra river has caused widespread ---- to crops and houses in Bidar district.
- A) ban
  - B) usage
  - C) damage
  - D) joy
- 8.** Getting some sunlight definitely ---- your skin.
- A) gets off
  - B) looks up
  - C) takes off
  - D) clears up
- 9.** Vitamin D is ---- for bone health and joint health as well as many other functions in the body
- A) vital
  - B) charming
  - C) trivial
  - D) sticky
- 10.** Farmers let this year's bumper plum harvest ---- on trees because supermarkets are buying cheaper foreign fruit.
- A) chase
  - B) rot
  - C) arrest
  - D) dig



### Travelling By Air

When you travel by air, you have to get to the \_\_\_\_\_ early in order to check in about an hour before your \_\_\_\_\_. If you have a lot of \_\_\_\_\_, you can put it on a conveyor belt and push it to the check-in desk where someone will check your ticket and weigh your luggage. Providing you have excess baggage, it can be more expensive for you. Your heavy luggage is put on a \_\_\_\_\_ and carried away. A light bag is classed as hand luggage and you can take it with you on to the plane. An \_\_\_\_\_ looks at your passport and a security guard checks your hand luggage before you go into the departure lounge to wait till your flight is announced. Some cheap \_\_\_\_\_ goods are sold here and you can buy them if you want. Then you see on the departure board or you hear an \_\_\_\_\_ that you must board your plane within a few minutes. Later you go through the \_\_\_\_\_. When all the passengers are on board and the captain and his crew are ready in the cockpit, the plane begins to taxi to the end of the \_\_\_\_\_. After the permission is received from the control tower, the plane begins to move fast so as to \_\_\_\_\_.

### Gap-filling

Fill in the blanks with the appropriate words or phrases given below.

- |                        |                   |
|------------------------|-------------------|
| 1. announcement        | 6. airport        |
| 2. immigration officer | 7. security check |
| 3. take off            | 8. duty free      |
| 4. trolley             | 9. runway         |
| 5. luggage             | 10. flight        |

### Vocabulary

Turkish Airlines	spacecraft
seat belt	sky
aisle	shuttle
to land	flight recorder
flight	hijacker
turbulence	steward ♂
cabin crew	stewardess ♀
helicopter	
airplane	

Honesty is **the best** policy.

*Dürüstlük **en iyi** politikadır.*



### Opening a Bank Account

You can easily open a bank account since there aren't many \_\_\_\_\_. You just go to your local \_\_\_\_\_ and fill in a few forms. If you have an \_\_\_\_\_, you will probably only have to pay bank charges. There are two kinds of accounts: Current account and \_\_\_\_\_ account. Most people prefer a current account for regular everyday use. This normally earns no \_\_\_\_\_, but you are given a cheque book, which makes shopping and paying bills quite easy. On the other hand, a deposit account earns interest, but it is too difficult to \_\_\_\_\_ your money whenever you want. At regular intervals, usually monthly, the bank will send you a \_\_\_\_\_ which gives details about the money you \_\_\_\_\_ or take out. You can go to your bank and ask what your balance is in case you are not sure how much money you have in your account. If you have to \_\_\_\_\_ a regular payment, like rent, you can ask the bank to pay this amount for you automatically. This arrangement is called a \_\_\_\_\_.

### Gap-filling

Fill in the blanks with the appropriate words or phrases given below.

- |                |                   |
|----------------|-------------------|
| 1. branch      | 6. interest       |
| 2. deposit     | 7. withdraw       |
| 3. overdraft   | 8. standing order |
| 4. statement   | 9. put in         |
| 5. formalities | 10. pay           |

## Vocabulary

borrow from (v)	thrifty (adj)
lend to (v)	income (n)
to keep a record (v)	outcome (n)
spending (n)	in cash
crossed cheque (n)	installment (n)
counterfeit (adj)	economic crisis (n)
counterfoil (n)	International Monetary Fund
expenditure (n)	tax (n)
extravagant (adj)	well-balanced (adj)

Hard worker's sweat is **more** powerful **than** the mother's milk.

Çalışkan insanların alın teri anne sütünden **daha** güçlündür.



## Reading Books

If you love reading and you read much, you are a real \_\_\_\_\_. That's why you usually \_\_\_\_\_ in bookshops, just looking briefly at one book after another. You also look at photos, \_\_\_\_\_ or drawings. Whenever you meet a foreign or technical word in the book, you can look at the \_\_\_\_\_ at the back for their meanings unless they are explained in \_\_\_\_\_ at the bottom of each page. There is also a \_\_\_\_\_ at the back , which is a \_\_\_\_\_ of other books on the same subject. A library is a place where you can \_\_\_\_\_ every kind of books for a certain period. If you return them late, you have to pay a fine then. In addition, you can find \_\_\_\_\_ about any book in the newspapers and you should recommend these books to your friends if you are interested in them. These book reviews also let you know what new books are being \_\_\_\_\_.

### Gap-filling

*Fill in the blanks with the appropriate words or phrases given below.*

- |                 |                  |
|-----------------|------------------|
| 1. glossary     | 6. bookworm      |
| 2. published    | 7. illustrations |
| 3. browse       | 8. footnotes     |
| 4. bibliography | 9. list          |
| 5. book reviews | 10. borrow       |

## Vocabulary

public library (n)	map (n)
bookshelf (n)	textbook (n)
author (n)	fiction books (n)
publisher (n)	reference books (n)
content page (n)	title (n)
index page (n)	bilingual (adj)
thriller (n)	dictionary (n)
story (n)	encyclopaedia (n)
novel (n)	best-seller (n)
poem (n)	review (n)

If you want to shine like the sun, first burn like the sun.

*Eğer güneş gibi parlamak istiyorsan önce güneş gibi yan.*



## Cinema

Last night I and some of my friends went to the cinema to see "War of Worlds". The \_\_\_\_\_ by most of the magazines and newspapers was very good and we decided to go to the 8 o'clock \_\_\_\_\_. When we arrived at the cinema, we met some other school-friends in the \_\_\_\_\_ looking at the film \_\_\_\_\_ on the wall. Then the \_\_\_\_\_ took our tickets and showed us to our \_\_\_\_\_. I usually prefer a seat on the \_\_\_\_\_ so that I can stretch my legs. I don't like to be too close to the \_\_\_\_\_; so I found a suitable seat in the back \_\_\_\_\_. and my friends sat next to me. Before the main film, there was a \_\_\_\_\_ for the following week's film, "Big Sick". After we had watched the film, we thought that it was worth watching.

### Gap-filling

Fill in the blanks with the appropriate words or phrases given below.

- |              |                |
|--------------|----------------|
| 1. usherette | 6. performance |
| 2. posters   | 7. row         |
| 3. aisle     | 8. foyer       |
| 4. trailer   | 9. seats       |
| 5. screen    | 10. review     |

### Vocabulary

cast (n)	studio (n)
box office (n)	film critic (n)
documentary (n)	theatre (n)
horror film (n)	cinema (n)
romantic film (n)	audience (n)
cartoon (n)	to applaud (v)
actor (n)	to boo (v)
actress (n)	scenario writer (n)
plot (n)	film script (screenplay)
director (n)	
ticket office (window)	



### Barack Obama

Born in 1961 in Hawaii, Barack Hussein Obama was the 44<sup>th</sup> President of the United States. His mother, Ann Dunham, \_\_\_\_\_ in Kansas. His father, Barack Obama, Sr., was born of Luo ethnicity in Kenya. His parents separated when he was \_\_\_\_\_ two years old, later \_\_\_\_\_. At the age of 10, he was sent back to Hawaii to live with his \_\_\_\_\_ grandparents. His mother and sister later \_\_\_\_\_ them. While living with his grandparents, he \_\_\_\_\_ in the esteemed Punahou Academy, excelling in basketball and \_\_\_\_\_ with academic honors in 1979. As one of only three black students at the school, Obama became \_\_\_\_\_ of racism and what it meant to be African-American. He later described how he struggled to \_\_\_\_\_ social perceptions of his multiracial \_\_\_\_\_ with his own sense of self.

### Gap-filling

Fill in the blanks with the appropriate words or phrases given below.

- |             |               |
|-------------|---------------|
| 1. only     | 6. reconcile  |
| 2. grew up  | 7. graduating |
| 3. heritage | 8. conscious  |
| 4. maternal | 9. joined     |
| 5. enrolled | 10. divorcing |

### Vocabulary

President (n)	enroll (v)
ethnicity (n)	esteemed (adj)
separate (v)	excel (v)
divorce (v)	conscious of (adj)
at the age of	reconcile (v)
send back (v)	perception (n)
maternal (adj)	heritage (n)



### **Anger**

Anger is a natural \_\_\_\_\_ that can have a variety of textures. Anger should be responsibly expressed without insulting the other person. It can also be helpful in motivating us to correct an \_\_\_\_\_. Ideally, anger should be \_\_\_\_\_ only over important \_\_\_\_\_ that can motivate others to act in a proper way. If you act on your anger immediately, you will often \_\_\_\_\_ regretting the way you acted. It is the best thing to \_\_\_\_\_ your anger at a particular moment and let it pass. Over time, either in minutes or days, a situation can be examined more \_\_\_\_\_ and a \_\_\_\_\_ solution may be found. Usually it is helpful to have a \_\_\_\_\_ privately. This is especially beneficial while \_\_\_\_\_ a child.

### **Gap-filling**

*Fill in the blanks with the appropriate words or phrases given below.*

- |                 |                 |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| 1. injustice    | 6. swallow      |
| 2. disciplining | 7. peaceful     |
| 3. demonstrated | 8. calmly       |
| 4. end up       | 9. disagreement |
| 5. emotion      | 10. matters     |

### **Vocabulary**

anger (n)	matter (n)
a variety of (adj)	proper (adj)
texture (n)	regret (v)
responsibly (adv)	particular (adj)
express (v)	solution (n)
insult (n)	disagreement (n)
helpful (adj)	privately (adv)
correct (v)	frown (v)
ideally (adv)	



## Knowledge

Technologically the world has \_\_\_\_\_ at a great pace. By 1800, the sum of total human knowledge was \_\_\_\_\_ every fifty years; by 1950 every ten years; in 1990, in the midst of the computer \_\_\_\_\_, the time-scale might be months and nowadays only days. However, meanwhile the \_\_\_\_\_ between the information-rich and the information-poor countries continues to \_\_\_\_\_. Since the beginning of the imperial \_\_\_\_\_ of its history, the West has been tightening its grip on \_\_\_\_\_. We can expect to see greater enhancement of information technology in general and computer power in \_\_\_\_\_ within a few decades. Some of the biggest \_\_\_\_\_ are likely to be in artificial intelligence and scientific modeling, \_\_\_\_\_ our understanding of global systems.

### Gap-filling

Fill in the blanks with the appropriate words or phrases given below.

- |               |                |
|---------------|----------------|
| 1. gap        | 6. particular  |
| 2. impacts    | 7. information |
| 3. phase      | 8. including   |
| 4. doubling   | 9. grow        |
| 5. revolution | 10. changed    |

### Vocabulary

at a great pace	enhancement (n)
sum (n)	within a few decades
in the midst of	likely (adv)
meanwhile (conj)	artificial intelligence (AI) (n)
imperial (adj)	scientific modeling (n)
tighten (v)	include (v)
grip (n)	understanding (n)
expect (v)	



### Future Olympic Champions

Experiments have \_\_\_\_\_ that children can be instructed in swimming at a very \_\_\_\_\_ age. At a special swimming pool in Los Angeles, children become \_\_\_\_\_ at holding their breath under water even before they can walk. Babies of two months old do not appear to be \_\_\_\_\_ to enter the water. It is not long before they are so accustomed to swimming that they can pick up weights from the \_\_\_\_\_ of the pool. A game that is very popular with these young swimmers is the underwater tricycle race. Tricycles are lined up on the floor of the pool seven feet under water. The children \_\_\_\_\_ against each other to \_\_\_\_\_ the other end of the pool. Many pedal their tricycles, but most of them \_\_\_\_\_ to push or drag them. Some children can cover the whole length of the pool \_\_\_\_\_ coming up for breath even once. Whether they will ever become future Olympic champions, only time will tell. Meanwhile, they should encourage those among us who cannot swim five yards before they are \_\_\_\_\_ for air.

### Gap-filling

Fill in the blanks with the appropriate words or phrases given below.

- |            |              |
|------------|--------------|
| 1. gasping | 6. floor     |
| 2. without | 7. reluctant |
| 3. prefer  | 8. expert    |
| 4. reach   | 9. early     |
| 5. compete | 10. proved   |

## Vocabulary

experiment (n)	compete (v)
prove (v)	against (prep)
instruct (v)	reach (v)
early age (n)	end (n)
expert (n)	pool (n)
hold (v)	pedal (v)
breath (n)	prefer to (v)
reluctant (adj)	push (v)
long before (adv)	drag (v)
be accustomed to (v)	cover (v)
pick up (phr.v)	meanwhile (conj)
floor (n)	encourage (v)
tricycle race (n)	among (prep)
line up (phr.v)	gasp (v)

If a matter is important to you, you will find a way, if not, you will find an **excuse**.

*Bir konu senin için önemliyse bir yolunu bulursun, değilse bir **bahane** bulursun.*



### Stress

Stress is a perfectly natural part of life. \_\_\_\_\_ a street, going to a party or a wedding, driving a car, delivering an important speech etc. These are all activities full of stress. We should learn how to \_\_\_\_\_ properly because we live in a fast moving age. Here are some of the most common \_\_\_\_\_ of stress: sleeping badly, poor appetite or \_\_\_\_\_, drinking too much alcohol, chain-smoking and difficulty in concentrating something. Long-term stress is \_\_\_\_\_ with high blood pressure, headaches and heart-disease. But how do you deal with these problems? First, take up a hobby, if possible an active \_\_\_\_\_ activity. You won't worry about your problems when you are concentrating on a hobby that really interests you. You must take plenty of \_\_\_\_\_. This will keep you fit and should also help you to sleep better. Exercise, combined with a healthy \_\_\_\_\_, will also help you to \_\_\_\_\_ your weight at the right level. And last but least, do not forget that laughter or \_\_\_\_\_ is the best medicine.

### Gap-filling

- |               |               |
|---------------|---------------|
| 1. diet       | 6. relax      |
| 2. outdoor    | 7. crossing   |
| 3. symptoms   | 8. overeating |
| 4. associated | 9. smile      |
| 5. exercise   | 10. keep      |

### Vocabulary

perfectly (adv)	take up (phr.v)
wedding (n)	concentrate on (phr.v)
deliver a speech (v)	keep fit (v)
age (n)	at the right level
common (adj)	last but least (conj)
poor appetite (n)	laughter (n)
chain-smoking (n)	smile (n)



### American Bison

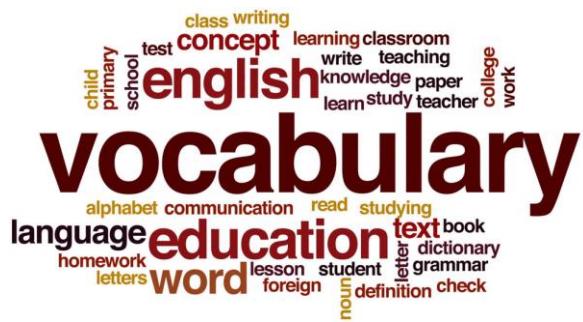
Even before the first Europeans arrived \_\_\_\_\_ America, a very strange looking animal lived on the western \_\_\_\_\_ of North America. It looked \_\_\_\_\_ like a water buffalo. \_\_\_\_\_ the oxen we know, these animals had a \_\_\_\_\_ like a camel and a mane like a lion. Although almost everyone \_\_\_\_\_ it a buffalo, the official name of the animal was the American Bison. In the past Indians \_\_\_\_\_ them only for food and clothing. White men, however, began to hunt them just for the \_\_\_\_\_ of hunting and they reached the \_\_\_\_\_ of extinction. Nowadays, since they are being protected, the danger seems to have been \_\_\_\_\_.

#### Gap-filling

- |             |             |
|-------------|-------------|
| 1. hump     | 6. overcome |
| 2. thrill   | 7. hunted   |
| 3. verge    | 8. unlike   |
| 4. somewhat | 9. called   |
| 5. in       | 10. plains  |

#### Vocabulary

arrive (v)	just for
strange looking (adj)	reach (v)
live on (phr.v)	extinction (n)
plain (n)	nowadays (adv)
camel (n)	protect (v)
mane (n)	danger (n)
in the past (adv)	overcome (v)
hunt (v)	



### Enriching Vocabulary

An \_\_\_\_\_ vocabulary means knowing the names of a variety of things. This learning starts when we are born. Some would even \_\_\_\_\_ it starts before birth. Research shows that parents that speak to their children are enriching vocabulary skills in the \_\_\_\_\_. Parents often seem to naturally speak to children in a singsong, up-and-down tone, slightly higher in pitch, and at a slower \_\_\_\_\_ rate than adult speech. When children have a relatively large vocabulary compared to their \_\_\_\_\_, it is a huge advantage while learning to read. Reading comprehension depends on knowing the \_\_\_\_\_ of words in a written passage. When a word is already in a child's vocabulary, the process of \_\_\_\_\_ that written word with the spoken word is easier and faster. Parents who talk to their children throughout the day are giving them a \_\_\_\_\_. The language children learn helps them enjoy and understand the world around them and helps prepare them to become \_\_\_\_\_ learners. Children with larger vocabularies are better readers. Knowing many words helps children \_\_\_\_\_ and understand written words.

### Gap-filling

- |              |               |
|--------------|---------------|
| 1. meaning   | 6. peers      |
| 2. enriched  | 7. lifelong   |
| 3. verge     | 8. connecting |
| 4. recognize | 9. argue      |
| 5. gift      | 10. process   |

### Vocabulary

even (adv)	relatively (adv)
birth (n)	compared to (conj)
enrich (v)	huge (adj)
skill (n)	depend on (phr.v)
naturally (adv)	already (adv)
slightly (adv)	process (n)
pitch (n)	throughout the day
rate (n)	prepare (v)



### Shopaholism

After \_\_\_\_\_ three hundred pounds on ten pairs of shoes, a young girl found that shopping developed into an \_\_\_\_\_ which left her with debts totaling over fifty thousand pounds. This \_\_\_\_\_, known as 'shopaholism' is on the \_\_\_\_\_ all over the country. It often begins in quite a small way as it did with Diane. She used to go shopping to cheer herself up whenever she was \_\_\_\_\_. It began with small items of underwear or bath products and make-up, and developed into buying complete outfits, and clothes she didn't need. The \_\_\_\_\_ trend for making credit easily \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ young people to get credit cards and store cards is largely responsible, according to the government, who are trying to \_\_\_\_\_ on easy credit for under-18s. Withdrawing credit cards can help, but for serious 'shopaholics' the need to buy remains, and the \_\_\_\_\_ can only be broken by treating the symptoms in the same way as a drug addict or an alcoholic.

### Gap-filling

Fill in the blanks with the appropriate words or phrases given below.

- |               |                  |
|---------------|------------------|
| 1. tempting   | 6. splashing out |
| 2. crack down | 7. increase      |
| 3. current    | 8. condition     |
| 4. obsession  | 9. available     |
| 5. habit      | 10. depressed    |

### Vocabulary

splash out (v)	largely (adv)
obsession (n)	responsible (adj)
shopaholism (n)	according to (conj)
cheer up (v)	crack down (phr.v)
underwear (n)	withdraw (v)
make-up (n)	habit (n)
current (adj)	in the same way (conj)
tempt (v)	drug addict (n)



## 7 World Trade Center

7 World Trade Center is a building in New York City \_\_\_\_\_ across from the World Trade Center site in Lower Manhattan. The name "7 World Trade Center" has referred to two buildings: the original structure, completed in 1987, and the \_\_\_\_\_ structure. The original building was \_\_\_\_\_ on September 11, 2001, and replaced with the new 7 World Trade Center, which opened in 2006. Both buildings were developed by Larry Silverstein. The original 7 World Trade Center was 47 stories tall, and occupied a trapezoidal footprint. An elevated walkway \_\_\_\_\_ the building to the World Trade Center plaza. On September 11, 2001, it was damaged by \_\_\_\_\_ when the nearby North Tower of the WTC collapsed. The building's \_\_\_\_\_ fire suppression system lacked water pressure to fight the fires, and the building collapsed \_\_\_\_\_. The collapse began when a critical column on the 13<sup>th</sup> floor buckled and triggered structural failure throughout. The new 7 World Trade Center \_\_\_\_\_ began in 2002 and was completed in 2006. It is 52 stories tall. The current 7 World Trade Center's design places emphasis on \_\_\_\_\_, with a reinforced concrete core, wider stairways, and thicker fireproofing of steel columns. It also incorporates \_\_\_\_\_ environmentally friendly features.

### Gap-filling

Fill in the blanks with the appropriate words or phrases given below.

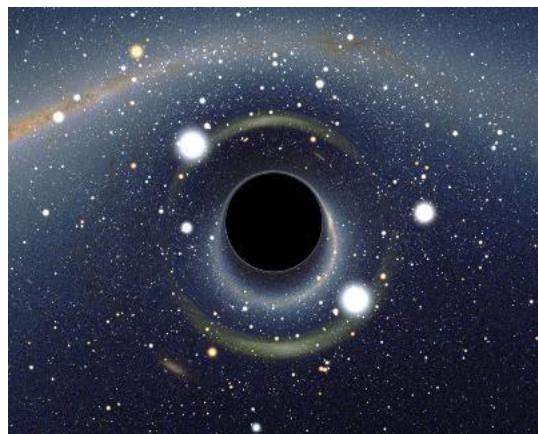
- |               |                 |
|---------------|-----------------|
| 1. located    | 6. destroyed    |
| 2. numerous   | 7. construction |
| 3. internal   | 8. safety       |
| 4. completely | 9. debris       |
| 5. current    | 10. connected   |

## Vocabulary

refer to (phr.v)	structural failure (n)
current structure (n)	construction (n)
replace (v)	place emphasis on (phr.v)
occupy (v)	safety (n)
footprint (n)	reinforce (v)
elevated (adj)	concrete (n)
debris (n)	core (n)
internal (adj)	wide (adj)
fire suppression system (n)	stairway (n)
lack (v)	thick (adj)
collapse (v)	fireproofing (adj)
completely (adv)	steel (n)
column (n)	incorporate (v)
buckle (v)	numerous (adj)
trigger (v)	feature (n)

Life is like riding a bicycle; to keep your **balance**, you must keep moving.

*Hayat bisiklet sürmek gibidir; **dengeni** korumak için ilerlemeye devam etmelişin.*



### Black Holes

How many things can you see in the night \_\_\_\_\_? A lot! On a clear night you might see the Moon, some \_\_\_\_\_, and thousands of sparkling stars. You can see even more with a telescope. You might see stars where before you only saw dark space. You might see that many stars look larger than others. You might see that some stars that look white are really red or blue. With bigger and bigger telescopes you can see more and more \_\_\_\_\_ in the sky. And you can see those objects in more and more detail. But scientists believe there are some things in the sky that we will never see. We won't see them with the biggest telescope in the world, on the clearest night of the year. That's because they are \_\_\_\_\_. They are the mysterious dead stars called "black holes". You might find it hard to \_\_\_\_\_ that stars die. After all, our Sun is a star. Year after year we see it up in the sky, burning \_\_\_\_\_, giving us heat and light. The Sun certainly doesn't seem to be getting old or weak. But stars do burn out and die after billions of years. As a star's gases burn, they give off light and heat. But when the gas runs out, the star stops burning and begins to die. As the star cools, the outer \_\_\_\_\_ of the star pull in toward the center. The star squashes into a smaller and smaller ball. If the star was very small, it ends up as a cold, dark ball called a black dwarf. If the star was very big, it keeps squashing inward until it is packed together tighter than anything in the universe. Imagine if the Earth were crushed until it was the size of a tiny marble. That's how tightly this dead star, a black hole, is packed. What pulls the star in toward its center with such power? It is the same \_\_\_\_\_ that pulls you down when you jump - the force called gravity. A black hole is so tightly packed that its \_\_\_\_\_ sucks in everything - even light. The light from a black hole can never come back to your eyes. That's why you see nothing but blackness. So the next time you stare up at the night sky, remember: there is more in the sky than meets the eye! Scattered in the silent \_\_\_\_\_ are black holes - the great mystery of space.

### Gap-filling

Fill in the blanks with the appropriate words or phrases given below.

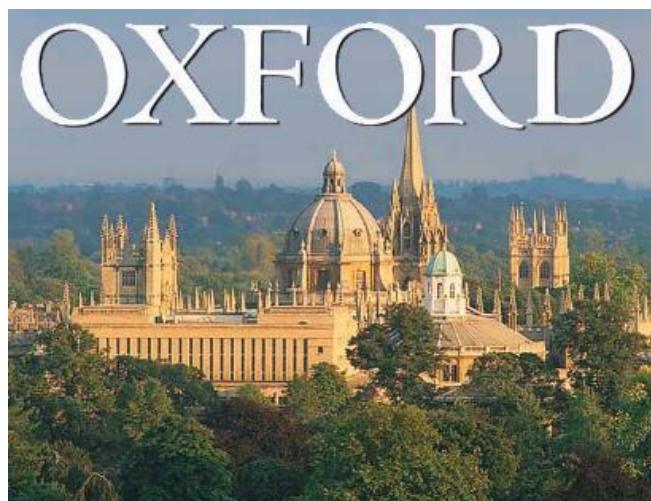
- |              |              |
|--------------|--------------|
| 1. force     | 6. sky       |
| 2. invisible | 7. layers    |
| 3. gravity   | 8. imagine   |
| 4. darkness  | 9. planets   |
| 5. objects   | 10. brightly |

### Vocabulary

sky (n)	dwarf (n)
planet (n)	tight (adj)
sparkling (adj)	universe (n)
space (n)	crush (v)
invisible (adj)	marble (n)
mysterious (adj)	gravity (n)
brightly (adv)	suck (v)
burn out (phr.v)	scatter (v)
layer (n)	silent (adj)
squash (v)	darkness (n)

Be not afraid of going **slowly**, be afraid only of standing still.

**Yavaş gitmekten korkma, yerinde durmaktan kork.**



## British Universities

British universities tend to have a strong \_\_\_\_\_ internationally for two reasons: history and research output. Britain's role in the industrial and scientific revolutions, \_\_\_\_\_ its imperial history and the sheer longevity of its Ancient Universities, are \_\_\_\_\_ factors as to why these institutions are world renowned. The University of Cambridge, for example, has produced 83 Nobel Laureates to date - more than any other university in the world. The reputation of British institutions is \_\_\_\_\_ today by their continuous stream of world-class research output. The larger research-intensive civic universities are members of the Russell Group, which receives two-thirds of all research \_\_\_\_\_ in the UK. The perceived ranking of top British universities is also heavily influenced by the popularity in recent years of newspaper league tables which \_\_\_\_\_ universities by teaching and research. Only 5 universities in Britain have never been ranked outside the top 10, with Oxford, Cambridge, University College London, Imperial College London and the London School of Economics having become constant features at the \_\_\_\_\_ of national ranking tables. The vast \_\_\_\_\_ of United Kingdom universities are government financed. As universities in the UK are generally public institutions, there is less corporate influence, with UK universities receiving much smaller \_\_\_\_\_ endowments in comparison to what many of the larger universities in the USA receive. Similarly, while certain UK universities retain \_\_\_\_\_ traditions, none are directly funded by religious organisations.

### Gap-filling

Fill in the blanks with the appropriate words or phrases given below.

- |                |                  |
|----------------|------------------|
| 1. ancient     | 6. maintained    |
| 2. reputation  | 7. combined with |
| 3. majority    | 8. summit        |
| 4. significant | 9. rank          |
| 5. funding     | 10. financial    |

### Vocabulary

tend to (v)	funding (n)
reputation (n)	perceive (v)
output (n)	ranking (n)
revolution (n)	heavily (adv)
combine with (v)	constant (adj)
imperial (adj)	feature (n)
sheer (adj)	summit (n)
longevity (n)	corporate (n)
renowned (adj)	endowment (n)
to date (adv)	in comparison to (conj)
stream (n)	retain (v)

Always follow your heart as a guide, and **eventually** see where it takes you.

*Daima bir rehber olarak kalbinizi takip edin ve **sonunda** sizi nereye götürdüğünü görün.*



### LCD Televisions

Liquid-crystal display televisions are television sets that use LCD technology to produce images. LCD televisions are thinner and \_\_\_\_\_ than CRTs of similar display size, and are \_\_\_\_\_ in much larger sizes. This \_\_\_\_\_ of features made LCDs more practical than CRTs for many roles, and as manufacturing costs fell, their eventual \_\_\_\_\_ of the television market was all but guaranteed. In 2007, LCD televisions surpassed sales of CRT-based televisions worldwide for the first time, and their sales figures relative to other technologies are \_\_\_\_\_. LCD TVs are quickly \_\_\_\_\_ the only major competitors in the large-screen market, the plasma display panel and rear-projection television. LCDs are, by far, the most widely produced and sold television technology today, pushing all other technologies into niche roles. In spite of the LCD's many \_\_\_\_\_ over the CRT technology they displaced, LCDs also have a variety of disadvantages. A number of other technologies are trying to enter the large-screen television market by taking advantage of these \_\_\_\_\_, including organic light-emitting diodes. LCDs are relatively \_\_\_\_\_ in terms of power use per display size, because the vast majority of light that is being produced at the back of the screen is \_\_\_\_\_ before it reaches the viewer.

### Gap-filling

Fill in the blanks with the appropriate words or phrases given below.

- |                 |                |
|-----------------|----------------|
| 1. blocked      | 6. lighter     |
| 2. advantages   | 7. displacing  |
| 3. inefficient  | 8. combination |
| 4. weaknesses   | 9. available   |
| 5. accelerating | 10. dominance  |

### Vocabulary

image (n)	displace (v)
light (n/adj)	competitor (n)
display (v)	widely (adv)
size (n)	take advantage of (v)
available (adj)	weakness (n)
combination (n)	relatively (adv)
eventual (adj)	inefficient (adj)
surpass (v)	in terms of (conj)
worldwide (adj)	screen (n)
accelerate (v)	viewer (n)

**Time** is money.

**Vakit** nakittir.



## Love

What is love? Dr. Michael R. Liebowitz, a professor at Columbia University, believes that falling in love is influenced by our brain chemistry. This connection is the focus of Dr. Liebowitz's book, "The Chemistry of Love". In an \_\_\_\_\_ with People magazine, he discussed his neurochemical theories of romance. The emotions we feel when we are in love are so \_\_\_\_\_ that when they're going on, nobody thinks about chemicals in the brain. Romantic \_\_\_\_\_ and romantic attachment are chemically distinct. The symptoms of attraction -falling in love - are very much like what happens when you take an \_\_\_\_\_ stimulant. Your heart beats faster, your energy goes up, you feel optimistic. There are certain chemicals in the brain - phenylethylamine (PEA) is one - that produce the same \_\_\_\_\_ when released. There is an area in the lower brain called the locus ceruleus where feelings of panic and separation anxiety seem to begin. There are certain brain chemicals, called endorphins, that slow down the activity of the locus ceruleus. We are programmed at birth to produce endorphins when we're in close relationships. It is nature's way of keeping us together. When the \_\_\_\_\_ ends or when we are afraid that it might end, the production of endorphins stops and we are thrown into a panic. What is intense in a relationship is the newness. That's why the great romances of literature are never between people who \_\_\_\_\_ together. Romeo and Juliet, for example, never had a chance to get used to each other. Being in love makes everything in life seem \_\_\_\_\_. Our pleasure centers need a minimum level of stimulation to function. Love lowers this level. When we're in love, it takes less stimulation to give us \_\_\_\_\_. That's why everything feels possible when you're in love, why everything looks more beautiful. People work better when they're in love. When their emotional needs are being \_\_\_\_\_, they work better. Love gives you more energy, more enthusiasm. You need newness, sharing, and growth. The brain has to experience a change, or there will be no excitement.

### Gap-filling

Fill in the blanks with the appropriate words or phrases given below.

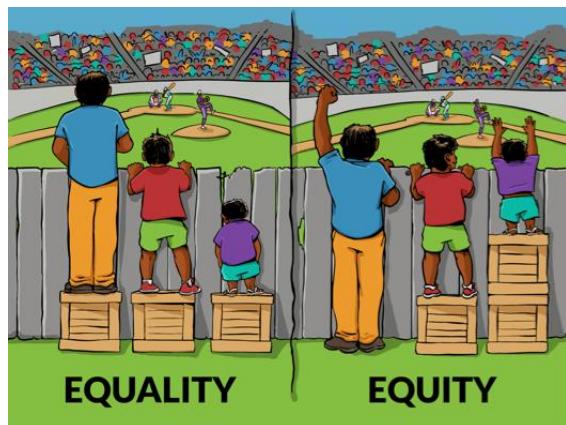
- |               |                 |
|---------------|-----------------|
| 1. wonderful  | 6. interview    |
| 2. met        | 7. relationship |
| 3. powerful   | 8. artificial   |
| 4. effect     | 9. stay         |
| 5. attraction | 10. pleasure    |

### Vocabulary

fall in love (phr.v)	beat (v)
influence (v)	go up (phr.v)
connection (n)	optimistic (adj)
focus (n)	anxiety (n)
interview (n)	at birth
emotion (n)	intense (adj)
powerful (adj)	lower (adj)
attraction (n)	pleasure (n)
attachment (n)	meet (v)
distinct (adj)	enthusiasm (n)
artificial (adj)	sharing (n)
stimulant (n)	excitement (n)

The best things in life are **free**.

*Hayattaki en güzel şeyler **bedavadır**.*



### Equality in Education

Nowadays most people think that education is a special \_\_\_\_\_ for those who get it. Almost everyone recognizes that it is important for every child to have the opportunity to learn. But there is too much \_\_\_\_\_ on equality in education and not enough on quality. The reason for this is that politics and sociology \_\_\_\_\_ educational standards. In other words, standards of education are influenced by politics and sociology. It is \_\_\_\_\_ that everyone is different and every child has different abilities. One may be good at mathematics, another may be good at languages. Some children like academic subjects while others prefer to do things with their hands. But there are a large number of educational theorists who disregard this. They \_\_\_\_\_ the fact that every child has different abilities. They \_\_\_\_\_ that all children are equal and so every child must receive the same education. There is little justification for this point of view; such theorists cannot give acceptable explanations. Besides, every examination proves it wrong. So the theorists go \_\_\_\_\_ and argue that all examinations are bad because it is unfair and socially \_\_\_\_\_ for one child to get more marks in a test than another. There is a great deal of hypocrisy and self-interest in this argument. All it proves is that the theorists are \_\_\_\_\_ parents' reactions when their theories are \_\_\_\_\_ and shown to be nonsense. It is only natural for parents to want their children to be more successful than others and pass examinations.

### Gap-filling

Fill in the blanks with the appropriate words or phrases given below.

- |                |                      |
|----------------|----------------------|
| 1. undesirable | 6. interfere with    |
| 2. ignore      | 7. insist            |
| 3. obvious     | 8. emphasis          |
| 4. further     | 9. put into practice |
| 5. right       | 10. afraid of        |

## **Vocabulary**

right (n)	insist (v)
recognize (v)	justification (n)
opportunity (n)	point of view (n)
emphasis (n)	acceptable (adj)
quality (n)	explanation (n)
interfere with (phr.v)	prove (v)
influence (n)	unfair (adj)
obvious (adj)	undesirable (adj)
a large number of (adj)	a great deal of (adj)
disregard (v)	put into practice (v)
ignore (v)	nonsense (adj)

**Still waters run deep.**

*Yere bakan yürek yakar.*

## Helen Keller

1880-1968



## Helen Keller

Helen Keller was born in Tuscumbia, Alabama, in 1880 and died in 1968. Until she was 19 months of age, her sight and hearing were normal. At the age of 19 months, a severe illness left her deaf and blind. When she was seven, she began her education in reading and writing with Anne Sullivan of the Perkins Institute for the Blind. Through persistence and stubbornness, Anne breaks through Helen's walls of silence and darkness and teaches her to communicate. Helen Keller learned to read by the Braille system, and she learned to write by using a specially constructed typewriter. Later, she entered Radcliffe College and graduated with honors in 1904. Helen Keller's story needed to be told, so in 1962, a beautiful movie was made about her life.

### Vocabulary

sight (n)  
hearing (n)  
severe (adj)  
illness (n)  
deaf (adj)  
blind (adj)

persistence (n)  
stubbornness (n)  
silence (n)  
darkness (n)  
communicate (v)  
construct (v)

### A. Comprehension Check

1. Where was Helen Keller born?
2. What left her deaf and blind?
3. When did she begin her education in reading and writing?
4. How did she learn to read?
5. What was made about her life?

**B. True or False**

1. \_\_\_\_\_ Helen Keller died in Tuscumbia, Alabama, in 1880.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ Until she was 19 months of age, her sight and hearing were normal.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ At the age of 19 months, a terrible illness left her lame.
4. \_\_\_\_\_ When she was seven, she began her education in reading and writing with Anne Sullivan of the Perkins Institute for the Blind.
5. \_\_\_\_\_ Through persistence and stubbornness, Anne breaks through Helen's walls of silence and darkness and teaches her to communicate.
6. \_\_\_\_\_ Helen Keller learned to write by using a specially designed computer.
7. \_\_\_\_\_ She entered Radcliffe College but later she had to leave school in 1904.
8. \_\_\_\_\_ Since Helen Keller's story required to be told, a nice movie was made about her life in 1962.
9. \_\_\_\_\_ Helen Keller learned to read by the Braille system.
10. \_\_\_\_\_ At the age of seven, she started to work.

**Birds of a feather flock together.**

*Tencere yuvarlanmış kapağını bulmuş.*



### The Americanization of Shadrach Cohen

The Americanization of Shadrach Cohen is a short story about values by Bruno Lessing. Shadrach Cohen had two sons, Abel and Gottlieb. When Abel and Gottlieb moved to New York, they opened their own business in their father's name. The business was successful, so Abel and Gottlieb told their father to join them in New York City. When Shadrach came, he brought Marta, the family maid-servant. When the ship landed, Shadrach was met by two dapper-looking young men. Each son wore a flashy tie with a diamond pin. Shadrach's sons welcomed him to the new land, but they were amazed by his old fashioned appearance. Shadrach looked like so many new immigrants that Gottlieb and Abel had ridiculed in the past. Gottlieb and Abel first wanted to take their father to a barbershop to trim his beard to make him look more like an American. Although Gottlieb and Abel already had a servant, Marta stayed with the family. At their first meal together, Shadrach saw a wall between him and his sons. Shadrach was puzzled because he realized that some change had occurred. When the meal was over, Shadrach donned his praying cap and began to recite grace. While Abel and Gottlieb thought their father would change after a few months, he didn't. When Gottlieb told his father about the wedding, Shadrach wanted to meet the bride right away. Because Gottlieb was ashamed of his father, he did not want to introduce him to his future bride. Shadrach was upset and told Gottlieb to go straight to bed. Shadrach then began running both the house and the business. Shadrach dismissed two employees and told Abel and Gottlieb to take their places.

#### Vocabulary

move (v)  
maidservant (n)  
land (v)  
dapper-looking (adj)  
flashy (adj)  
diamond (n)  
pin (n)  
appearance (n)  
immigrant (n)  
ridicule (v)  
be puzzled (v)  
realize (v)

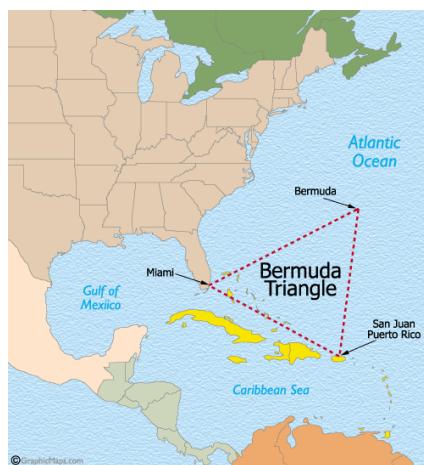
occur (v)  
cap (n)  
recite (v)  
grace (n)  
wedding (n)  
bride (n)  
right away (adv)  
be ashamed of (v)  
introduce (v)  
dismiss (v)  
straight (adj)  
employee (n)

**A. Comprehension Check**

1. Is The Americanization of Shadrach a novel?
2. Was the business was successful?
3. How many employees were dismissed by Shadrach?
4. Why didn't he want to introduce his father to his future bride?
5. Why did Gottlieb and Abel first want to take their father to a barbershop?

**B. True or False**

1. \_\_\_\_\_ The Americanization of Shadrach Cohen is a long novel about values by Bruno Lessing.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ Shadrach Cohen had two sons, Abel and Gottlieb.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ Before Abel and Gottlieb went to New York, they had opened their own business in their father's name.
4. \_\_\_\_\_ The business was successful, so Abel and Gottlieb told their father to join them in New York City.
5. \_\_\_\_\_ When Shadrach came, he brought Marta, the family maid-servant.
6. \_\_\_\_\_ When the ship landed, Shadrach was met by three handsome young men.
7. \_\_\_\_\_ Only one son was wearing a flashy tie with a diamond pin.
8. \_\_\_\_\_ Shadrach's sons welcomed him to the new land, but they were amazed by his old fashioned appearance.
9. \_\_\_\_\_ Shadrach looked like so many new immigrants that Gottlieb and Abel had ridiculed in the past.
10. \_\_\_\_\_ Gottlieb and Abel were reluctant to take their father to a barbershop to trim his beard and moustache.



### The Bermuda Triangle

At 2 o'clock on 5 December 1945, five US bombers took off from Fort Lauderdale in the USA for a training flight in perfect weather. Shortly afterwards, the pilots radioed that their flight instruments were all malfunctioning. Two hours after take-off, all contact with the planes was lost. A reconnaissance plane was immediately dispatched to search for the missing planes. Within 20 minutes, radio contact with it had also been lost. No trace of any of the planes was ever found. In all, 6 planes and 27 men had vanished into the air. The disappearance of the 6 planes was far from being the first mysterious incident in the area: for years, navigational problems and strange magnetic forces had been reported. The disappearance was not even the greatest disaster within the triangle. The Cyclops, a 19,000-ton US ship was sailing from Barbados to Norfolk, Virginia. In March 1918, it vanished with its crew of 309 from the surface of the ocean without making a distress call and without the slightest wreckage ever being found. The losses of boats and planes in that area defy explanation. The disasters are the origin of a new phrase in the English language – the Bermuda Triangle and this phrase has entered legend. The Bermuda Triangle has been called the Devils' Triangle, the Triangle of Death, the Graveyard of the Atlantic. It has swallowed up 140 ships and planes and more than 1,000 people. Today many airmen and sailors are still afraid of that area of the Atlantic Ocean.

### Vocabulary

take off (p.v)	radio (v)
flight (n)	malfunction (n)
perfect (adj)	contact (n)
afterwards (adv)	reconnaissance (n)

dispatch (v)	magnetic (adj)
search for (v)	report (v)
missing (adj)	triangle (n)
trace (n)	wreckage (n)
vanish (v)	defy (v)
disappearance (n)	legend (n)
incident (n)	swallow (v)
navigational (adj)	sailor (n)

**A. Comprehension Check**

1. Where was Fort Lauderdale located?
2. What did the pilots notice radio after take-off?
3. How many people have disappeared?
4. Who are still fearful of that area of the Atlantic Ocean?
5. What are the other names of The Bermuda Triangle?

**B. True or False**

1. \_\_\_\_\_ It was the first incident in this area.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ The ship was found in 1985.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ The Bermuda Triangle is located in the Atlantic Ocean.
4. \_\_\_\_\_ Nobody believes this legend anymore.
5. \_\_\_\_\_ In March 1918, the Cyclops disappeared with its crew of 309.



### A Safer Dam

California officials are thinking about floods that happened in New Orleans. In the spring, heavy rains and melting snow add a lot of water to the lake behind Folsom Dam. People believe too much water could breach the dam. Then the dam might break and flood the towns below the lake. A flood would be very dangerous for the people who live near the dam. They need to find a solution and a way to keep the nearby towns safe.

The new Mayor has a bright idea that might help. She wants to ask the State of California for funds to make the Folsom Dam seven feet taller. Then the dam would be able to hold back more water. This would help keep the towns safe from floods.

The Mayor is also asking the state to build a new bridge across the water below the dam. Folsom Dam Road is above the dam, and a lot of traffic once used the road. Right now, the road is closed. Most of the people who used the road every day are angry. They demand that the road be opened again. A bridge would make it easier for people to get to the other side of the dam.

The authorities hope that by means of these projects the state will make the drivers happier and protect Sacramento, which is one of the nation's urban areas most at risk of massive flooding.

### Vocabulary

flood (n)	fund (n)
official (n)	keep (v)
breach (v)	bridge (n)
dam (n)	demand (v)
solution (n)	authority (n)
nearby (adj)	protect (v)
safe (adj)	urban (adj)
bright (adj)	massive (adj)

**A. Comprehension Check**

1. Who gets angry when Folsom Dam Road is closed?
2. Why are California officials worried about flooding?
3. Why do officials want to make the dam taller?
4. What makes the water level in Folsom Dam rise?
5. Why does the Mayor want the state to help pay for dam and bridge repairs?

**B. Find the suitable word for each sentence.**

1. The drivers are ----- that Folsom Dam Road is closed.
  - A) amazed
  - B) glad
  - C) angry
  - D) happy
2. The new Mayor hopes that the ----- will help pay for these projects.
  - A) state
  - B) homeless
  - C) governor
  - D) local people
3. Too much ----- can breach the dam.
  - A) traffic
  - B) safety
  - C) concrete
  - D) water
4. California officials are worried about ----- near Sacramento.
  - A) bridges
  - B) floods
  - C) traffic
  - D) diseases

5. The Mayor is asking California for ----- to help fix the dam.
  - A) fines
  - B) bricks
  - C) funds
  - D) lifts
  
6. Students then brainstorm all the possible causes of that problem and also come up with ----- to the problem.
  - A) demands
  - B) solutions
  - C) officials
  - D) funds
  
7. With the widespread ----- of New Orleans very much in everyone's consciousness, state legislators have approved a measure that would raise Folsom Dam.
  - A) launching
  - B) grilling
  - C) flooding
  - D) marketing
  
8. Citing traffic ----- and economic loss, the city of Folsom has sought to have Folsom Dam Road reopened.
  - A) fine
  - B) achievement
  - C) reduction
  - D) congestion
  
9. The road would be closed during heightened terror alerts and if reservoir water ----- above a certain level.
  - A) rises
  - B) delays
  - C) cancels
  - D) wonders
  
10. A combination of climate change and ----- growth will push temperatures higher in cities worldwide.
  - A) dangerous
  - B) urban
  - C) facial
  - D) bilingual



## Civil Service

Civil service offers jobs to thousands of men and women. They work at many different levels of the government. The levels are city, county, state, and federal. All areas of civil service work on the merit system. This system is set up to protect the employee. It is meant to have each job filled by the people best qualified to have them. The merit system makes sure each employee gets equal and fair pay. Training is provided for those who need it. Fair treatment will be given to all no matter who they are. Many kinds of jobs are available through civil service. Some of these jobs could be clerks, cabinet makers, painters, law enforcement, and mail delivery. A problem with trying to get a civil service job is that it takes a long time to get placed in a job. Another problem is that applying for a job can be time-consuming. However, once you get a civil service job, you will be secure in the job for a long time, as long as you work hard.

Would you like to have a civil service job? Why?

### Vocabulary

offer (v)	treatment (n)
level (n)	available (adj)
set up (p. v)	clerk (n)
employee (n)	delivery (n)
qualified (adj)	try (v)
equal (adj)	apply for (v)
fair (adj)	time-consuming (adj)
training (n)	secure (adj)
provide (v)	hard (adv)

**A. Comprehension Check**

1. What are the different civil service levels?
2. How does the merit system help minorities?
3. What will be given to people regardless of their status?
4. Who do you work for when you have a civil service job?
5. What will happen when you get a civil service job?

**B. Find the suitable word for each sentence.**

1. Institute members can apply to ----- a new branch if there are sufficient numbers to make it a viable proposition.
  - A) put out
  - B) set up
  - C) break up
  - D) wipe out
2. While individual managers can't control all leadership decisions, they can still have a profound influence on ----- motivation.
  - A) treatment
  - B) delivery
  - C) employee
  - D) bargain
3. The generic concept of ----- play represents the positive benefits of playing by the rules, using common sense and respecting fellow players, referees, opponents and fans.
  - A) illegal
  - B) invalid
  - C) painful
  - D) fair

4. Being one of the largest metropolitan areas in America, Boston ----- a variety of transit options.
  - A) tears
  - B) postpones
  - C) offers
  - D) licks
5. The purchase of a mountain bike can be a tedious and ----- process.
  - A) time consuming
  - B) available
  - C) slim
  - D) enjoyable
6. People don't rob banks every day not because banks are so -----.
  - A) lazy
  - B) secure
  - C) mature
  - D) exhausted
7. UNICEF ----- support to nearly one million children affected by earthquake in Chile.
  - A) escaped
  - B) sold
  - C) forgotten
  - D) provided
8. People around the world say they firmly support ----- rights, but many still believe men should get preference.
  - A) equal
  - B) dark
  - C) impolite
  - D) eager
9. ----- staff are key to a firm's success.
  - A) Dirty
  - B) Qualified
  - C) Fatal
  - D) Rude
10. The term ----- refers to the acquisition of knowledge and competencies as a result of the teaching of vocational or practical skills.
  - A) treatment
  - B) satisfaction
  - C) brotherhood
  - D) training



### **Simplify Your Life**

Years ago, a cigarette commercial asked if you were smoking more, but enjoying it less. That describes the way many of us live today. We are doing more, but enjoying it less. And when that doesn't work, we compound the problem. In our frantic search for satisfaction, we try stuffing still more into our days, never realizing that we are taking the wrong approach. The truth is simple; so simple it is hard to believe. Satisfaction lies with less, not with more. Yet, we pursue the myth that this thing, or that activity, will somehow provide the satisfaction we so desperately seek. Arthur Lindman, in his devastating book, "The Harried Leisure Class," described the futility of pursuing more. His research focused on what people did with their leisure time. He found that as income rose, people bought more things to occupy their leisure time. But, ironically, the more things they bought, the less they valued any one of them. Carried to an extreme, he predicted massive boredom in the midst of tremendous variety. That was more than twenty years ago, and his prediction seems more accurate every year. Lindman of course, is not the first to discover this. The writer of Ecclesiastes expressed the same thought thousands of years ago. It is better, he wrote, to have less, but enjoy it more. If you would like to enjoy life more, I challenge you to experiment with me. How could you simplify your life? What could you drop? What could you do without? What could you stop pursuing? What few things could you concentrate on? The more I learn, the more I realize that fullness of life does not depend on things. The more I give up, the more I seem to gain. But words will never convince you. You must try it for yourself.

**Vocabulary**

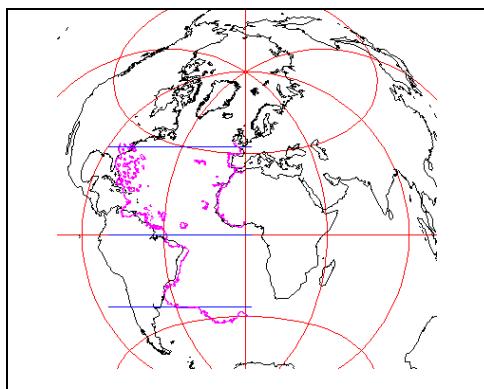
commercial (n)	leisure time (n)
compound (v)	income (n)
frantic (adj)	ironically (adv)
satisfaction (n)	predict (v)
stuff (v)	massive (adj)
lie with (p.v)	boredom (n)
pursue (v)	in the midst (prep)
myth (n)	tremendous (adj)
desperately (adv)	accurate (adj)
devastating (adj)	give up (p.v)
focus on (p.v)	convince (v)

**A. Comprehension Check**

1. When do people normally start buying more things?
2. Why do people buy more and more?
3. What should we do to enjoy more?
4. Who wrote the book "The Harried Leisure Class"?
5. Does satisfaction lie with less or with more?

**B. True or False**

1. \_\_\_\_\_ The idea of having a lot and enjoying it little can be found in one of the books of the Bible.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ We try to find satisfaction by selling all the things at home that we do not need anymore.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ Lindman wrote his book more than twenty years ago.
4. \_\_\_\_\_ We can make our life happier if we buy more things.
5. \_\_\_\_\_ Simplifying our life is nonsense.



### The Piri Reis Map

The Piri Reis Map is only one of several anomalous maps drawn in the 15<sup>th</sup> century and earlier which appear to \_\_\_\_\_ better information about the shape of the continents than should have been known at the time. Piri Re'is, as well as Mercator and Oronteus Finaeus, well-known 15<sup>th</sup> century map-makers, included the traditional southern \_\_\_\_\_ in their world maps, as did others. Antarctica was not discovered until the 19<sup>th</sup> century, and it was \_\_\_\_\_ unexplored until the middle of the 20<sup>th</sup>. This is just the start. The Piri Re'is map is most interesting because of the \_\_\_\_\_ of the source of its information, and the \_\_\_\_\_ detail of the coastal outlines. The map was found in 1929 in the Topkapı Palace in Istanbul. It is painted on parchment and dated 1513 AD. It is signed by an admiral of the Turkish Navy named Piri Ibn Haji Memmed, also known as Piri Re'is.

### Vocabulary

anomalous	largely
map	attribution
draw	extraordinary
represent	coastal
shape	outline
continent	parchment
traditional	navy
discover	admiral

### Gap-filling

1. represent
2. largely
3. extraordinary
4. attribution
5. continent



### Lady Gaga

Stefani Joanne Angelina Germanotta, now known as Lady Gaga, is an international pop star. She was born in New York, in 1986. She learned to \_\_\_\_\_ the piano by the age of four. In 2005, she was \_\_\_\_\_ signed by Def Jam Records, but was dropped just months after signing. At the age of 20, she began work at Interscope Records as a songwriter for other groups on the label, including Britney Spears, New Kids on the Block, and The Pussycat Dolls. Through 2007 and 2008, she wrote and recorded her debut album, "The Fame". The record was received positive reviews and popular \_\_\_\_\_ in America. With the help of her own creative team, "Haus of Gaga," the performer also began to make a name for herself internationally. Her debut single, "Just Dance," was released to radio in early 2008 to both popular and \_\_\_\_\_ acclaim. The song was then nominated for a Grammy in the category of Best Dance Recording in 2008. The second single off of her album, "Poker Face," earned Lady Gaga even more success. The song topped singles charts in every \_\_\_\_\_, and in almost every country.

### Vocabulary

briefly	internationally
drop	release
debut	commercial
receive	acclaim
review	nominate
own	top
team	chart

### Gap-filling

1. success
2. briefly
3. category
4. play
5. commercial



### Photocopying

A photocopier is a machine that makes paper copies of documents and other visual images quickly and cheaply. Most current photocopiers use a technology called xerography, a \_\_\_\_\_ process using heat. Copiers can also use other output technologies such as ink jet, but xerography is standard for office copying. Xerographic office photocopying was introduced by Xerox in 1959. The \_\_\_\_\_ of its use is one of the factors that prevented the development of the \_\_\_\_\_ office heralded early in the digital revolution. Photocopying is \_\_\_\_\_ used in business, education, and government. There have been many predictions that photocopiers will eventually become \_\_\_\_\_ as information workers continue to increase their digital document creation and distribution, and rely less on distributing actual pieces of paper.

### Vocabulary

document	prevent
image	development
current	herald
dry	widely
process	prediction
output	eventually
ink jet	become obsolete
introduce	rely on
prevalence	actual

### Gap-filling

1. dry
2. prevalence
3. obsolete
4. widely
5. paperless

**Thomas Edison**

Thomas Edison was born on 11 February 1847. He was one of the \_\_\_\_\_ geniuses of technology and he \_\_\_\_\_ patents for more than one thousand inventions including the electric light bulb, the record player and an early type of film projector. He also created the world's first industrial research laboratory. He was born in Milan, Ohio and he was always an \_\_\_\_\_ boy. By the time he was 10 he had set up a small chemical laboratory in his house after his mother had shown him a science book. He soon became fascinated with electrical currents and it remained the main interest of his life. In 1869, he borrowed a small \_\_\_\_\_ of money and became a freelance inventor. In 1876 he built a new laboratory so that he could spend all his time inventing. He planned to turn out minor inventions every ten days and a 'big trick' every six months. Before long he had 40 different inventions going at the same time and was applying for as many as 400 patents a year. The following year, he moved to New Jersey in order to \_\_\_\_\_ the Edison Laboratory which was 10 times bigger than his first laboratory. In time it was surrounded by factories employing 5,000 people and producing many new products. Edison died on 18 October, 1931 having had a remarkably productive life.

**Vocabulary**

outstanding	interest
genius	amount
obtain	freelance
invention	turn out
inquisitive	apply for
fascinated with	surround by
electrical current	product
remain	remarkably
main	productive

**Gap-filling**

1. inquisitive
2. outstanding
3. amount
4. build
5. obtained



### Donuts

A doughnut or donut is a type of fried \_\_\_\_\_ food popular in many countries and prepared in various forms as a sweet snack that can be \_\_\_\_\_ or purchased in bakeries, supermarkets, food stalls, and franchised specialty outlets. They are usually sweet, deep-fried from a flour dough, and shaped in rings or flattened spheres that sometimes \_\_\_\_\_ fillings. Other types of dough such as potato can also be used as well as other batters, and various toppings and flavorings are used for different types. The two most common types are the toroidal ring doughnut and the filled doughnut, a flattened sphere injected with jam, cream, custard, or other sweet fillings. A small spherical piece of dough may be cooked as a doughnut hole. Baked doughnuts are a variation cooked in an \_\_\_\_\_ instead of being deep fried. Doughnut varieties are also divided into cake and risen type doughnuts. Various doughnut incarnations are popular around the \_\_\_\_\_. Shapes include rings, balls, and flattened spheres, as well as ear shapes, twists and other forms. Not all doughnuts are sweet: in Southern India for instance, savory doughnuts called vadai are served.

### Vocabulary

doughnut (n)	flattened (adj)
fried (adj)	sphere (n)
dough (n)	batter (n)
sweet snack (n)	flavoring (n)
homemade (adj)	jam (n)
purchase (v)	custard (n)
bakery (n)	incarnation (n)
food stall (n)	globe (n)
franchised (adj)	twist (n)
outlet (n)	savory (adj)
flour (n)	serve (v)

### Gap-filling

1. globe
2. oven
3. dough
4. contain
5. homemade



### Generation Gap

Sometimes, there is a \_\_\_\_\_ of interest between parents and teenagers. Young people feel the need to \_\_\_\_\_, to become separate individuals in their own right. Parents often feel such conduct is not \_\_\_\_\_, especially when their sons or daughters isolate themselves from the family, or when they insult their elders. Young people \_\_\_\_\_ that they be permitted to set their own limits and not be obligated to follow their parents' rigid ideas. However, most parents still prefer to exercise some control over their children until they \_\_\_\_\_ from high school. Perhaps children should feel fortunate to have parents who are willing to guide their offspring at the risk of losing their affection.

### Vocabulary

conflict (n)	permit (v)
teenager (n)	limit (n)
rebel (v)	obligate (v)
separate (adj)	follow (v)
individual (n)	rigid (adj)
own (adj)	prefer (v)
right (n)	graduate (v)
conduct (n)	perhaps (adv)
appropriate (adj)	fortunate (adj)
especially (adv)	willing (adj)
isolate (v)	guide (v)
insult (v)	offspring (n)
advocate (v)	affection (n)

### Gap-filling

1. conflict
2. appropriate
3. rebel
4. advocate
5. graduate



### Turkeys in the USA

Millions of Americans eat turkey as part of a traditional \_\_\_\_\_ on Thanksgiving. Turkey is also popular on Christmas. In the past, half of all turkeys sold in the US were eaten \_\_\_\_\_ the holidays. Over the years Americans have been eating less red meat and more chicken and turkey. Turkey is now the fourth most popular meat. The National Turkey Federation in New York represents the industry. The group says Americans eat two times more turkey than they did twenty-five years ago. Last year the average \_\_\_\_\_ per person was eight kilograms. Americans are second only to Israelis in the amount of turkey eaten. The French are third. Six percent of turkeys raised in the US are exported. Mexico is the top \_\_\_\_\_. Next come Hong Kong, Russia and Taiwan. Over the years, growers have developed birds that are better for industrial meat \_\_\_\_\_.

### Vocabulary

turkey (n)	amount (n)
traditional (adj)	raise (v)
meal (n)	export (v)
chicken (n)	importer (n)
represent (v)	production (n)

### Gap-filling

1. production
2. amount
3. meal
4. importer
5. during

**Billie Eilish**

Born in December 2001, Billie Eilish Pirate Baird O'Connell is an American singer and songwriter. She first gained public attention in 2015 with her debut single "Ocean Eyes", which was \_\_\_\_\_ released by Darkroom, a subsidiary of Interscope Records. Her debut extended play, "Don't Smile at Me" was commercially \_\_\_\_\_ and charted within the top 15 in the US, UK, Canada, and Australia in 2017. Eilish's first studio album, "When We All Fall Asleep, Where Do We Go?" was one of the best-selling albums of 2019, buoyed by the success of its fifth single and Eilish's first number-one hit on the Billboard Hot 100, "Bad Guy". In 2020, she co-wrote and \_\_\_\_\_ the theme song "No Time to Die" for the James Bond film of the same name, which topped the UK singles chart. Eilish has received \_\_\_\_\_ accolades, including seven Grammy Awards, two American Music Awards, one Guinness World Record, three MTV Video Music Awards, and two Brit Awards. She is the youngest artist in Grammy history and second overall to win all four general \_\_\_\_\_ categories—Best New Artist, Record of the Year, Song of the Year, and Album of the Year—in the same year.

**Vocabulary**

singer (n)	release (v)
songwriter (n)	subsidiary (n)
gain public attention	commercially (adv)
debut single (n)	successful (adj)
subsequently (adv)	accolade (n)

**Gap-filling**

1. performed
2. several
3. successful
4. field
5. subsequently



### Landmines

Landmines are perhaps the most terrible weapons of modern wars because they kill soldiers during \_\_\_\_\_ and because they can kill or injure innocent civilians in peacetime. When the war in Bosnia ended in 1996, people were happy but they knew that they were still in danger since there were about six million mines hidden in ex-Yugoslavia. A lot of these landmines have now been found and \_\_\_\_\_; but doing this is very dangerous. A person may be walking along a \_\_\_\_\_ through the fields, and suddenly, the ground explodes under his feet. Sometimes landmines are found by chance by young children, who start playing with them as if they were toys. The \_\_\_\_\_ can be fatal. Mine clearing is one of the jobs that the British soldiers of the U.N. are doing in Bosnia. The soldiers also visit schools to show landmines to children and warn them about the dangers, which will continue for years. An international convention took place in autumn 1997, but some countries, such as the U.S.A. and China \_\_\_\_\_ to sign it. Every day, every minute, a person gets killed or injured by a landmine in Europe, Africa or Asia.

### Vocabulary

landmine (n)	by chance (adv)
weapon (n)	consequence (n)
wartime (n)	fatal (adj)
innocent (adj)	clearing (n)
remove (v)	convention (n)
path (n)	take place (v)
ground (n)	refuse (v)
explode (v)	sign (v)

### Gap-filling

1. consequences
2. wartime
3. removed
4. refused
5. path



## Fashion

The fashion industry is a product of the modern age. Prior to the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century, virtually all clothing was handmade for individuals, either as home \_\_\_\_\_ or on order from dressmakers and tailors. By the beginning of the 20<sup>th</sup> century clothing had increasingly come to be mass-produced in standard sizes and sold at fixed \_\_\_\_\_. Although the fashion industry developed first in Europe and America, today it is an international and highly globalized industry. For example, an American fashion company might source fabric in China and have the clothes manufactured in Vietnam, finished in Italy, and shipped to a warehouse in the United States for distribution to retail outlets internationally. The fashion industry has long been one of the largest employers in the US, and it \_\_\_\_\_ so in the 21<sup>st</sup> century. However, employment declined \_\_\_\_\_ as production increasingly moved overseas, especially to China. Because data on the fashion industry typically are reported for national economies and expressed in terms of the industry's many separate sectors, aggregate figures for world production of textiles and clothing are difficult to \_\_\_\_\_. However, by any measure, the industry inarguably accounts for a significant share of world economic output.

### Vocabulary

age (n)	fabric (n)	separate (adj)
prior to (adv)	manufacture (v)	aggregate (adj)
virtually (adj)	warehouse (n)	inarguably (adv)
handmade (adj)	distribution (n)	account for (p.v)
tailor (n)	retail (v)	share (v)
increasingly (adv)	outlet (n)	output (n)
fixed (adj)	decline (v)	
source (v)	typically (adv)	

### Gap-filling

1. considerably
2. production
3. obtain
4. prices
5. remains



### Hagia Sophia

Hagia Sophia was the \_\_\_\_\_ of the Orthodox patriarch and a principal setting for Byzantine imperial ceremonies. The structure has been \_\_\_\_\_ damaged several times by earthquakes. The dome collapsed after an earthquake in 558 and was replaced in 562, while the reparation works were completed a year later, when the building was rededicated. There were additional partial collapses in 989 after which an Armenian architect named Trdat was commissioned to \_\_\_\_\_ the damage. In the 16<sup>th</sup> century, during the reign of Selim II, the building started showing signs of fatigue and was extensively strengthened with the addition of structural supports to its exterior by the great Ottoman architect Sinan who is also considered one of the first earthquake engineers in the world. During the Latin \_\_\_\_\_ of Istanbul (1204–1261) the church became a Roman Catholic cathedral. Immediately after Fatih Sultan Mehmet conquered Istanbul in 1453, the Hagia Sophia was converted to a mosque. In 1935, the first Turkish President and founder of the Republic of Turkey, Atatürk, \_\_\_\_\_ the building into a museum. Finally a decree on 10th of July 2020 to formally declare the Hagia Sophia as a mosque, after Turkey's administrative court annulled a 1934-dated decision that paved the way for the use of Hagia Sophia as a museum.

### Vocabulary

seat (n)	commission (v)
principal (adj)	reign (n)
imperial (adj)	fatigue (n)
severely (adv)	extensively (adv)
dome (n)	strengthen (v)
collapse (v)	exterior (n)
replace (v)	consider (v)
reparation (n)	conquer (v)
rededicate (v)	convert (v)
partial (adj)	founder (n)
architect (n)	transform into (v)

### Gap-filling

1. seat
2. transformed
3. severely
4. repair
5. occupation



## Microsoft

Microsoft Corporation is a public multinational corporation headquartered in Washington, USA. It develops, manufactures, licenses, and supports a \_\_\_\_\_ range of products and services predominantly related to computing through its various product divisions. Established in 1975 to develop and sell BASIC interpreters for the Altair 8800, Microsoft rose to \_\_\_\_\_ the home computer operating system market with MS-DOS in the mid-1980s, followed by the Microsoft Windows. The ensuing rise of stock in the company's 1986 initial public offering made an estimated four billionaires and 12,000 millionaires from Microsoft employees. Microsoft would come to dominate other markets as well, \_\_\_\_\_ the office suite market with Microsoft Office. Primarily in the 1990s, critics contend the company used monopolistic business practices and anti-competitive strategies including refusal to deal and tying, put unreasonable restrictions in the use of its software, and used misrepresentative marketing tactics. Both the U.S. Department of Justice and European Commission found the company in \_\_\_\_\_ of antitrust laws. Known for its interviewing process with \_\_\_\_\_ questions, various studies and ratings were generally favorable to Microsoft's diversity within the company as well as its overall environmental impact with the exception of the electronics portion of the business.

### Vocabulary

headquarter (n)	monopolistic (adj)
a wide range of	refusal (n)
predominantly (adv)	unreasonable (adj)
interpreter (n)	restriction (n)
ensuing (adj)	misrepresentative (adj)
initial (adj)	obscure (adj)
estimated (adj)	diversity (n)
employee (n)	overall (adj)
notably (adj)	impact (n)
contend (v)	with the exception of

### Gap-filling

1. notably
2. violation
3. dominate
4. wide
5. obscure



### Disasters in the Third World

In the Third World, droughts and floods are not the \_\_\_\_\_ disasters we always imagine. In the Sahel region of Africa, \_\_\_\_\_ is practically part of the environmental cycle, and in Asia everyone knows that floods will occur regularly. In Britain a disaster can be seen every year. It gets so cold that little grows for months. Throughout that time, supermarket shelves bulge with food and most people manage to keep warm. The \_\_\_\_\_ is that in the Third World countries the poor just can't cope. For the pastoralist, drought kills his cattle and his future. For the poor in Calcutta, the floods means total \_\_\_\_\_ of homes and livelihoods. Yet, the rich in those countries remain untouched. Their land is \_\_\_\_\_, their homes well built, and their credit is quite good.

### Vocabulary

drought (n)	warm (adj)
flood (n)	cattle (n)
unexpected (adj)	destruction (n)
disaster (n)	livelihood (n)
throughout (prep)	remain (v)
bulge with (v)	untouched (adj)
manage to (v)	irrigate (v)

### Gap-filling

1. unexpected
2. difference
3. drought
4. irrigated
5. destruction



### Bitcoin

Bitcoin is a decentralized \_\_\_\_\_ currency created in January 2009. It follows the ideas set out in a white paper by the mysterious and pseudonymous Satoshi Nakamoto. The identity of the person or persons who created the technology is still a \_\_\_\_\_. Bitcoin offers the promise of lower transaction fees than traditional online payment mechanisms do, and unlike government-issued currencies, it is operated by a decentralized authority. Bitcoin is known as a type of cryptocurrency because it uses cryptography to \_\_\_\_\_ it secure. There are no physical bitcoins, only balances kept on a public ledger that everyone has transparent access to (although each record is encrypted). All Bitcoin transactions are verified by a massive amount of computing power via a process known as "\_\_\_\_\_. Bitcoin is not issued or backed by any banks or governments, nor is an individual bitcoin valuable as a commodity. Despite it not being legal tender in most parts of the world, Bitcoin is very popular and has triggered the launch of hundreds of other cryptocurrencies, collectively referred to as altcoins. Bitcoin is \_\_\_\_\_ abbreviated as BTC when traded.

**Vocabulary**

currency (n)	massive (adj)
pseudonymous (adj)	issue (v)
identity (n)	valuable (adj)
mystery (n)	commodity (n)
payment (n)	trigger (v)
keep secure (v)	refer to as (v)
access (n)	abbreviate (v)

**Gap-filling**

1. mystery
2. keep
3. mining
4. commonly
5. digital



### Food Aid

Food aid is a lifesaver in many \_\_\_\_\_, but in other cases it gives more harm than good. Only 10% of all food aid sent is used for vital emergency relief. The remainder is distributed in a variety of ways, but rarely gets out to the poor. Increasingly, countries come to \_\_\_\_\_ it and are less willing to encourage their own farmers to grow food. For many communities food aid means drastically altered diets and loss of livelihoods. Locally grown food can't compete with food aid and prices \_\_\_\_\_. Low prices drive farmers out of business. Communities become more dependent on food from outside and less able to feed themselves. As less food is produced, less work is \_\_\_\_\_. Families leave their homes and drift to the towns in search of work. There they \_\_\_\_\_ the ranks of the unemployed.

### Vocabulary

aid (n)	encourage (v)
lifesaver (n)	community (n)
vital (adj)	drastically (adv)
emergency (n)	alter (v)
remainder (n)	livelihood (n)
distribute (v)	compete with (phr.v)
in a variety of	dependent on (phr.v)
increasingly (adv)	drift (v)
rely on (phr.v)	swell (v)
willing (adj)	rank (n)

### Gap-filling

1. rely on
2. fall
3. available
4. situations
5. swell



### **Loneliness**

According to a \_\_\_\_\_ specially commissioned for The Sunday Times Magazine, approximately 25 per cent of the population are lonely. Elderly people, particularly those who move to a new area on \_\_\_\_\_, may be isolated from their families and friends. Illness, disability and fear of going out alone also combine to turn many pensioners into prisoners in their own homes. Teenagers also find it difficult to make friends within their \_\_\_\_\_ group because their natural shyness and self-consciousness may make them awkward in the company of their peers and the opposite sex. Single parents feel cut off from a couple-orientated society. Divorce can be shattering to the self-respect. Divorced people may miss the \_\_\_\_\_ of even the most unsatisfactory marriage as, of course, do the widowed. With so many social contacts being made through work, unemployment can also \_\_\_\_\_ loneliness.

### **Vocabulary**

survey	awkward
approximately	cut off from
population	divorce
lonely	shattering
elderly	self-respect
retirement	companionship
isolate from	unsatisfactory
combine	widowed
pensioner	unemployment
prisoner	lead to
shyness	loneliness

### **Gap-filling**

1. retirement
2. survey
3. age
4. lead to
5. companionship



## Intelligence

When we talk about intelligence, we do not mean the \_\_\_\_\_ to get a good score on a certain kind of test, or even the ability to do well in business; these are at best only indicators of something larger, deeper, and far more important. By intelligence we \_\_\_\_\_ a style of life, a way of behaving in various situations, and particularly in new, strange, and \_\_\_\_\_ situations. The true test of intelligence is not how much we know how to do, but how we behave when we don't know what to do. The intelligent person, young or old, meeting a new situation or problem, opens himself/herself up to it. Besides, he/she thinks about it instead of about himself/herself or what it might cause to happen to him/her; he/she grapples with it boldly, imaginatively, resourcefully, and if not confidently, at least \_\_\_\_\_. If he/she fails to master it, he/she looks without shame or \_\_\_\_\_ at his/her mistakes and learns what he/she can from them. Indeed, this is intelligence.

## Vocabulary

intelligence	instead of
score	grapple with
certain	boldly
indicator	confidently
particularly	master
puzzling	shame
intelligent	fear

## Gap-filling

1. hopefully
2. mean
3. ability
4. fear
5. puzzling



### The Order of Inventions

The order in which inventions are made is crucial, much more important than has ever been realised, because we tend automatically to think that later inventions are better than earlier ones. A moment's thought will show this is not so. If, for example, a \_\_\_\_\_ to today's urban traffic problems was proposed in the shape of a small man-powered two-wheeled vehicle which would make the motor car look like a complicated, \_\_\_\_\_ and over-powered device, would greet it as a great technological breakthrough. "The bicycle makes the car obsolete!" we would cry. Unfortunately, the bike came 1£ first, so we shall always \_\_\_\_\_ see it as a simpler version of the car. Other things which may have been \_\_\_\_\_ too early are the radio and the railway train. Consider also the zip. Zips represent a technological advance on buttons, being faster and more complete. However, they are also more likely to come apart, break, malfunction, \_\_\_\_\_ and catch. Buttons can only go wrong if the thread is faulty. Even ten buttons can be mended by the user, but zips rarely can.

### Vocabulary

order	breakthrough
invention	obsolete
urban	unconsciously
propose	zip
vehicle	button
complicated	stick
inefficient	thread
device	faulty
greet	mend

### Gap-filling

1. solution
2. inefficient
3. stick
4. unconsciously
5. invented



### Nuclear Threat

Many of the scientific \_\_\_\_\_ that we take for granted today have reached far beyond the dreams of scientists and science fiction writers of just seventy-five years ago. One of the most spectacular of these scientific accomplishments was the splitting of the atom. Life has never been the same since that event. From microwave ovens to electrical power and nuclear medicine, to ships that can sail the seas for as long as twelve years without refueling, the atom provides a better life for many of the \_\_\_\_\_ of the earth. Yet, this same power that is used today to detect genetic disorders in unborn children or to destroy a malignant cancer cell was the destructive force that killed over one hundred thousand people in Hiroshima and Nagasaki at the end of World War II. The \_\_\_\_\_ of the atom, the unleashing of its terrific power, poses the greatest single threat known to humanity. We now have the power to destroy in a matter of minutes a \_\_\_\_\_ that has taken centuries to develop. Never before has the power for such potential good or such total \_\_\_\_\_ existed.

### Vocabulary

scientific (adj)	disorder (n)
achievement (n)	unborn (adj)
take for granted (v)	destroy (v)
far beyond (expr.)	malignant (adj)
spectacular (adj)	destructive (adj)
split (v)	unleash (v)
event (n)	humanity (n)
refuel (v)	civilisation (n)
inhabitant (n)	destruction (n)
detect (v)	exist (v)

### Gap-filling

1. achievements
2. inhabitants
3. destruction
4. splitting
5. civilisation



### Rumour

A rumour is a \_\_\_\_\_ report that is unproved in fact. It often serves to provoke or to increase antisocial collective behaviour. Rumour must be distinguished from lack of communication, for the rapid spread of rumour may very well be due to effective communication. The term rumour refer not to a method of its communication, but to its \_\_\_\_\_. Under crowd conditions, it becomes difficult to \_\_\_\_\_ the source and accuracy of the information one receives, and thus to evaluate it, and so rumours are acted on as if they were \_\_\_\_\_. Rumour often arises because of a lack of information. People want to know what is happening, and so the rumour fills that need. Rumour may also be created as a rationalisation or \_\_\_\_\_ for emotional excesses and collective behaviour.

### Vocabulary

rumour (n)	content (n)
widespread (adj)	accuracy (n)
serve (v)	evaluate (v)
provoke (v)	arise (v)
distinguish (v)	fill (v)
communication (n)	rationalisation (n)
rapid (adj)	justification (n)
spread (v)	excess (n)

### Gap-filling

1. widespread
2. justification
3. content
4. true
5. check



### Children and Learning

A child learning to talk notices a thousand times a day the difference between the language he/she uses and the language those around him/her use. Bit by bit, he/she makes the \_\_\_\_\_ changes to make his/her language like other people's. In the same way, children learn to do all the other things without being taught - to walk, run, climb, whistle, ride a bicycle - by \_\_\_\_\_ their own performances with those of more skilled people, and slowly making the needed changes. Yet, at school we never give a child a chance to find out his/her mistakes for himself, let alone correct them. We do it all for him/her. We act as if we think that he/she will never notice a mistake unless it is pointed out to him/her, or correct it unless he/she is made to. Soon, he/she becomes \_\_\_\_\_ on the teacher. Let him/her work out , with other children if he/she wants, what this word means, whether this is a good way of saying or doing this or not, and let the children learn what all educated persons must some day learn, how to \_\_\_\_\_ their own understanding, how to know what they know or do not know. The idea that there is a body of knowledge to be learnt at school and used for the rest of one's life is unmeaningful in a world as \_\_\_\_\_ and rapidly changing as ours. Anxious parents and teachers say, "But suppose they fail to learn something essential, something they will need to get on in the world?" Don't worry! If it is essential, they will go out into the world and learn it.

### Vocabulary

notice	correct	rapidly
bit by bit	dependent on	anxious
in the same way	educated	suppose
compare	measure	worry
skilled	a body of	
let alone	the rest of	

### Gap-filling

1. comparing
2. necessary
3. dependent
4. measure
5. complicated



### **Effects of Snow**

It is interesting to \_\_\_\_\_ the effect that the arrival of snow has on people in different countries. There are those countries for whom the arrival of the first snow showers is an expected annual event. There are those countries for whom the \_\_\_\_\_ of snow at any time of the year would be almost unheard of, and would be regarded as a major climatic catastrophe, or even a miracle.

However, there are countries between these two that normally expect snow some time over the winter months, but never receive it regularly or in the same quantities every year. For them (and Britain is a prime example of such a country), the arrival of snow quite simply creates havoc. Within hours of the first snowfalls, however light, roads are blocked, train and bus services are disrupted. Normal communications quickly begin to suffer as well; telephone calls become difficult and the post immediately takes twice as long as usual. And almost within hours there are also certain \_\_\_\_\_ such as bread, vegetables and other essentials. This is not because all these things can no longer be produced or even delivered, although deliveries are disrupted, but mainly because people panic and go out and stock up with food and so on - just in case'.

But why does snow have this effect? After all, the Swiss, the Austrians and the Canadians don't have such problems. The answer is quite simply a lack of planning and preparation - and we can't \_\_\_\_\_ the weather forecasters for that. We have to remember, however, that equipment needed for dealing with snow and ice costs money. To keep the roads clear, for example, requires snowploughs and vehicles to spread grit or salt. The \_\_\_\_\_ against investing in snowploughs in a country like Britain is that they are only used for a few days in any one year, and that money could more usefully be put into other things such as the hospital system, social services, helping the elderly, and so on.

### Vocabulary

observe	deliver
arrival	disrupt
annual	stock up
event	just in case
regard as	after all
climatic catastrophe	preparation
miracle	weather forecaster
receive	snowplough
quantity	vehicle
havoc	spread
snowfall	grit
disrupt	salt
as usual	argument
shortage	invest

### Gap-filling

1. argument
2. arrival
3. observe
4. blame
5. shortages

**Silence** is the most powerful scream.

**Sessizlik** en güçlü çığlıktır.



### Nicotine Addiction

A large-scale campaign to \_\_\_\_\_ smokers to the dangers of filling the lungs with carcinogenic smoke has been undertaken in many countries. Cigarette promotions have been banned on television in several major areas, and there has been endless discussion of how to discourage children from \_\_\_\_\_ the habit. Gruesome films are shown of pathetic hospital patients in the advanced stages of lung cancer. A few smokers have responded intelligently and given up, but many others have become so alarmed that instead they have been forced to light up an extra cigarette to \_\_\_\_\_ their shattered nerves. In other words, although the problem is at last being dealt with, it is by no means solved. The great error of the anti-smoking campaigners is that they rarely stop and ask the basic question: why do people want to smoke in the first place? They seem to think it has something to do with drug \_\_\_\_\_ - with the habit-forming effects of nicotine. There is an element of this certainly, but it is by no means the most important factor operating. Many people do not even inhale their smoke and can be absorbing only minute amounts of the drug, so the causes of their addiction to cigarettes must be sought elsewhere. The answer clearly lies in the act of oral intimacy involved in holding the object between the lips and this answer almost certainly applies as the basic \_\_\_\_\_ for the full inhalers as well. Until this aspect of smoking is properly investigated, there will be little long-term hope of eliminating it from our stressed, comfort-seeking cultures.

## Vocabulary

large-scale (adj)	give up (phr.v)
alert (v)	shatter (v)
undertake (v)	addiction (n)
ban (v)	inhale (v)
endless (adj)	absorb (v)
discussion (n)	intimacy (n)
discourage (v)	involve in (phr.v)
gruesome (adj)	aspect (n)
advanced stage	properly (adv)
respond (v)	investigate (v)
intelligently (adv)	eliminate (v)

## Gap-filling

1. taking up
2. calm
3. alert
4. addiction
5. explanation

A heart that loves is **always** young.

*Seven bir kalp **her zaman** gençtir.*



### Language Learning

Once you realise that no method of language teaching is going to give you the ability to speak a foreign tongue to business standards in a few weeks, the selection of a system of teaching becomes a simple calculation of time, money and need. There are three levels of language ability: tourist, social and fluent. Most of us are \_\_\_\_\_ that the schoolboy German that gets us into hotels and through supermarkets is not sufficient to keep up a pleasant dinner party conversation. Similarly, the ability to join in such a conversation, which is about as much as most of us could hope to \_\_\_\_\_, is a long way from a full intelligent grasp of the language and its culture. Language books alone cannot offer the necessary pronunciation skills, skills which you are going to need in order to understand. The \_\_\_\_\_ requirement when learning a language remains effort. The more willingness the student brings to the task, the easier the course will be. For European languages that effort comes a little easier. The Londoner learning French or the Parisian learning English can readily find newspapers, radio stations and restaurants where the language is used and can thus become \_\_\_\_\_ with that culture before his visit. There is no question, however, that the best teaching, and obviously the most expensive, is in the classroom, the very best being a one-to-one teaching basis, that is, private tutoring. For this, you will be paying a few hundred pounds per week and it is important to check carefully on the chosen place of learning. Meanwhile, social language is the simple, informal language we use when talking face to face with family members and friends. Besides, social networks \_\_\_\_\_ students' interaction to share their ideas, and provide an opportunity for learners to experience online tools. Today most students perceive that social media plays an important role to improve their language skills.

#### Vocabulary

realise (v)	grasp (v)
ability (n)	pronunciation (n)
selection (n)	skill (n)
calculation (n)	essential (adj)
fluent (adj)	requirement (n)
aware (adj)	remain (v)
achieve (v)	effort (n)

willingness (n)	chosen (adj)
course (n)	meanwhile (adv)
be familiar with (v)	facilitate (v)
private (adj)	perceive (v)
tutoring (n)	improve (v)

### Gap-filling

1. achieve
2. aware
3. facilitate
4. familiar
5. essential

It is very hard to beat a person who never **gives up**.

*Asla pes etmeyen bir insanı yenmek çok zordur.*



### Fast Trains

France is known for many things, but one of its better-kept secrets is that it is a world leader in rail transport technology. The flagship of French rail technology is the TGV ("High-Speed Train"), the world's fastest train. TGVs \_\_\_\_\_ run at 300 km/h in normal service on some lines. And even this high speed is well below the TGV's limits: the TGV holds the world's record for speed on rails of 574.8 km/h. In fact, the maximum speed of a TGV is about twice the speed of a 747 at takeoff—if the train had wings, it could fly. Passenger train service is alive and well in Europe, and quite obviously in France. In several stations around Paris, TGVs \_\_\_\_\_ and arrive literally every few minutes, and they are often fully loaded. At Christmas, these stations are busier than many U.S. airports, with thousands of people per hour arriving and departing for family reunions. TGVs are very \_\_\_\_\_, quiet, and smooth-running trains. At speeds below 100 km/h, it is often hard to tell that the train is moving at all from the inside, unless you look out a window. At cruising speed, scenery streaks past the windows so quickly that you cannot become bored. In France, TGVs are commonplace. Some people even live in Paris and commute to Lyons to work or vice versa each day by TGV. The TGV is faster, cheaper, and more practical than aircraft for \_\_\_\_\_ of less than 1000 km. Unlike aircraft, TGVs travel from city center to city center, you can board them immediately, and they are always \_\_\_\_\_. On the other hand, China's the Shanghai Maglev is the world's first high-speed commercial magnetic levitation ("maglev") line, whose trains run on non-conventional track and reach a top speed of 430 km/h. In 2020, China started testing a maglev prototype train that runs at 600 km/h. Besides, Japan's L0 Series Maglev is still in production, but with a land speed record of 602 km/h it is the fastest train in the world.

## Vocabulary

secret (n)	family reunion (n)
transport (v)	smooth-running (adj)
flagship (n)	cruise (n)
regularly (adv)	scenery (n)
line (n)	streak (v)
takeoff (n)	commonplace (adj)
wing (n)	commute (v)
passenger (n)	vice versa (adv)
alive (adj)	aircraft (n)
obviously (adv)	distance (n)
depart (v)	board (v)
literally (adv)	immediately (adv)
load (n)	on time (adv)

## Gap-filling

1. distances
2. on time
3. regularly
4. comfortable
5. depart

While we are all in **the same** room, we are not all in the same place...

Hepimiz **aynı** odada olsak da, hepimiz aynı yerde değiliz...



### **Can War Be Abolished?**

Is it possible to \_\_\_\_\_ mankind to live without war? War is an ancient institution which has existed for at least six thousand years. It has always been cruel and usually foolish, but in the past the human race managed to live with it. Modern ingenuity has changed this. Either Man will abolish war, or war will abolish Man. For the present, it is nuclear weapons which may, before long, pose an even greater threat. If we succeed in abolishing nuclear weapons, our work will not be done. It will never be done until we have succeeded in abolishing war. To do this, we need to persuade humanity to look upon international questions in a new way, not as contests of force. It is not easy to change age-old mental habits, but this is what must be attempted. There are those who say that the \_\_\_\_\_ of this or that ideology would prevent war. All ideologies are based upon dogmatic assertions which are, at best, doubtful, and at worst, totally false. Their adherents believe in them so fanatically that they are \_\_\_\_\_ to go to war in support of them. The movement of world opinion during the past two years has been very largely such as we can welcome. It has become a \_\_\_\_\_ that nuclear war must be avoided. Of course, very difficult problems remain in the international sphere, but the spirit in which they are being approached is a better one than it was some years ago. It is thought that negotiations should reach agreements even if both sides do not find these agreements wholly \_\_\_\_\_. It has begun to be understood that the important conflict nowadays is not between East and West, but between Man and the H-bomb.

**Vocabulary**

persuade (v)	attempt (n)
mankind (n)	adoption (n)
exist (v)	assertion (n)
cruel (adj)	at best (adv)
race (n)	doubtful (adj)
manage to (v)	at worst (adv)
ingenuity (n)	adherent (n)
weapon (n)	commonplace (n)
succeed in (v)	avoid (v)
abolish (v)	remain (v)
contest (n)	sphere (n)
victory (n)	approach (v)
massacre (n)	agreement (n)
arbitration (n)	satisfactory (adj)
in accordance with	conflict (n)

**Gap-filling**

1. persuade
2. satisfactory
3. willing
4. adoption
5. commonplace



### **Early Experiences of Life**

We are becoming \_\_\_\_\_ self-conscious about the importance of harmonious parent-child relationships as more and more \_\_\_\_\_ is collected about the ill-effects of family disruptions on the emotional development of the young child. Experiences in the first few months of life will have no long-term effect unless they are continually reinforced. One of the most famous studies on maternal \_\_\_\_\_ is the Harlowst work on motherless monkeys. Infant rhesus monkeys reared in isolation were unable to make normal social contacts in adult life, and few succeeded in reproducing. The females which did produce offspring were either indifferent or \_\_\_\_\_ towards their young. In human beings, too, the formative years probably last much longer than was previously supposed. Studies of the association between the death of a close relative and subsequent depressive illness in children, for example, showed that those aged 10-14 years were the most vulnerable. Our views on the \_\_\_\_\_ of early experiences have been influenced to some extent by animal studies. Some birds, for example, become attached to the mother at a very early age. If the mother is not there, the young may become attached to a human being, a bird of a different species, or an inanimate object.

### **Vocabulary**

increasingly (adv)

continually (adv)

self-conscious (adj)

reinforce (v)

harmonious (adj)

maternal (adj)

disruption (n)

deprivation (n)

long-term (adj)

infant (n)

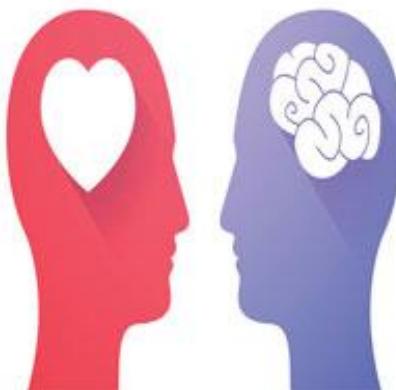
rear (v)	suppose (v)
isolation (n)	association (n)
contact (n)	subsequent (adj)
succeed in (v)	vulnerable (adj)
reproduce (v)	view (n)
indifferent (adj)	to some extent (adv)
hostile (adj)	become attached to
probably (adv)	species (n)
previously (adv)	inanimate (adj)

### Gap-filling

1. importance
2. increasingly
3. deprivation
4. hostile
5. evidence

A good friend knows **all** your best stories; a best friend has lived them with you.

*İyi bir arkadaş **tüm** iyi anılarınızı bilir; en iyi arkadaş ise onları sizinle yaşar.*



### **Emotional Intelligence**

The phrase emotional intelligence was coined by a psychologist Peter Salovey and John Mayer a decade ago to \_\_\_\_\_ qualities such as understanding one's own feelings, empathy for the feelings of others and 'the regulation of emotion in a way that enhances living'. Their notion is about to bound into American conversation, handily shortened to EQ, thanks to a new book, Emotional Intelligence (Bantam) by Daniel Goleman. This New York Times science writer, who has a gift for making even the chewiest scientific theories digestible to lay readers, has brought together a decade's worth of behavioral research into how the mind processes feelings. His goal is to redefine what it means to be \_\_\_\_\_.

EQ is not the opposite of IQ. Some people are blessed with a lot of both, some with little of either. What researchers have been trying to understand is how they \_\_\_\_\_ each other; how one's ability to handle stress, for instance affects the ability to concentrate and put intelligence to use. Among the ingredients for success, researchers now generally agree that IQ counts for only 20%.

Emotional life grows out of an area of the brain called the limbic system, specifically the amygdala, where primitive emotions such as fear, anger, disgust and delight originate. Animals such as reptiles, which have no neocortex, cannot experience anything like maternal love. This is why baby snakes have to hide to avoid being eaten by their parents. Humans, with their capacity for love, will \_\_\_\_\_ their offspring, allowing the brains of the young time to develop.

If emotional intelligence has a \_\_\_\_\_ on which most other emotional skills depend, it is a sense of self-awareness, of being smart about what we feel. A person whose day starts badly at home may be grouchy all day at work without quite knowing why. Once an emotional response comes into awareness, the chances of handling it appropriately improve. Scientists refer to metamood, the ability to pull back and recognize that "what I'm feeling is anger, sorrow, or shame".

## Vocabulary

emotional	primitive
intelligence	disgust
coin	delight
empathy	experience
regulation	offspring
enhance	cornerstone
notion	self-awareness
handily	grouchy
shorten	response
smart	appropriately
bless with	improve
complement	recognize
handle	sorrow
affect	shame

## Gap-filling

1. cornerstone
2. protect
3. complement
4. smart
5. describe

Giving someone all your love is never an **assurance** that he or she will love you back.

Birine tüm sevginizi vermek, onun sizi seveceğinin **garantisi** değildir.



### **Anti-smoking Campaigns**

Stopping cigarette smoking has become a big problem for all governments. In democratic countries, the economic \_\_\_\_\_ of the tobacco industry is so great that measures taken by governments to protect the rights of nonsmokers cannot be applied effectively. In some undemocratic countries, on the other hand, governments cannot be trusted and they lack the motivation to \_\_\_\_\_ the problem. And under any political system, social conditioning and chemical habituation make banning tobacco a formidable task and one that would take a long time. Yet, current information campaigns are failing as worldwide use increases faster than the population.

Totally banning cigarette smoking so far has been unsuccessful in all countries. An alternative approach includes either the \_\_\_\_\_ of smoking in the workplace and public buildings or the strict limitation of smoking to specified areas. This movement may be the greatest success of the information campaign against tobacco. Its leaders insist that despite the continued sale, advertising, and use of tobacco, nonsmokers have every right not to be exposed to the carcinogens, carbon monoxide, and irritants in tobacco smoke. Such a campaign can have three important effects.

First, by banning the use of tobacco from places where nonsmokers would be exposed, thousands of lives may be saved. Second, forcing smokers to give up their habit while in the presence of nonsmokers will \_\_\_\_\_ them with an added force to quit. If smokers must get through working days without smoking, then they are more likely to be able to quit completely. And third, by stigmatizing tobacco use as dangerous and antisocial, the campaign for nonsmokers' rights can accomplish a goal of all anti-smoking information campaigns: to make smoking socially unattractive.

Interestingly, nonsmokers have important supporters in the workplace: their employers. Companies, at least in the United States, are rapidly realizing that most of their employees do not smoke and do not like to breathe the smoke of others, and that smokers cost employers money. Surveys indicate that inefficiency and ill-health \_\_\_\_\_ to smoking waste about 7% of a smoker's working time. Smokers also add to insurance and cleanup costs, and lower the morale of nonsmoking employees.

## Vocabulary

strength	in the presence of
measure	quit
protect	get through
nonsmoker	stigmatize
apply	accomplish
trust	unattractive
deal with	interestingly
ban	breathe
formidable	indicate
task	inefficiency
current	attributable to
worldwide	insurance
prohibition	lower
specified	morale
give up	employee

## Gap-filling

1. strength
2. attributable
3. deal with
4. provide
5. prohibition

Everything you **can imagine** is real.

*Hayal edebileceğin her şey gerçekdir.*



### Personality and Heart

Cardiologists divide us into two types according to how our personality \_\_\_\_\_ our heart. Type A individuals are highly \_\_\_\_\_, fast acting, rapid talking, and thus more exposed to stress whilst B types drown in the milk of human kindness and are \_\_\_\_\_ to the passage of time. It is an uncomfortable fact that A types die twice as frequently from heart disease as B types, even when the risks of cigarettes, alcohol and cream cakes are taken into account. Personality is genetically determined; that is, A-type parents usually get A-type children. But the environment has a more important effect. One place where children soak up A-type behaviour is school, which is, by its very nature, a highly competitive institution. Too many schools adopt the 'win at all costs' principle and measure their success by spouting achievements. By far, the worst form of competition in schools is the disproportionate \_\_\_\_\_ on examination. Rather than concentrating on those things they do well, pupils are forced to compete by exams. For those who will inevitably fail, however, this kind of competition is definitely harmful. If the preoccupation of schools with academic work was lessened, more time might be spent teaching children better values. Perhaps selection for the caring professions, such as medicine, should be made not only by good grades but also by such considerations as sensitivity, kindness and \_\_\_\_\_.

#### Vocabulary

competitive  
rapid  
be exposed to  
indifferent  
uncomfortable  
take into account  
determine  
soak up  
disproportionate

pupil  
inevitably  
fail  
desirable  
preoccupation  
lessen  
sensitivity  
kindness  
honesty

#### Gap-filling

1. competitive
2. emphasis
3. indifferent
4. honesty
5. affects



### The Flea Market

On any weekend at \_\_\_\_\_, while most of the country still sleeps, vans, pickup trucks, campers, and cars crammed with every conceivable item gather in empty parking lots and fairgrounds across the United States. By noon, the scene \_\_\_\_\_ with thousands of people who have come to bargain and look around this mad carnival called the flea market. People have traded for centuries. Whatever else the flea market may appear to be, its purpose is the sale and \_\_\_\_\_ of goods. Whether they are knowledgeable collectors or just plain bargain hunters, people are drawn to the flea market by the enormous amount and variety of merchandise offered. The possibility of finding something truly valuable before anybody else does makes shopping at a flea market a treasure hunt. For many buyers, the ritual of bargaining at a flea market is more enjoyable than the bargain itself. It is not the money they save that gives them a feeling of accomplishment; it is the \_\_\_\_\_ of playing an ancient game. Satisfaction also comes from the nature of a flea-market exchange. After you \_\_\_\_\_ your price, taking your time, it is 'cash and carry'. You got what you wanted, and the dealer got what he or she wanted. In today's world of credit cards, the flea market takes you back to a time when life was simpler and money had more meaning. The people who set up stalls at the flea market, vendors, may have nothing in common during their weekday lives, but over the weekend their diversity becomes community.

### Vocabulary

sunrise	cram
conceivable	scene
item	overflow
fairground	bargain

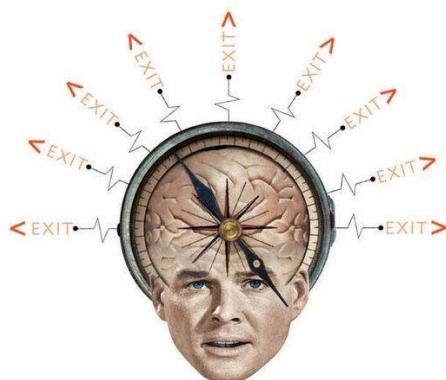
flea market	negotiate
trade	price
exchange	cash
van	dealer
enormous	stall
merchandise	vendor
accomplishment	common
satisfaction	diversity
ancient	community

### Gap-filling

1. overflows
2. sunrise
3. negotiate
4. exchange
5. satisfaction

Only **those who overflow with love** will build the happy and enlightened world of the future. Their lips smiling with love, their hearts brimming with love, their eyes radiating love with tender.

Geleceğin mutlu ve aydınlık dünyasını ancak **sevgiyle dolup taşanlar** inşa edebilir. Onların dudakları sevgiyle gülümşüyor, kalpleri sevgiyle dolup taşıyor, gözleri şefkatle sevgi saçıyor.



### **Let Your Mind Wander**

Until recently daydreaming was generally considered either a \_\_\_\_\_ of time or a symptom of neurotic tendencies, and many psychiatrists claimed that habitual daydreaming was evidence of maladjustment or an \_\_\_\_\_ from life's realities and responsibilities. As with anything carried to excess, daydreaming can be harmful when 'fantasy addicts' withdraw from people and can no longer cope with reality. Then their mental health is impaired. But such extremes are relatively rare, and there is a growing body of evidence to support the fact that most people suffer from a lack of daydreaming rather than an excess of it. We are now beginning to learn how \_\_\_\_\_ it really is and that when individuals are completely prevented from daydreaming, not only are they less able to deal with the pressures of day-to-day existence, but also their self-control and self-direction become endangered. Daydreaming is an effective relaxation technique. Results of experiments conducted by psychotherapists \_\_\_\_\_ that daydreaming significantly contributes to intellectual growth, powers of concentration, attention span, and the ability to interact and communicate with others.

Contrary to popular belief, incessant and conscious effort at solving a problem is, in reality, one of the most inefficient ways of treating it. Effective solutions to severe problems frequently occur when conscious attempts to solve them have been suspended. Inability to relax, to let go of a problem, often prevents its solution.

A life lived without fantasy and daydreaming is a seriously impoverished one. Each of us should put aside a few minutes daily, taking short 10-15 minute vacations. Daydreaming is highly beneficial to your psychological and mental well-being and you'll find that this modest, inexpensive investment in time will add up to a more creative, more imaginative, more satisfied, and more self-fulfilled you. It offers us a fuller sense of being \_\_\_\_\_ alive from moment to moment, and this, of course, contributes greatly to the excitement of life.

### Vocabulary

daydreaming	conduct
waste of time	contribute to
tendency	span
habitual	interact
evidence	incessant
maladjustment	conscious
escape	suspend
responsibility	impoverished
excess	put aside
harmful	vacation
withdraw	beneficial
cope with	well-being
impair	modest
relatively	investment
suffer from	imaginative
existence	satisfied
endanger	intensely
relaxation	excitement

### Gap-filling

1. escape
2. valuable
3. intensely
4. waste
5. indicate

Any language we speak represents another way of feeling the world **both** with our minds **and** souls.

Konuştuğumuz herhangi bir dil, dünyayı **hem** zihnimizle **hem de** ruhumuzla hissetmenin başka bir yolunu temsil eder.



### Child-raising

Marianne Hardwick was \_\_\_\_\_ and unadventurous, her vitality consumed by physical activity and longing, her intelligence by indecisiveness, but this had less to do with the innate characteristics of the weaker sex than with the enfeebling \_\_\_\_\_ of her upbringing. Creighton Montgomery had enough money to mould his daughters according to his misconceptions : girls were not meant to fend for themselves, so he protected them from life. This meant that Marianne Montgomery grew up without making any vital choices for herself. Prevented from acquiring the habits of freedom and strength of character which grow from decision-making, very rich girls whose parents protect them in such a crippling fashion are the last representatives of Victorian womanhood. Though they may have the boldest manners and most up-to-date ideas, they share their great-grandmothers' humble dependence.

Most parents these days have to \_\_\_\_\_ their force of personality and whatever love and respect they can inspire to exert any influence over their children at all, but there is still an awful lot of parental authority that big money can buy. Multi-millionaires have more of everything than ordinary mortals, including more parent power, and their sons and daughters have about as much opportunity to develop according to their own inclinations as they would have had in the age of absolute monarchy.

The great divide between the generations is the plight of the lower and middle classes, whose children begin to drift away as soon as they are old enough to go to school. The parents cannot control the school, and have even less say as to what company and ideas the child will be exposed to; nor can they \_\_\_\_\_ him from the public mood, the spirit of the age. It is an often-heard complaint of the middle-class mother, for instance, that she must let her children watch television for hours on end every day if she is to steal any time for herself. The rich have no such problems; they can keep their offspring busy from morning to night without being near them for a minute more than they choose to be, and can exercise almost total control over their environment. As for schooling, they can hand-pick tutors with sound view to come to the children, who may never leave the grounds their parents own, in town, in the country, by the sea, unless for an \_\_\_\_\_ secure boarding school or a well-chaperoned trip abroad. It would have been easier for little Marianne Montgomery to go to Cairo than to the nearest newsstand.

## Vocabulary

timid	humble
unadventurous	rely on
vitality	inspire
consume	exert
indecisiveness	opportunity
innate	inclination
enfeebling	absolute
circumstance	plight
upbringing	be exposed to
misperception	mood
crippling	spirit
representative	complaint
womanhood	offspring
bold	exceptionally
manner	boarding school

## Gap-filling

1. rely on
2. circumstances
3. timid
4. isolate
5. exceptionally

Anger **comes from** the devil, the devil was created of fire, and fire is extinguished only with water.

Öfke **şeytandan gelir**, şeytan ateşten yaratılmıştır ve ateş ancak suyla söndürülür.



### Fathers without Wives

Self-help groups are very popular in a number of countries. They have meetings and talk about their \_\_\_\_\_ troubles. They try to find answers for their problems together. For instance, there are thousands of groups of men and women who want to \_\_\_\_\_ drinking or lose weight, who are single mothers or unmarried mothers. Nowadays groups for single fathers are also starting to appear. This is the story of a group for single fathers.

It started when a radio announcer, Jack Clinton, was reading an announcement for a single mothers' group. After he read the announcement, he said, "I'm a single father. I've got three sons. My wife died five years ago. I \_\_\_\_\_ my children on my own and I have a lot of problems. I'm sure there are a lot of other men who have lost their wives. So we need a group, too". Two single fathers, Tom Smith and Terry Johnson, heard his message on the radio and called him and they decided to meet. These three men started the first single fathers' group in the US on May 15<sup>th</sup>, 1982. After 9 months, there were nearly 50 fathers in the group called "Single Fathers' Club". There are doctors, teachers, engineers, taxi-drivers, university students, a few businessmen and several men who are \_\_\_\_\_. They meet every Saturday evening. They talk about problems, such as how to look after a child with a temperature, where to find milk at night, how to help children who don't sleep well, or what foods are best for their children. They feel these meetings are very useful. They \_\_\_\_\_ say the difficult part for men is just learning to talk to other men about anything really personal.

### Vocabulary

a number of  
common  
trouble  
together  
for instance  
give up  
lose  
single  
unmarried  
nowadays  
appear

announcement  
look after  
on one's own  
sure  
wife  
decide  
unemployed  
frankly  
difficult  
really  
personal

### Gap-filling

1. unemployed
2. look after
3. frankly
4. common
5. give up



### The Ostrich

The ostrich is the largest bird in the world. Africa and Arabia are the home of the ostrich, but we can see one in \_\_\_\_\_ every zoo around the world. It has got wings but they are very small, so it cannot fly. Some male ostriches can be 2,5 m in height and \_\_\_\_\_ from 90 to 135 kg. An ostrich has a small, \_\_\_\_\_ head and a very long neck. Its legs are strong and thick. It is an excellent runner. It can run very fast - about 40 miles an hour. It is faster than a horse, but it is not the fastest animal. There are faster animals than the ostrich - for example, the antelope. The food of the ostrich is plants and some insects. Ostriches \_\_\_\_\_ their eggs into holes in the sand. Sometimes there are 20 eggs in one hole. They are white and the largest eggs in the world. The female ostrich looks after the eggs in the \_\_\_\_\_ and the male ostrich at night.

### Vocabulary

ostrich	strong
home	thick
almost	excellent
wing	about
male	for example
height	insect
weigh	hole
flat	sand
neck	daytime

### Gap-filling

1. weigh
2. almost
3. flat
4. leave
5. daytime



### Learning to Read

A child takes great \_\_\_\_\_ in becoming able to read some words. But the excitement fades when the texts the child must read force him to reread the same word endlessly. Word recognition deteriorates into empty rote learning when it does not lead directly into the reading of \_\_\_\_\_ content. The longer it takes the child to advance from decoding to meaningful reading, the more likely it becomes that his/her pleasure in books will \_\_\_\_\_. A child's ability to read is unquestionably based on his/her learning peflinent skills, but he/she will not be interested in learning basic reading skills if he/she thinks he/she is \_\_\_\_\_ to master them for their own sake. That is why so much depends on what the teacher, the school, and the textbooks emphasize. From the very beginning, the child must be convinced that skills are, only a means to achieve a goal, and that the only goal of importance is to become literate; that is, he/she should start to enjoy literature and \_\_\_\_\_ from what it has to offer.

### Vocabulary

pleasure	peflinent
excitement	master
fade	for one's own sake
deteriorate	depend on
meaningful	emphasize
content	achieve
advance	literate
evaporate	benefit from
unquestionably	offer

### Gap-filling

1. meaningful
2. benefit
3. pleasure
4. evaporate
5. expected



### The Tortoise and the Hare

The Hare was once boasting of his speed in the presence of the other animals. "I have never yet been beaten," said he, "when I put forth my full speed. I \_\_\_\_\_ any one here to race with me."

The Tortoise said \_\_\_\_\_, "I accept your challenge."

"That is a good joke," said the Hare; "I could dance round you all the way."

"Keep your boasting till you've won," answered the Tortoise. "Shall we race?"

So a course was fixed and a start was made. The Hare darted almost out of \_\_\_\_\_ at once, but soon stopped and, to show his contempt for the Tortoise, lay down to have a \_\_\_\_\_. The Tortoise plodded on and plodded on, and when the Hare awoke from his nap, he saw the Tortoise just near the winning-post and could not run up in time to save the race. Then the Tortoise said: "Slow but \_\_\_\_\_ progress wins the race."

#### Vocabulary

boast of	dart
speed	out of sight
beat	at once
put forth	contempt
challenge	lie down
race	nap
accept	plod on
course	steady
fix	progress

#### Gap-filling

1. challenge
2. steady
3. sight
4. nap
5. quietly



### The Ant and the Grasshopper

In a \_\_\_\_\_ one summer's day a Grasshopper was hopping about, chirping and singing to its heart's content. An Ant passed by, bearing along with great toil an ear of \_\_\_\_\_ he was taking to the nest.

"Why not come and chat with me," said the Grasshopper, "instead of toiling and moiling in that way?"

"I am helping to lay up food for the winter," said the Ant, "and \_\_\_\_\_ you to do the same."

"Why bother about winter?" said the Grasshopper; "We have got plenty of food at present." But the Ant went on its way and continued its toil.

When the winter came, the Grasshopper had no food and found itself dying of \_\_\_\_\_ - while it saw the ants distributing every day corn and grain from the stores they had collected in the summer. Then the Grasshopper knew: It is best to \_\_\_\_\_ for days of need.

### Vocabulary

field	bother
hop	at present
chirp	continue
toil	distribute
corn	grain
nest	store
moil	collect
recommend	prepare (for)

### Gap-filling

1. recommend
2. corn
3. prepare
4. hunger
5. field



### The Fox and The Crow

A Fox once saw a Crow fly off with a piece of cheese in its beak and settle on a \_\_\_\_\_ of a tree. "That's for me, as I am a Fox," said Master Reynard, and he walked up to the foot of the tree. "Good day, Mistress Crow," he cried. "How well you are looking today: how \_\_\_\_\_ your feathers; how bright your eye. I feel sure your voice must surpass that of other birds, just as your figure does; let me hear but one song from you that I may greet you as the Queen of Birds." The Crow lifted up her head and began to caw her best, but the moment she opened her mouth the piece of cheese fell to the \_\_\_\_\_, only to be snapped up by Master Fox. "That will do," said he. "That was all I wanted. In exchange for your cheese I will give you a piece of \_\_\_\_\_ for the future: "Do not \_\_\_\_\_ flatterers."

### Vocabulary

beak	greet
settle	caw
branch	snap up
glossy	in exchange for
feather	advice
bright	trust
surpass	flatterer

### Gap-filling

1. glossy
2. branch
3. advice
4. ground
5. trust

## CHAPTER 2

### CLOZE TESTS

#### 1.

Every human body ages (1) \_\_\_\_\_ time. Scientists believe that the probable maximum human life span is about 150 years; the record of the oldest person to date is Shigechiyo Izumi (1865-1986) of Japan, who lived to be 120 years and 237 days. There are two theories as to why all living things grow old and die. The free-radical theory states that free radicals, certain chemicals produced as a by-product of biological activity, are particularly harmful to healthy cells. As a person ages, free radicals (2) \_\_\_\_\_ destroy cells until they can no longer function properly, (3) \_\_\_\_\_ the entire body to break down and die. The programmed senescence theory suggests (4) \_\_\_\_\_ the rate at which we age is predetermined, and that our genetic makeup controls the aging and death of the cells. (5) \_\_\_\_\_ enough of the cells die, the majority of the organs stop to function and finally death occurs.

#### 1.

- A) for
- B) along
- C) on
- D) at
- E) over

#### 2.

- A) irritably
- B) tenderly
- C) gradually
- D) reluctantly
- E) eagerly

#### 3.

- A) caused
- B) causing
- C) having been caused
- D) to cause
- E) having caused

#### 4.

- A) where
- B) whatsoever
- C) who
- D) that
- E) which

#### 5.

- A) After
- B) Otherwise
- C) So that
- D) While
- E) Although

**2.**

An erupting volcano may (1) \_\_\_\_\_ three entities: people, property, and agriculture. The danger of fast-moving, hot lava rivers is obvious, but there is (2) \_\_\_\_\_ danger from explosively erupted materials such as tephra, cinder chunks, and falling ash. It will destroy everything in its path. The heat from the lava and other volcanic material can kill people, animals, and plants even from a distance. Clouds of ash and gases can (3) \_\_\_\_\_ humans and animals alike. Winds can carry ash clouds away from the volcano and toward populated areas, putting many lives in danger. That is (4) \_\_\_\_\_ happened in the most famous of eruptions, the eruption of Mount Vesuvius in 79 A.D. that (5) \_\_\_\_\_ the town of Pompeii.

**1.**

- A) gain
- B) foster
- C) endanger
- D) achieve
- E) sustain

**2.**

- A) whether
- B) also
- C) too
- D) either
- E) rather than

**3.**

- A) drown
- B) support
- C) suffocate
- D) endeavour
- E) flourish

**4.**

- A) whichever
- B) whom
- C) where
- D) what
- E) in which

**5.**

- A) are buried
- B) were buried
- C) must bury
- D) will have buried
- E) buried

**3.**

The big problem (1) \_\_\_\_\_ violence is that we can stop the violence from spreading and increasing. Not nearly as (2) \_\_\_\_\_ teens would have guns if they (3) \_\_\_\_\_ the money from selling drugs. So if we can stop the selling of drugs, less people will have money to buy guns and there will be less violence. We can also blame our parents for violence. When parents buy a gun and put it away, their kid could (4) \_\_\_\_\_ it and bring it to school and already you are in trouble. This is why parents should lock away their weapons not just stick it in a drawer or on the top shelf of a closet. Parents are responsible for the conduct and (5) \_\_\_\_\_ of their children and by keeping a gun where they can get hold of it, they are putting them in danger.

**1.**

- A) could have involved
- B) may have involved
- C) have involved
- D) involving
- E) had been involved

**2.**

- A) a great deal
- B) a little
- C) much
- D) little
- E) many

**3.**

- A) hadn't got
- B) will get
- C) didn't get
- D) wouldn't get
- E) won't get

**4.**

- A) come down with
- B) get a hold of
- C) look after
- D) make up for
- E) fall behind

**5.**

- A) safety
- B) fear
- C) apprenticeship
- D) jeopardy
- E) confusion

## 4.

Language is a system that can be expressed in many ways: by the marks on paper that is called writing, by hand signals and gestures (1) \_\_\_\_\_ in sign language, by coloured lights or moving flags as in semiphor, and by electronic clicks as in telegraphy. (2) \_\_\_\_\_, the signs of language –its words and morphemes- are basically oral-aural, sounds produced by the mouth and received by the ear. If human communication had developed primarily as a system of gestures (like the American Sign Language of the deaf), it (3) \_\_\_\_\_ quite different from what it is. (4) \_\_\_\_\_ sounds follow one another sequentially in time, language has a one-dimensional quality. The ears can hear sounds coming from any direction; the eyes can see only those gestures made in front of them. The ears can hear through physical barriers, such as walls, which the eyes cannot see through. Speech has (5) \_\_\_\_\_ advantages and disadvantages in comparison with gestures; but on the whole, it is superior, as its evolutionary survival demonstrates.

1.

- A) as such
- B) as
- C) except for
- D) instead of
- E) apart from

2.

- A) Similarly
- B) As soon as
- C) As well as
- D) Likewise
- E) However

3.

- A) may be
- B) will be
- C) must be
- D) would have been
- E) used to be

4.

- A) Though
- B) Because
- C) Nonetheless
- D) For instance
- E) Regardless of

5.

- A) unless
- B) as if
- C) both
- D) not only
- E) neither

**5.**

After the peak year of 1957, the birth rate in Canada began to (1) \_\_\_\_\_. It continued falling until in 1966 it stood (2) \_\_\_\_\_ the lowest level in 25 years. Partly this decline reflected the low level of births during the depression and the war, but it was also caused by changes in Canadian society. Young people were staying at school longer; more women were working; young married couples were buying automobiles or houses before starting families; rising living standards (3) \_\_\_\_\_ the size of families. It appeared that Canada was once more falling in step with the trend toward smaller families that had occurred all through the Western world since the time of the Industrial Revolution. (4) \_\_\_\_\_ the growth in Canada's population had slowed down by 1966, another large population wave was coming over the horizon. It would be composed of the children of the children (5) \_\_\_\_\_ were born during the period of the high birth rate prior to 1957.

**1.**

- A) rise
- B) wonder
- C) decline
- D) ascend
- E) swell

**2.**

- A) at
- B) among
- C) without
- D) from
- E) into

**3.**

- A) are to cut down
- B) will cut down
- C) were cutting down
- D) may cut down
- E) need to cut down

**4.**

- A) Provided that
- B) Unless
- C) As if
- D) Although
- E) Since

**5.**

- A) whenever
- B) what
- C) where
- D) who
- E) which

**6.**

There are many theories about the beginning of drama in ancient Greece. The one most widely accepted today is based on the (1) \_\_\_\_\_ that drama evolved from ritual. The argument for this view goes as follows. In the beginning, human beings viewed the natural forces of the world, even the seasonal changes, as unpredictable, and they sought, (2) \_\_\_\_\_ various means, to control these unknown and feared powers. Those measures (3) \_\_\_\_\_ and repeated until they hardened into fixed rituals. (4) \_\_\_\_\_ time passed some rituals were abandoned, (5) \_\_\_\_\_ the stories, later called myths, persisted and provided material for art and drama.

**1.**

- A) assumption
- B) confession
- C) threat
- D) precaution
- E) orphan

**2.**

- A) against
- B) of
- C) through
- D) above
- E) on

**3.**

- A) are retaining
- B) were retained
- C) will be retained
- D) will have been retaining
- E) retain

**4.**

- A) No matter what
- B) Whereas
- C) Moreover
- D) As
- E) As well as

**5.**

- A) if only
- B) whenever
- C) thus
- D) hence
- E) but

**7.**

Imperialism is older than capitalism. The Persian, Macedonian, Roman, and Mongol empires all (1) \_\_\_\_\_ centuries before the Rothschilds and Rockefellers. Emperors and conquistadors were interested mostly in plunder and tribute, gold and glory. Capitalist imperialism (2) \_\_\_\_\_ these earlier forms in the way it systematically accumulates capital (3) \_\_\_\_\_ the organized exploitation of labour and the penetration of overseas markets. Capitalist imperialism (4) \_\_\_\_\_ in other countries, transforming and dominating their economies, cultures, and political life, integrating their financial (5) \_\_\_\_\_ productive structures into an international system of capital accumulation.

**1.**

- A) prohibited
- B) abolished
- C) existed
- D) conquered
- E) completed

**2.**

- A) looks up
- B) differs from
- C) consists of
- D) dates back to
- E) sets off

**3.**

- A) between
- B) back
- C) along
- D) across
- E) through

**4.**

- A) had invest
- B) invested
- C) invests
- D) was invested
- E) would be invested

**5.**

- A) and
- B) yet
- C) thus
- D) nevertheless
- E) despite

**8.**

Confucius, the great Chinese philosopher, had (1) \_\_\_\_\_ deep and penetrating a knowledge of human nature that his influence over Chinese history has been immense, and his teachings are (2) \_\_\_\_\_ great value even today, and not just in China. During his lifetime Confucianism was just one of several schools of thought, (3) \_\_\_\_\_ it came to dominate Chinese culture from the early Han Dynasty onward. Since then, all other kinds of learning (4) \_\_\_\_\_ more or less trivial. One of the great tenets of Confucianism, the need for each individual to know his or her place in the social hierarchy, contributed much to the continuation of Chinese (5) \_\_\_\_\_ through the dynasties.

**1.**

- A) such
- B) too much
- C) so
- D) both
- E) either

**2.**

- A) at
- B) of
- C) without
- D) toward
- E) over

**3.**

- A) therefore
- B) besides
- C) but
- D) in spite of
- E) unless

**4.**

- A) had considered
- B) used to consider
- C) will be considered
- D) should consider
- E) have been considered

**5.**

- A) civilization
- B) fatigue
- C) famine
- D) drought
- E) epidemic

**9.**

The work of American author Francis Scott Key Fitzgerald was (1) \_\_\_\_\_ influenced by the women in his life. (2) \_\_\_\_\_, Genevra King, an early sweetheart of Fitzgerald's, was one of the models for his most famous female character, Daisy, the heroine of "The Great Gatsby". But Genevra King was not the only woman (3) \_\_\_\_\_ found her way into Fitzgerald's novels. His wife, Zelda, was the inspiration for the lovely and neurotic Nicole in the book "Tender Is the Night". Zelda herself complained at one point (4) \_\_\_\_\_ their marriage that Fitzgerald (5) \_\_\_\_\_ what she said in private conversations in order to use her words in his novels.

**1.**

- A) respectively
- B) sparsely
- C) conversely
- D) profoundly
- E) reluctantly

**2.**

- A) Even though
- B) Therefore
- C) For example
- D) Nonetheless
- E) Yet

**3.**

- A) who
- B) which
- C) where
- D) why
- E) whose

**4.**

- A) among
- B) from
- C) away
- D) off
- E) in

**5.**

- A) fell behind
- B) wrote down
- C) paid back
- D) put out
- E) called off

**10.**

On viewing (1) \_\_\_\_\_ of director Stanley Kubrick's masterpieces, it becomes immediately apparent that extreme care and (2) \_\_\_\_\_ is practiced for each and every frame of his films. This is one of many elements that make Kubrick unique as a director. Many commentators (3) \_\_\_\_\_ that this is probably the result of the origins of Kubrick's career: namely, his apprenticeship (4) \_\_\_\_\_ a still photographer. Strangely (5) \_\_\_\_\_, this fact is widely known and acknowledged, not a single commentator has ever gone back and blown the dust off of Kubrick's photographic work.

**1.**

- A) none
- B) neither
- C) any
- D) both
- E) a little

**2.**

- A) inexperience
- B) precision
- C) ambiguity
- D) dilemma
- E) extravagance

**3.**

- A) should have been speculated
- B) had been speculated
- C) will have been speculated
- D) have speculated
- E) ought to have speculated

**4.**

- A) as
- B) from
- C) during
- D) throughout
- E) among

**5.**

- A) given that
- B) now that
- C) as long as
- D) since
- E) while

## CHAPTER 3

### IRRELEVANT SENTENCE

\* Find the irrelevant sentence in the paragraph.

**1- (I)** Made from flax, linen was first used by the ancient Egyptians. **(II)** The term linens probably comes from the Egyptian word linum. **(III)** Because the earliest linen cloth was usually white, it became a symbol of purity for the Egyptians. **(IV)** It was used not only for clothing and household articles but also in religious practices. **(V)** The Egyptians also produced textiles made of cotton imported from India.

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

**2- (I)** The Ottoman military was a complex system of recruiting and fief-holding. **(II)** In the Ottoman army, light cavalry long formed the core and they were given fiefs called timars. **(III)** Cavalry used bows and short swords and made use of nomad tactics similar to those of the Mongol Empire. **(IV)** In the century after the death of Osman I, Ottoman rule began to extend over the Eastern Mediterranean and the Balkans. **(V)** The famous Janissary corps provided élite troops and bodyguards for the sultan.

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

**3- (I)** Temperance has been studied by religious thinkers, philosophers, and more recently, psychologists. **(II)** It is considered a virtue that can be seen consistently across time and cultures. **(III)** In contrast, friendship requires meeting the needs of both friends. **(IV)** It is considered one of the four cardinal virtues, for it is believed that no virtue could be sustained in the face of inability to control oneself, if the virtue was opposed to some desire. **(V)** It is also one of the six main categories of the Character Strengths.

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

**4- (I)** The art of Tattoo has been around for many thousands of years. **(II)** The styles and reasons for it have varied from individual to individual as they have from society to society. **(III)** Some tattoos were done for simple adornment, others done for religious beliefs, and others still for reasons only their owners will understand. **(IV)** Tattooing has existed in one form or another across the globe since before recorded history, and the popularity of this unique form of expression will most likely continue for centuries to come. **(V)** As a result, the significance to these tattoos, if there was any other than to decorate the body, are unknown.

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

**5- (I)** When the spiritual leader of the Roman Catholic Church, Pope Jean Paul II of Polish origin, whose real name is Karol Joseph Wojtyla, was assigned to Papacy, the post had been governed by Italian cardinals for 455 years. **(II)** A significant achievement of the Pope was that he succeeded in making Papacy popular all over the world. **(III)** Some authorities thought that as the years of the US-USSR Cold War influenced the world, the struggle against Communism made it easier for cardinals to elect someone from eastern block countries to Papacy. **(IV)** Jean Paul II was assigned to Papacy when he was 58 years old and unlike his predecessors, he had not worked in the Vatican or diplomatic missions. **(V)** Jean Paul II's perception of his job as a missionary service rather than a presidency set him apart from his predecessors.

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

**6- (I)** Service-learning has a profound effect on both teachers and students. **(II)** The ability to learn is possessed by humans, animals and some machines. **(III)** By incorporating service-learning into their curriculum, teachers are able to offer students the opportunity to apply classroom theory to real-life situations. **(IV)** Students view service-learning as a way to integrate what they have learned in the classroom with a real-world environment. **(V)** By assisting in community organizations, students are giving back to their surrounding community, while also learning several attributes which will be beneficial in the future.

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

**7-** **(I)** It is estimated that 80 to 90 percent of all cancer cases are related to environmental and lifestyle influences. **(II)** Many cancer research centers estimate that 80 to 90 percent of human cancers are preventable. **(III)** The branch of medicine concerned with the study, diagnosis, treatment, and prevention of cancer is oncology. **(IV)** Though genetic factors and age affect cancer onset rates, the conclusion holds that many human cancers are avoidable. **(V)** A great number of these are related to tobacco smoking and chewing, alcohol consumption, homosexuality, promiscuity and excessive exposure to solar radiation as in sunbathing, all practices disapproved in traditionally religious societies.

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

**8-** **(I)** Tobacco was propagated in developed countries by tobacco companies after the decline of cigarette smoking there. **(II)** The 39th World Health Assembly in 1986 adopted Resolution WHA which declared that 'the use of tobacco in all its forms is incompatible with the attainment of health for all by the year 2000'. **(III)** The study group concluded that the use of smokeless tobacco caused cancers in humans, the evidence of causality being strongest for cancers of the oral cavity. **(IV)** It also increased the risk of cancers of the nasal cavity, pharynx, larynx, oesophagus, pancreas and urinary tract. **(V)** There are many species of tobacco, which are all encompassed by the plant genus *Nicotiana*.

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

**9-** **(I)** Furniture designs have reflected the fashion of every era from ancient times to the present. **(II)** Whereas in most periods a single style dominated, a wide variety of old and new styles influences current design. **(III)** Historically, the most common material for making furniture has been wood, but other materials, such as metal and stone, have also been used. **(IV)** Some of the most highly prized pieces of furniture used in contemporary homes, however, are antiques—pieces anywhere from 50 to 300 or more years old. **(V)** Today the most astute designers are eclectic, and furniture ranges from innovative designs to adaptations of historical models for special needs, including carefully made reproductions based on early examples.

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

**10-** **(I)** Weaving is a method of creating fabric by interlacing two sets of yarn threads called the warp and the weft. **(II)** The former threads form the base for the weaving; they are arranged parallel to one another and held in tension on a loom. **(III)** The latter one is a single thread that is passed over and under the warp threads in a systematic way to create a solid or patterned piece of cloth. **(IV)** This can make quick and complicated changes in the placement of these threads to allow for many patterns. **(V)** The ones who improved themselves work on large pieces use the treadle loom, a large, fairly expensive machine that holds long warp threads.

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

**11-** **(I)** Members of the ancient Mesopotamian and Persian nobility curled, dyed, and plaited their long hair and beards, sometimes adding gold dust or gold and silver ornaments. **(II)** Both Egyptian men, who were beardless, and women shaved their heads for coolness. **(III)** On occasion they wore heavy black wigs and often a cone of perfumed oil on top of the head. **(IV)** The Hebrews were prohibited by biblical law from cutting their hair or beards. **(V)** After the exile, in the 1st century AD, Orthodox women, upon marriage, cropped their hair and wore wigs, a custom which is still practiced to some extent.

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

**12-** **(I)** A lasting marriage does not always signal a happy marriage. **(II)** Plenty of miserable couples have stayed together for children, religion or other practical reasons. **(III)** Cheating can refer specifically to marital infidelity. **(IV)** But for many couples, it is just not enough to stay together, so they want a relationship that is meaningful and satisfying. **(V)** In short, they want a sustainable marriage.

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

**13- (I)** A distinction between decorative arts and fine arts emerged in Europe. **(II)** The term decorative arts came into general use in English in the 19th century. **(III)** It possibly derived from the French phrase, arts décoratifs. **(IV)** Another term used for the decorative arts, applied arts, emphasizes the functional nature of works in this field. **(V)** In other words, the decorative arts have also been called the minor arts, to distinguish them from the major, or fine arts.

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

**14- (I)** The Korean War began on 25 June 1950 when communist North Korea invaded the South with six army divisions. **(II)** These North Korean forces, backed by impressive Soviet equipment including tanks. **(III)** During the war, both North and South Korea were sponsored by external powers, thus facilitating the war's metamorphosis from a civil war to a proxy war between powers involved in the larger Cold War. **(IV)** The United States decided to intervene in the defence of the South and, taking advantage of the Soviet absence from the UN Security Council, proceeded to press for UN resolutions condemning the invasion. **(V)** General Douglas MacArthur, then in charge of US forces in the Pacific and of the occupation of Japan, was appointed commander of the joint forces.

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

**15- (I)** Born in the village of Steventon, Hampshire, to a rector, Jane Austen began to write as a teenager and her early work display a keen perception of the absurd. **(II)** It was not until the family move to Bath that she started to write seriously using the spa town as a location. **(III)** She had the support of her brother Henry who helped negotiate with a publisher and the first novel, *Sense and Sensibility*, appeared in 1811. **(IV)** Amongst scholars and critics, Austen's realism and biting social commentary have cemented her historical importance as a writer. **(V)** But it was *Pride and Prejudice* that Austen described as her 'own darling child' which received highly favourable reviews.

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

**16-** **(I)** Across many different human cultures, men are more likely than women to express aggression by means of direct physical violence. **(II)** Aggression is a behavioural characteristic that refers to forceful actions or procedures with intentions to dominate or master. **(III)** It tends to be hostile, injurious, or destructive, and is often motivated by frustration. **(IV)** For an individual, aggressive behaviour is considered understandable and normal under appropriate circumstances, but when it is frequent, intense, lasting, and pervasive, it is more likely to be a symptom of a mental disorder. **(V)** Likewise, aggression between groups, can be in the form of healthy competition, but can become harmful when unfair or unjust disadvantage or frustration is perceived, leading to hostility.

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

**17-** **(I)** The United Nations Commission on Human Rights is the world's foremost human rights forum. **(II)** Established in 1946 to weave the international legal fabric that protects our fundamental rights and freedoms, its brief has expanded over time to allow it to respond to the whole range of human rights problems. **(III)** The company has a variety of options for dealing with situations that come before it. **(IV)** The Commission continues to set standards to govern the conduct of States, but it also acts as a forum where countries large and small, non-governmental groups and human rights defenders from around the world can voice their concerns. **(V)** The Commission meets annually in Geneva in March and April for six weeks and is composed of 53 States members.

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

**18-** **(I)** Probably the most popular, influential and enduring rock group of all time, the Beatles almost single-handedly reshaped rock 'n' roll from a genre of throwaway singles by faceless stars to an artistic medium with memorable images and idols. **(II)** The massive popularity and eventual worldwide view of rock 'n' roll gave it a widespread social impact. **(III)** The Beatles placed the emphasis on a group, rather than a single individual, like Frank Sinatra or Elvis. **(IV)** They also set an example for all rock n roll bands to follow with their strong sense of self-determination, going against their record company and management on many issues, even refusing to tour at the height of their popularity. **(V)** Their countless hit singles have become modern-day folk songs, covered by hundreds of individuals and groups and inspiring countless more, and have sold more copies than those of any other band in history.

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

**19-** **(I)** Bioethics is the philosophical study of the ethical controversies brought about by advances in biology and medicine. **(II)** One of the most controversial topics in modern bioethics, science, and philosophy is to try to pinpoint the beginning of an individual human life. **(III)** The consequences of this discussion are vitally important, as they may help to articulate more adequate arguments on some bioethical issues, like the definition of the moral status of the embryo, abortion, and embryo research. **(IV)** Many philosophers and scientists have argued about the definition of personhood and when the beginning of a human individual's life occurs, however an acceptable explanation has not yet been provided. **(V)** In this field there is a temptation to ask science to choose between opinions and beliefs, yet these neutralize one another.

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

**20-** **(I)** WikiLeaks is an international non-profit organisation that publishes submissions of private, secret, and classified media from anonymous news sources and news leaks. **(II)** Its website, launched in 2006 under The Sunshine Pres organisation, claimed a database of more than 1.2 million documents within a year of its launch. **(III)** WikiLeaks describes its founders as a mix of Chinese dissidents, journalists, mathematicians, and start-up company technologists from the United States, Taiwan, Europe, Australia, and South Africa. **(IV)** Julian Assange, an Australian Internet activist, is generally described as its director. **(V)** This academic journal is always available when you need it, and lets you make entries with text, images, and just about anything else.

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

Love is **meaningful** when the other person's happiness is  
more important than your own.

Aşk, başkasının mutluluğu kendinizinkinden daha önemli  
olduğu zaman **anlamlıdır**.

## CHAPTER 4

### PARAGRAPH COMPLETION

\* Find the sentence that completes the paragraph with appropriate meaning.

1. Since the 1820s British writers and politicians had talked of living in a 'machine age'. They did so with excitement and pride, but also with a high degree of anxiety. \_\_\_\_\_. Furnaces and forges blackened buildings, industrial chemicals and sewage killed off rivers, and roads and railways cut through fields and ancient monuments. People either migrated far from friends and family, submitted to the factory's unaccustomed routine and irksome discipline, or suffered the de-skilling of their trade. Not even the skilled élite of the working class was immune from the insecurity of unemployment, illness and old age.
  - A) Under-employed agricultural laborers in southeast England scraped a bare living, subsidized by poor relief
  - B) The material prosperity stemming from uncontrolled industrial and urban development came at a high environmental and social cost, causing urban squalor, despoiled landscapes, dislocated communities and jeopardized livelihoods
  - C) Industrialization offered neither universal nor immediate gains
  - D) A generation later, hand-weavers fought a long, impoverishing battle against the power loom
  - E) Catastrophically, between 1845-1851 a million of Victoria's Irish subjects died when blight repeatedly destroyed the potato crop
2. Every teenager deals with acne and zits during their crucial adolescent years. Acne not only affects teens physically, but it also affects them emotionally. Teen's acne problems can range from mild to serious. Appearance is important to most kids, and acne is a major issue with teens' appearances. Acne is a skin condition characterized by zits or pimples. They usually are found on the face, neck, and upper body. \_\_\_\_\_. There are more than fifty different varieties. Acne can either be non-inflammatory, which is red or swollen, or inflammatory. Mild, moderate, and severe are the different levels of acne.
  - A) The worst is severe acne, and it is characterized by nodules, which are also called cysts
  - B) A teenager with moderate acne may also get red zits with white centers
  - C) Acne, which is moderate, may include blackheads or whiteheads, and inflamed zits
  - D) If a teenager develops a cyst, he or she should see a doctor to remove it
  - E) Sadly, people's most visible areas of the body are where zits are commonly found

**3.** Although the recent discovery of a 2500-year-old Persian mummy has proved to be a fake, the word 'mummy' is generally believed to derive from a Persian word, mummiya, meaning 'bitumen', used to describe the blackened state of ancient Egyptian bodies. \_\_\_\_\_. Mummification can be found on every continent of the world, but the process itself is inextricably linked with the culture of ancient Egypt and for many the word 'mummy' is synonymous with Egypt itself. Indeed, when the first mummy studies began in the early 19th century, those examined were almost always those brought back as souvenirs from wealthy tourists' travels in Egypt.

- A) The mummies of the Xinjiang region were found in the driest, saltiest part of Central Asia-in Chinese Turkestan -around the towns of Cherchen and Loulan
- B) Mummies were much sought-after by museums worldwide in the 19th and early 20th centuries and many exhibit mummies today
- C) The term is now generally applied to all human remains which retain their soft tissue, either by natural means or artificial preservation
- D) These bodies were placed in bottomless coffins which allowed good air circulation-this enabled the body to dry out completely
- E) Mummies are commonly featured in horror genres as undead creatures

**4.** Wallpaper was in use in China and Europe by the 16th century. English stationers, who also printed papers for lining boxes, were printing rolls of wallpaper in the late 17th century. Most papers were block printed in a repeated pattern; some had additional hand coloring. Marbleized papers and flock papers, in imitation of cut velvet, were especially prized. \_\_\_\_\_. Particularly desirable were painted or block-printed, hand-colored papers imported from China, which formed continuous scenes like a mural.

- A) The paper hangers worked on large pieces of paper in order to cover the wall
- B) They were made by dusting powdered wool over a design printed or drawn with a sticky substance
- C) They are preserved on the walls only between 18th and 19th century
- D) A guild of paperhangers was established in France in 1599
- E) The economy of the government has recovered with the help of its income

**5.** In 1816, the United Provinces of the Rio Plata declared their independence from Spain. Eventually, Bolivia, Paraguay, and Uruguay went their own way, but the area that remained became Argentina. The country's population and culture were subsequently heavily shaped by immigrants from throughout Europe, but most particularly Italy and Spain, which provided the largest percentage of newcomers from 1860 to 1930. \_\_\_\_\_. After World War II, an era of Peronist authoritarian rule and interference in subsequent governments was followed by a military junta that took power in 1976.

- A) Up until about the mid-20th century, much of Argentina's history was dominated by periods of internal political conflict between Federalists and Unitarians and between civilian and military factions
- B) The government renegotiated its public debt in 2005 and paid off its remaining obligations to the IMF in early 2006
- C) The economy has recovered strongly since bottoming out in 2002
- D) Despite democracy returned in 1983, and has persisted despite numerous challenges, the most formidable of which was a severe economic crisis in 2001
- E) Argentina possesses some of the world's tallest mountains, expansive deserts, and impressive waterfalls

**6.** Elvis Aaron Presley starred in 33 successful films, made history with his television appearances and specials, and knew great acclaim through his many, often record-breaking, live concert performances on tour and in Las Vegas. \_\_\_\_\_. His American sales have earned him gold, platinum or multi-platinum awards for 150 different albums and singles, far more than any other artist. Among his many awards and accolades were 14 Grammy nominations (3 wins) from the National Academy of Recording Arts & Sciences, the Grammy Lifetime Achievement Award, which he received at age 36, and his being named One of the Ten Outstanding Young Men of the Nation for 1970 by the United States Jaycees. Without any of the special privileges his celebrity status might have afforded him, he honorably served his country in the U.S.

- A) His novel versions of existing songs, mixing "black" and "white" sounds, made him popular—and controversial—as did his uninhibited performances
- B) Presley is regarded as one of the most important figures of twentieth-century popular culture
- C) Globally, he has sold over one billion records, more than any other artist
- D) With his commercial breakthrough in 1956, he was recognized as the leading figure of the newly popular sound of rock and roll
- E) After two years of military service beginning in 1958, Presley returned to the studio and reinforced his popularity by recording some of his most commercially successful material

**7.** Years before the Arab-Israel war in 1967, hostilities between the Arab nations, and the Jews had already been at a high point. The Arab nations refused to accept the fact that Israel could be a Jewish state, and so, President Nasser of Egypt called for the destruction of Israel. At first, there were just attacks on civilians once and a while, but the attacks became more and more ferocious, until it came to Israeli villages being heavily shelled by Syrian troops from the Golan Heights. Israel had warned Syria, but Syria came to Egypt for help, and by then, Egyptian forces were packed into the Sinai Peninsula. \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) The war commenced upon the termination of the British Mandate of Palestine in mid-May 1948 following a previous phase of civil war in 1947–1948
- B) Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon and Syria attacked the state of Israel, leading to fighting mostly on the former territory of the British Mandate and for a short time also on the Sinai Peninsula and southern Lebanon
- C) Gradually a large number of Jews immigrated to the area, most of whom were fleeing increasing persecution in Europe
- D) In December, Abd al-Qadir Husseini arrived in Jerusalem with one hundred combatants who had trained in Syria and that would form the cadre of the Holy War Army
- E) Nasser then closed down the Atrait of Tiran, which was a very important trading link between Israel and the other countries of the world

**8.** The Vienna Convention on Road Traffic considers a bicycle to be a vehicle, while a person controlling a bicycle is considered a driver. The traffic codes of many countries reflect these definitions and demand that a bicycle satisfy certain legal requirements, including licencing, before it can be used on public roads. In many jurisdictions it is an offence to use a bicycle that is not in roadworthy condition and which does not have functioning front and rear brakes. \_\_\_\_\_. As some generator or dynamo-driven lamps only operate while moving, rear reflectors are frequently also mandatory.

- A) In most places, bicycles must have functioning front and rear lights or lamps
- B) A bicycle is a pedal-driven, human-powered, single-track vehicle, having two wheels attached to a frame, one behind the other
- C) The invention of the bicycle has had an enormous impact on society, both in terms of culture and of advancing modern industrial methods
- D) Several components that eventually played a key role in the development of the automobile were originally invented for the bicycle
- E) These have allowed for a proliferation of specialized designs for particular types of cycling

**9.** Naturally, Sinan the Architect paid special attention to Istanbul as the Imperial capital. He solved its drinking water and transportation problems, as well as designing the city's sewage system. He constructed roads and bridges; he established its navy and navy buildings; he also restored or renovated castles; he built public watertraps, dykes and waterways; and he built inns, schools, hospitals, dormitories, and so on. \_\_\_\_\_. It was by his help that Constantinople, the centre of the Eastern Roman Empire, was converted into a great Islamic city, Istanbul, and the capital and centre of Islam.

- A) He was, during a period of fifty years, responsible for the construction or the supervision of every major building in the Ottoman Empire
- B) His masterpiece is the Selimiye Mosque in Edirne, although his most famous work is the Suleiman Mosque in Istanbul
- C) In 1541, he started the construction of the mausoleum of the Grand Admiral Hayreddin Barbarossa
- D) He restored the Aya Sophia Mosque and deserved, in every respect that his name be inscribed on the golden pages of Ottoman history and Islamic civilization
- E) No successor was gifted enough to better the design of the Selimiye mosque and to develop it further

**10.** \_\_\_\_\_. Today's local issue will be tomorrow's global problem. Struggles, wars, clashes, hunger, ecological crises, the threat of nuclear holocaust, and the colonization of humanity are not just a particular religion's problem; they are worldwide problems that affect all believers. "There is no local situation that is not impinged upon by the wider cultural-political situation." Understanding each other well, respecting others, and accepting others as they are would be a great step toward solving the global problems of the different religious communities.

- A) Globalization describes an ongoing process by which regional economies, societies, and cultures have become integrated through a globe-spanning network of communication and execution
- B) Local problems do not stay local any longer
- C) The historical origins of globalization are the subject of on-going debate
- D) Localization is the process of adapting internationalized software for a specific region or language by adding locale-specific components and translating text
- E) Today, most companies throughout the world have global functions

**11.** In 1895, military defeat forced China to cede Taiwan to Japan. Taiwan reverted to Chinese control after World War II. Following the Communist victory on the mainland in 1949, 2 million Nationalists fled to Taiwan and established a government using the 1946 constitution drawn up for all of China. Over the next five decades, the ruling authorities gradually democratized and incorporated the local population within the governing structure. \_\_\_\_\_. Throughout this period, the island prospered and became one of East Asia's economic "Tigers." The dominant political issues continue to be the relationship between Taiwan and China - specifically the question of eventual unification - as well as domestic political and economic reform.

- A) The premier directed the MOEA to assist enterprises involved in the production of e-readers
- B) In 2000, Taiwan underwent its first peaceful transfer of power from the Nationalist to the Democratic Progressive Party
- C) Today the indigenous peoples of Taiwan face economic and social barriers, including a high unemployment rate and substandard education
- D) The aboriginal tribes have also become extensively involved in the tourism and eco-tourism industries
- E) The Qing authorities tried to limit immigration to Taiwan and barred families from traveling to Taiwan to ensure the immigrants would return to their families and ancestral graves

**12.** Together with Plato and Socrates, Aristotle is one of the most important founding figures in Western philosophy. \_\_\_\_\_. Aristotle's views on the physical sciences profoundly shaped medieval scholarship, and their influence extended well into the Renaissance, although they were ultimately replaced by modern physics. In the biological sciences, some of his observations were only confirmed to be accurate in the nineteenth century. His works contain the earliest known formal study of logic.

- A) In metaphysics, Aristotelianism had a profound influence on philosophical and theological thinking in the Islamic and Jewish traditions in the Middle Ages
- B) All aspects of Aristotle's philosophy continue to be the object of active academic study today
- C) Though Aristotle wrote many elegant treatises and dialogues, it is thought that the majority of his writings are now lost and only about one third of the original works have survived
- D) He was the first to create a comprehensive system of Western philosophy, encompassing morality and aesthetics, logic and science, politics and metaphysics
- E) Despite the far-reaching appeal that Aristotle's works have traditionally enjoyed, today modern scholarship questions a substantial portion of the Aristotelian corpus as authentically Aristotle's own

**13.** Trojan Horse, in Greek legend, a huge, hollow, wooden horse used by the attacking Greeks to gain entrance to the city of Troy, thus ending the Trojan War. Unable to capture the city after a siege of ten years, the Greeks resorted to stratagem. \_\_\_\_\_. Sinon, a Greek spy, persuaded the Trojans to take the horse into the city, convincing them that to do so would mysteriously make Troy invulnerable. That night Sinon let out the armed Greek troops; killing the guards, the gates are opened to the Greeks, and Troy was captured and burned.

- A) Many cities also honored the more well-known gods with unusual local rites and associated strange myths with them that were unknown elsewhere
- B) The achievement of epic poetry was to create story-cycles and, as a result, to develop a new sense of mythological chronology
- C) In times of war, the gates could be closed and locked to stop intruders from getting inside
- D) That night, while the Trojan people slept soundly, the 30 Greek men hidden inside the wooden horse climbed out and opened the gates of Troy
- E) They sailed away and left the horse, filled with armed warriors, on the shore

**14.** Many people think of Africa is a land of humid jungles, waterless sandy deserts, and sweltering forests. \_\_\_\_\_. Africa is a huge continent of infinite variety. It is the second largest continent in the world. Africa is so vast that the landmasses of United States, Europe, India, and Japan could fit into it and there would still be plenty of empty space left. It is about 5,000 miles long from north to south and over 4,600 miles from east to west. For such a large area, 1/5 of the earth's entire land surface, there is only about 12% of the world's total population living on the entire continent.

- A) The continent is surrounded by the Mediterranean Sea to the north
- B) For centuries, Africa has mesmerized the world with its stunning scenery, its ancient civilizations, its hypnotizing music
- C) Home to half of the continent's animal species, Africa's vast rainforests are falling silent
- D) So it is, but it is also a continent of massive peaks snow-capped year round and savannas of cold misty rain and bitter frost nights
- E) Foreign logging companies have moved in, consuming huge tracts of forest

**15.** One of today's most controversial topics in many societies is abortion. Although every person has his or her own opinion on this issue, there are only two ways to look at it, which are either pro-choice or pro-life. Abortion is a very common practice by many people. Abortions are so common that for every four babies born alive there is one baby who dies because of abortion. \_\_\_\_\_. Abortions usually have terrible side effects because of the way the abortion is done. One reason for these side effects is because how dangerous the procedure is. Many of the women who have abortions are never informed on the side effects that can occur because of having the abortion.

- A) Abortion has a long history and has been induced by various methods including herbal abortifacients, the use of sharpened tools, physical trauma and other traditional methods
- B) Even though abortion is legal in some countries, it should be made illegal because of the physical side effects on the women who go through with the procedure
- C) Incidence of abortion has declined worldwide, as access to family planning education and contraceptive services has increased
- D) An abortion can occur spontaneously due to complications during pregnancy or can be induced, in humans and other species
- E) An abortion is referred to as elective when it is performed at the request of the woman "for reasons other than maternal health or fetal disease"

**16.** A lifelong U.N. bureaucrat, Kofi Annan started working for the U.N. while studying in Geneva in 1962. \_\_\_\_\_. For the next few decades, Annan took on a variety of U.N. assignments involving budget and finance and such, in Ethiopia, Egypt, Switzerland and the U.S. In the wake of the Iraq-Kuwait-USA war, he was sent to negotiate the release of hostages, the quick exit of half a million stranded Asian workers, and the sale of humanitarian supplies to Iraq. He was Under-Secretary General under Boutros Boutros-Ghali when he got the big gig in 1997. Annan is the first black U.N. Secretary General. He and the U.N. jointly won the Nobel Peace Prize in 2001.

- A) Early on, he famously wrote that he would be running this organization one day
- B) The Rwandan Genocide took place while Annan was in charge of UN Peacekeeping Operations
- C) Annan supported sending a UN peacekeeping mission to Darfur, Sudan, and worked with the government of Sudan to accept a transfer of power from the African Union peacekeeping mission to a UN one
- D) Annan then returned to work for the United Nations as an Assistant Secretary-General
- E) Annan served as Under-Secretary-General until October 1995, when he was made a Special Representative of the Secretary-General to the former Yugoslavia, serving for five months in that capacity before returning to his duties as Under-Secretary-General in April 1996

**17.** The method of Activity-Based Costing (ABC) was developed primarily for solving problems which emerged from traditional cost management systems. Troubleshooting in the management of companies throughout the late 70's and especially the early 80's held a constant presence. The problems generated were mainly from the traditional cost accounting systems' way of functioning which provided the management with inaccurate data. \_\_\_\_\_. Since this currently accessible "itemized" information could not be provided to a company's decision making sector, the information provided had an impact which of course distorted the decision which would have otherwise been taken in the light of different and more accurate information. This misinformation had an adverse impact on a multitude of managerial decisions especially in the multi-product firm sector.

- A) In this way an organization can precisely estimate the cost of its individual products and services for the purposes of identifying and eliminating those which are unprofitable and lowering the prices of those which are overpriced
- B) However as the percentages of indirect or overhead costs had risen, this technique became increasingly inaccurate because the indirect costs were not caused equally by all the products
- C) The concepts of ABC were developed in the manufacturing sector of the United States during the 1970s and 1980s
- D) Instead of using broad arbitrary percentages to allocate costs, ABC seeks to identify cause and effect relationships to objectively assign costs
- E) Where the old cost accounting systems failed badly was in supplying the company's management with inappropriate information in order for crucial decisions to be taken in the correct and true perspective of a given company's true position in its market territory

**18.** No matter how talented or experienced one employee may be over another, workplace history has demonstrated more than just a few times that the younger candidate is often the one to win the promotion. Age discrimination has become more than a minor inconvenience throughout the twentieth century; indeed, the issue has become such a hot potato within the workplace that laws have been forced into existence as a means by which to address the problem. \_\_\_\_\_. The issue at hand is that companies are not willing to look beyond their aging workforce, choosing instead to push them out of the technological loop rather than attempting to incorporate them as valuable assets.

- A) In order to help protect those who stand to be singled out and let go because of the unfairness of ageism, the Age Discrimination in Employment Act was designed with the older employee in mind
- B) Despite the appearance of stability, culture is a dynamic, historical process
- C) Youth is the time of life between childhood and adulthood
- D) Early studies in youth culture were mainly produced by functionalist sociologists, and focus on youth as a single form of culture
- E) Youth culture generally refers to the ways adolescents and teenagers differentiate themselves from the general culture of their community

**19.** \_\_\_\_\_. The German ships were sheltering in a strong defensive position in Førde Fjord, Norway, forcing the Allied aircraft to attack through heavy anti-aircraft fire. The Beaufighters and their escort of North American P-51 Mustang fighters were also surprised by twelve German Focke-Wulf Fw 190 fighters. In the resulting attack the Allies damaged at least two of the German ships for the loss of seven Beaufighters shot down by flak guns. Another two Beaufighters and one Mustang were destroyed by the Fw 190s.

- A) The heavy casualties sustained in the raid led to merchant ships being prioritised over destroyers and small warships in subsequent operations
- B) In the "Black Friday" air attack of World War II a force of Allied Bristol Beaufighter aircraft suffered heavy casualties during an unsuccessful attack on German destroyer Z33 and her escorting vessels on 9 February 1945
- C) Due to the losses suffered in this raid the Allied anti-shipping force adopted new tactics which placed a lower priority on attacking warships
- D) Either four or five German fighters were shot down by the Allied aircraft, including one flown by an ace
- E) Another squadron of P-51 Mustangs was assigned to protect Allied aircraft operating near Norway from German fighters

**20.** While there are a great many moral systems, generally speaking, honesty is considered moral and dishonesty is considered immoral. There are several exceptions, such as egoistic hedonism, which values honesty only insofar as it improves ones own sense of pleasure, and moral nihilism, which denies the existence of objective morality outright. Honesty may also be challenged in various social systems with ideological stakes in self-preservation. \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) Confucius defined several levels of Honesty
- B) A lie is a type of deception in the form of an untruthful statement, especially with the intention to deceive others
- C) In these cases honesty is frequently encouraged publicly, but may be retroactively forbidden and punished in an ex post facto manner if those invested in preserving the system perceive it as a threat
- D) Cheating refers to the overt or covert breaking of rules to gain advantage in a competitive situation
- E) An exaggeration occurs when the most fundamental aspects of a statement are true, but only to a certain degree

## CHAPTER 6

### READING PASSAGES

#### Test 1

\* Answer the following question according to the paragraph.

In 1857, when scholars in the new reading room of the British Museum looked up from their books, they could gaze upon the inspiring vastness of the blue and copper dome above them. By the time it closed, 140 years later, they were cursing the many hours they had to look at the dome while they waited for their books to arrive. A book would seldom arrive within two hours of being ordered, and sometimes readers would have to wait up to two days. This was because, in addition to the museum, the books were stored all over London, and some as far away as a depot in Yorkshire.

**1. We learn from the passage that ..... .**

- A) after 140 years, the once beautiful dome had become ugly
- B) the reading room of the British Museum closed in 1997
- C) readers protested against the closure of the reading room
- D) the staff of the reading room of the British Museum were helpful and efficient
- E) the dome of the reading room of the British Museum attracted readers more than the books

**2. It is stated in the passage that readers in the reading room of the British Museum ..... .**

- A) were actually there to admire the architecture of the building
- B) requested the authorities to keep the books on the premises
- C) did not mind waiting for their books because the building was so beautiful
- D) often complained about the inefficiency of the staff there
- E) often had to wait a long time for their books to arrive

**3. According to the passage, the books in the museum's reading room ..... .**

- A) were published over a period of 140 years
- B) attracted scholars from all over London and as far away as Yorkshire
- C) were not always stored there
- D) were so boring that readers preferred to look at the dome
- E) included the best examples of the national literature

The piranha, in spite of its tiny size, is one of the most feared fish in the world. Piranhas live in the Aaron River, have very sharp teeth, and are capable of eating four times their body weight daily. This would not be so bad, if it were not for the way they attack in numbers. Even the smallest movement, like splashing your hand in the water, is enough to attract 300 piranhas in an instant. A piranha attack can transform a live cow into a skeleton in a matter of minutes. When there is nothing else to eat, they will even eat each other.

**4. According to the passage, the piranha ..... .**

- A) is the world's smallest fish
- B) would not be so bad if it was better understood
- C) has sharp teeth and a large appetite
- D) lives largely on a diet of its own species
- E) is a salt water fish, similar to the shark

**5. The passage tells us that ..... .**

- A) piranhas are dangerous because so many of them gather to attack their prey
- B) only one piranha can eat a cow in a few of minutes
- C) the average piranha eats four other piranhas every day
- D) piranhas are useless because they are not edible
- E) the Amazon River is full of cow skeletons

**6. It is stated in the passage that in the absence of food, piranhas ..... .**

- A) feed on each other
- B) migrate to other rivers
- C) get smaller in size
- D) face a decline in their numbers
- E) attack anything moving in the water

On August 11, 1911, the Mona Lisa, Leonardo da Vinci's masterpiece, was stolen from the Louvre Museum in Paris. The thief, Vincenzo Peruggia, a Louvre employee, stored the painting in the false bottom of a trunk in his flat for two years and then tried to sell it to his native Italy for \$95,000. Italian officials promptly arrested him and returned the 300-year old masterpiece to France without a scratch. At his trial in Florence, Peruggia convinced the jury that his act was one of patriotism - that his sole motive was to return the famous painting to the land of its creator. Because of this declaration, he received a relatively light sentence of one year and 15 days.

**7. It is understood from the passage that the thief, Vincenzo Peruggia,**

- .....
- A) stole the Mona Lisa at the wish of the Italian authorities
  - B) was an Italian living and working in France
  - C) had stolen many other priceless works of art
  - D) was a master criminal wanted in many countries
  - E) was a descendant of Leonardo da Vinci

**8. We learn from the passage that after its two-year stay in Peruggia's flat, the Mona Lisa .....**

- A) had a few scratches on its surface
- B) was found by the French police
- C) had been totally destroyed
- D) was completely undamaged
- E) was sold to an Italian museum

**9. According to the passage, Peruggia's trial resulted in a somewhat easy punishment because .....**

- A) his crime was considered a minor one
- B) the jury believed that the Mona Lisa actually belonged to Italy
- C) the Mona Lisa was not damaged at all
- D) the painting was safely returned to the Louvre Museum
- E) the jurors were moved by his love of Italy

A century ago, the feats of the magician Harry Houdini thrilled audiences in Europe and America. We now remember him for his daring escapes from strait-jackets, chains and locked chests. His astonishing illusions of stage magic are all but extinct in the West, but are alive and thriving in the East. The reason is simple. Houdini's kind of magic relied on potent chemicals, which were easy to get in Victorian times. Today, however, the people in the West are more safely conscious, and there is little hope of finding the highly toxic ingredients necessary for Houdini's spells. But if you visit any Indian bazaar, even in the smallest towns, you can buy anything from phosphorus to nitric acid at bargain prices.

**10. According to the passage, Harry Houdini .....**

- A) was an Indian who performed his tricks mostly in Europe and the USA
- B) was a famous magician who lived about a hundred years ago
- C) was the least safety-conscious chemist of the Victorian era
- D) used to buy all his chemicals in Indian bazaars
- E) had his life changed by a visit to India

**11. It is stated in the passage that .....**

- A) the sort of magic Houdini performed a century ago can be seen in India today
- B) Houdini's kind of magic died out because it was boring, due to its extreme safety
- C) famous magicians such as Houdini perform in Indian bazaars
- D) Houdini cheated his audiences because he used chemicals instead of real magic
- E) India has produced some of the most famous magicians in the world

**12. The author of the passage believes that .....**

- A) we can easily find the chemicals used by Houdini anywhere in the world
- B) the people in the West no longer like magical performances
- C) Westerners are more interested in their safety now than in the past
- D) Houdini took the secrets of his craft to India before he died
- E) chemicals needed by magicians should be freely available to everyone

There are two kinds of water pollution. The first is when rubbish, sewage or chemicals are thrown into the water. This waste upsets the natural environment and can prove dangerous or fatal to fish and other life in the water. The second type of pollution is thermal, or warm water pollution. This is most commonly caused by hydroelectric power plants. These take water from a lake or river, convert it into steam for running the plant's turbines, change the steam back into water, then return the water to the original lake or river. Though this water is no dirtier than when it was taken out, it is often five to ten degrees above its original temperature. This causes a change in the environment which can be as dangerous to aquatic life as waste pollution.

**13. It is stated in the passage that ..... .**

- A) thermal pollution is more dangerous than pollution from rubbish or chemicals
- B) warm water pollution is as harmful as thermal pollution
- C) hydroelectric plants put dirty water back into the environment
- D) thermal pollution occurs when the temperature of a river or lake is raised
- E) aquatic life is merely disturbed by thermal pollution

**14. We learn from the passage that rubbish, sewage or chemicals ..... .**

- A) are all part of the natural environment
- B) can kill aquatic life when they are thrown into the water
- C) are the main cause of warm water pollution
- D) are by products of hydroelectric plants
- E) have, on occasions, proved to be beneficial to aquatic life

**15. The author of the passage argues that ..... .**

- A) there is nothing that can be done to correct thermal pollution
- B) water pollution is a fact of life that we must learn to live with
- C) tile world would be better off without hydroelectric power stations
- D) fish are less affected by the second kind of pollution than by the first
- E) both kinds of pollution are equally bad for the natural environment

## Test 2

The SAT is a one-hour test of both verbal and mathematical abilities which is used as part of the process for evaluating applicants for admission to American universities. The test, owned by the College Board and originally developed by Carl Brigham, was first administered on June 23, 1926, to about 8,000 students. In 1995, the College Board, which administers the SAT, re-centred the scoring scale for the test. It did so by re-establishing the original average score of 500 on the 200-800 scale. The scale had not been adjusted since 1941, when it reflected the norm of some 10,000 students, frequently from public schools and applying to the nation's most selective universities. Over the years the average score had shifted below 500 as a larger number of students began taking the test, and verbal and maths scores had ceased to become comparable. Now the scores represent a more diverse university-bound population of about 2 million students.

**1. The passage informs us that the SAT test .....**

- A) has ceased to be used by the nation's most selective universities
- B) is one of the tests used to assess potential university students
- C) is the only criterion used for university acceptance in America
- D) can only be used to test either maths or language, but not both
- E) has recently evolved into a multi-million-dollar industry in the USA

**2. It is mentioned in the passage that .....**

- A) formerly those who entered for the SAT were often from public schools
- B) the results of the SAT are no longer important to students
- C) the SAT test has become much more difficult over the years
- D) the average score on the SAT has remained virtually unchanged since 1926
- E) no university applicant has ever got an SAT score of 800

**3. The passage informs us that the average score on the SAT .....**

- A) rose dramatically in 1995 because of the number of students taking it
- B) can be neither 200 nor 800 in any year
- C) was achieved by approximately 2 million students in 1995
- D) dropped a bit during the period from 1941 to 1995
- E) cannot be computed due to the large numbers used

In the face of advancing Japanese troops during World War II, US and Filipino forces under General Douglas Mac Arthur abandoned Manila and retreated west to the Bataan Peninsula. Crippled by malaria, weakened from their decision to share their food rations with the civilians, and demoralised after Mac Arthur's departure for Australia, the surviving defenders surrendered when they became convinced that no outside help would arrive. What followed became known as the Bataan Death March. The Japanese led 55,000 American and Filipino prisoners on a brutal six-day, 120-mile trek to a prison in the Pampanga Province. Each day on the way ended with the slaughter of all prisoners too ill to continue. More than half the captives died in this way and another 25% perished in the camp before the war ended.

**4. According to the passage, General Mac Arthur ..... .**

- A) ended the war in the Pampanga prison camp in Bataan
- B) ordered his soldiers to march across the Bataan Peninsula
- C) suffered from malaria and gave his food to the civilians
- D) had gone to Australia before the soldiers surrendered
- E) decided to march to Australia to avoid being captured

**5. The passage tells us that the march to Pampanga Province ..... .**

- A) started after the prisoners had tried to escape
- B) ended at a prison camp after nearly a week
- C) was led by thousands of Americans and Filipinos
- D) cost the lives of 55,000 Americans and Filipinos
- E) was stopped when everyone was too ill to go on

**6. The author implies that by the end of the war, ..... .**

- A) fewer than one-fourth of the original prisoners were still alive
- B) only the Filipino prisoners had survived the ordeal
- C) the Japanese had murdered all of the captured soldiers
- D) the remaining 40,000 soldiers continued to help in the war effort
- E) no one had come to help the survivors at the prison camp

New research suggests that among smokers who get lung cancer, women are nearly twice as likely as men to develop the most deadly form of the disease. Experts say that the British study represents the first time scientists have discovered a significant difference between the sexes in the risk of small-cell lung cancer. Virtually always caused by smoking, it is the hardest form of lung cancer to treat successfully. The study showed that women under 65 were 1.7 times more vulnerable than men to small-cell lung cancer, which spreads so rapidly that by the time it is diagnosed, it is usually too late to operate.

**7. According to the passage, the most deadly form of lung cancer ..... .**

- A) is more likely to develop in men than in women
- B) accounts for 17 percent of deaths among women under the age of 65
- C) is more common in Britain than anywhere else
- D) is caused by smoking in rare cases
- E) tends to spread too quickly to be treated by surgery

**8. It has only recently been discovered that small-cell lung cancer ..... .**

- A) also affects women as frequently as it does men
- B) can be successfully treated
- C) is the worst type of cancer
- D) is more common among women than among men
- E) can be diagnosed in earlier stages

**9. It is stated in the passage that ..... .**

- A) scientists are hopeful of finding a cure for small-cell lung cancer
- B) new research into cancer is good news for anyone suffering from the disease
- C) the chance of overcoming cancer is the lowest for patients with small-cell lung cancer
- D) British scientists were the first to discover small-cell lung cancer
- E) small-cell lung cancer is diagnosed more effectively in children

One of the most famous panics in the United States was begun by a radio broadcast. In 1938, CBS radio broadcast a dramatisation of a science fiction novel by Herbert George Wells called 'War of the Worlds'. It told the story of an invasion from Mars with the Martians landing in New Jersey and taking over New York fifteen minutes later. The story was told in a realistic fashion with the actors playing reporters giving "live" reports from the scene. At the beginning of the broadcast, there was an announcement that the story was fictional, but most people tuned in too late to hear it. As a result, there were traffic jams all over New York and New Jersey as people tried to flee what they thought was a real invasion.

**10. According to the passage, ..... .**

- A) a panic was caused by people believing a fictional radio broadcast
- B) H.G. Wells was a famous non-fiction author
- C) a reporter named H.G. Wells spread a fictional story to frighten people
- D) Martians landed in New Jersey in 1938
- E) reporters giving live reports played a trick on people

**11. One reason people panicked was that ..... .**

- A) the majority of them missed the announcement that the story was fiction
- B) New Jersey, which was invaded by Martians, was very close to New York
- C) people believed that Martians were cruel and frightening creatures
- D) CBS radio was known for its serious documentary programs
- E) the television scenes were so realistic that almost anyone would believe them

**12. One generalisation we can make from the passage is that ..... .**

- A) Martians have the power to take control of New Jersey and New York in just 15 minutes
- B) New York and New Jersey often suffer from traffic jams
- C) H.G. Wells wrote stories credible enough to take in everyone
- D) radio stations often broadcast fictional stories deliberately to cause a panic
- E) sometimes people will believe things no matter how improbable they are

The worst hurricane in memory to hit the south-eastern part of the North Carolina coast was Hurricane Hazel in 1954. This storm destroyed every building on three islands. Apparently, the disaster didn't occupy people's minds for long, as in the decades that followed, beach houses sprang up everywhere, most of which were built by people who had never experienced a major storm. By the time Hurricane Fran struck in 1996, so dense was the development that a storm weaker than Hazel inflicted much greater damage. A man who had his newly renovated beach front home commented that he had had no idea that a storm could simply sweep his house away.

**13. After Hurricane Hazel hit the North Carolina coast in 1954, ..... .**

- A) strict building codes made it impossible to build in coastal areas
- B) every building in North Carolina was destroyed
- C) people seemed to forget how bad the destruction had been
- D) the president declared a National Disaster
- E) Hurricane Fran followed soon after

**14. It can be inferred from the passage that the beach houses built after 1954 were ..... .**

- A) constructed by the native inhabitants of the area
- B) mostly built by newcomers to the area
- C) better built than the earlier ones
- D) mostly destroyed by Hurricane Hazel
- E) able to withstand more powerful storms due to new building technology

**15. It is stated in the passage that compared to Hurricane Hazel, Hurricane Fran ..... .**

- A) inflicted greater damage because it was a much stronger storm
- B) was responsible for more deaths because the area was more densely populated
- C) was a weaker storm and so caused less damage
- D) led to about the same amount of destruction
- E) caused greater destruction even though it was a weaker storm

### Test 3

The prospectors who braved the Canadian winters to find gold in the Yukon and Klondike Rivers experienced the most difficult conditions imaginable. Every man who entered the area had to carry a years supply of food and mining equipment over the steep and frozen mountain passes. In order to do this, each man had to carry 25 kilos of stores about 10 kilometres, leave it there, and return for another load. Therefore to remove all of his stores less than 80 kilometres, each man had to walk nearly 1500 kilometres. It is estimated that of the 100,000 men who set out for the Klondike, fewer than 40,000 actually arrived. Only 4000 ever found gold, and very few of these became rich.

**1. It is stated in the passage that ..... .**

- A) about 40% of the men who tried to find gold in the Klondike became rich
- B) only about 4% of the people who set out for the Klondike actually arrived
- C) each of the 40,000 men had to walk about 1500 kilometres just to carry 25 kilos of stores
- D) more than 60,000 of the people trying to reach the Klondike failed on the way
- E) nearly everyone who reached the Klondike was able to find some gold

**2. The conditions around the Yukon and Klondike Rivers were so difficult since ..... .**

- A) the gold mines were all on the steep and frozen mountain passes
- B) each man needed 25 kilos of stores to get him through the winter
- C) the area was not big enough to support all of the 100,000 men who set out for the Klondike
- D) of a number of reasons including difficult terrain and harsh weather conditions
- E) they were nearly 1500 kilometres away from the nearest store

**3. We can conclude from the passage that ..... .**

- A) very few of the prospectors actually achieved what they'd aimed for
- B) searching for gold in the Canadian winter is the quickest way to get rich
- C) it is less difficult to find gold in Canada than in some other places
- D) there is still plenty of gold waiting to be found in the Yukon and Klondike Rivers
- E) a prospector is someone who lends money to people searching for gold

Contrary to common knowledge, the water, milk and meat of coconuts only begin the list of uses of this versatile tree. The outer husk of the ripe nuts contains fibres that, when separated, can be twisted into twine rope of amazing toughness. It is quite resistant to rot from dampness or seawater. Despite the advent of nails and screws, this rope continues to be widely used for binding together the timbers of houses and the parts of canoes, tools and the like. Expert craftsmen can make sizeable ropes, which, after use, become quite flexible. The inner shell of the ripe nut can be cut and carved into ladles, scrapers, combs and cups and will take a high polish. Furthermore, the sap of the coconut can be fermented to make a pleasant tasting wine, while the fresh sap can be used as food for babies.

**4. According to the passage, twine rope ..... .**

- A) can be used for some of the same functions as nails
- B) is the best possible material for making small boats
- C) cannot be made into small ropes, but only big ones
- D) can easily be damaged if not protected from rain and sea water
- E) is sometimes used in the manufacture of polishes

**5. We learn from the passage that, despite the many uses of the coconut, it is  
..... .**

- A) better known among people as a source of food
- B) not very profitable for the grower
- C) very difficult to grow, harvest and process the nut
- D) only the experts who know how to use it to the full
- E) most commonly used as a material for making ropes

**6. It is clear from the passage that ..... .**

- A) baby food made from coconut palms contains a bit of alcohol
- B) wine made from the coconut palm tastes surprisingly like baby food
- C) the same part of the coconut palm is used to make wine and baby food
- D) baby food made from the coconut palm has a great nutritive value
- E) wine made from the coconut tree tastes better than other types

The central Arctic is an ice mass formed from part of the ocean, whereas the Antarctic is continental. Surrounding the Arctic are land masses which, in most cases, extend southward to the tropics. The Antarctic, on the other hand, is the only continent entirely set off from the rest of the world by great oceans. Furthermore, at some point of man's history, all of the other continents, except Australia, were joined by land bridges. Even Australia had been easy to reach by canoe. However, the only place Antarctica even approaches another continent is the long finger of the Antarctic Peninsula, reaching within 600 miles of Cape Horn, the southernmost tip of South America. In addition to distance, ice and stormy seas kept anyone from seeing this continent until about 1820.

**7. The difference between the Arctic and Antarctic is that .....**

- A) the climate in the Arctic is much more likely to be tropical than that in Antarctic regions
- B) the Arctic is frozen water surrounded by land, while the Antarctic is land surrounded by water
- C) it is much easier to sail through the Arctic oceans than the ones around Antarctica
- D) the Arctic continent is more easily accessible than the one in the Antarctic region
- E) because it's much further north, the Arctic is much colder than the Antarctic

**8. We can conclude from the passage that .....**

- A) with the exception of Australia and Antarctica, it used to be possible to walk between the other continents
- B) Antarctica used to be connected to South America by a land bridge
- C) throughout man's history, canoes have been the most popular means of travelling to Australia
- D) until the construction of a bridge connecting it to the mainland, Austria could only be reached by boat
- E) the coastline of the Antarctic Peninsula is about six-hundred miles long

**9. It is stated in the passage that .....**

- A) South Americans were the first people to set foot on Antarctica
- B) the Antarctic Peninsula is the southernmost point of Antarctica
- C) at its nearest point, Antarctica is visible from the southernmost point of South America
- D) Antarctica was discovered in the early nineteenth century
- E) the first inhabitants of Australia were early explorers

In order to overcome the limits of the nine-to-five schedule and to grant workers increased independence, thousands of companies have been experimenting with flexible work hour schedules, or flexitime, with flexitime, workers set their own schedules as long as the hours are compatible with company needs and are sufficient to complete assignments. Thus one worker may work from seven to three while another works from ten to six. One variation of flexitime is the four-day work week, in which workers put in four ten-hour days rather than five eight-hour days. When possible, employees are allowed to choose their days off, with many choosing three-day weekends.

**10. According to the passage, workers on flexitime .....**

- A) are free to work whenever they want
- B) must still complete their work
- C) always work four days a week instead of five
- D) usually enjoy working the traditional nine-to-five schedule
- E) can carry on their work out of the office, if possible

**11. The passage states that one advantage of flexitime is .....**

- A) to force workers to complete their assignments on time
- B) to compel workers into working ten-hour days
- C) to allow a more flexible dress code
- D) to give workers more freedom
- E) to make workers on a nine-to-five schedule more efficient

**12. It is stated in the passage that one reason a worker may choose flexitime is .....**

- A) to avoid colleagues he or she does not like by working different hours
- B) to be able to work longer hours and impress his or her boss
- C) to earn more money by working more overtime hours
- D) to avoid the rush-hour traffic by commuting at different hours from the majority
- E) to get a longer weekend in return for longer working days

Painting is the application of some coloured pigment to a surface and has developed into an expressive art form. The most common types of paints used today are oil paints and water colours. Most oil painting is done on a prepared canvas or wooden board. Oil paints take several days to dry, which allows the artist to work and rework on the canvas or other surface in the meantime. Water colour painting requires a totally different technique. As the name implies, water is the fluid mixed with the pigments, while paper is the only surface suitable for the paints. Because the water dries quickly into the paper, the work itself has to be done quickly, and it is difficult to correct mistakes. Gouache paints are also water-soluble, but stronger in colour and tone than true water colours.

**13. The main focus of the passage is ..... .**

- A) a history of painting as a type of expressive art form
- B) an explanation of why the best artists prefer to use oil paint
- C) an explanation of how various paints are manufactured
- D) a brief list of some types of paint and a description of their features
- E) an argument for the superiority of water colours in art

**14. As it is stated in the passage, one feature of oil paint is that ..... .**

- A) it takes a long time to dry, during which time it can be damaged
- B) artists must use it on specially prepared surfaces, not on paper
- C) it is generally much easier to clean up than water colours are
- D) images produced with it can be changed if the paint hasn't dried yet
- E) true artists prefer using it to the less artistic water colours

**15. It can be inferred from the passage that gouache paints ..... .**

- A) are much more expensive than water colours
- B) are not considered to be true water colours
- C) produce longer lasting paintings than water colours
- D) take longer to dry than water colours do
- E) are used by more artists than water colours are

**Test 4**

About 1500 years ago, King Vaktang Gorgasali shot a peacock while hunting in the dense forests of the Kura Valley. When he bent down to pick the bird up, he felt the warmth of a hot spring on his fingers. At once, he announced that this would be the, site of his new city, which he named Thilisi, a word meaning "warm" in the Georgian language. Later Thilisi replaced Mtskheta as the country's capital. Since then, Thilisi has become the economic and cultural centre of Georgia. It has an area of 350 square kilometres and a population of 1.5 million, which is comprised mainly of native Georgians with a number of other peoples, such as Russians, Armenians and Azeri Turks, represented.

**1. We can deduce from the passage that ..... .**

- A) the hot springs of Thilisi have since cooled
- B) the Georgian language has changed greatly
- C) Mtskheta had to be destroyed to build Thilisi
- D) all ancient kings liked hunting and hot springs
- E) Thilisi was built some time around 500 AD

**2. The passage states that Mtskheta ..... .**

- A) was the capital of Georgia before Thilisi
- B) has never been such a major city as Thilisi
- C) has no hot springs or dense forests
- D) is generally colder than Thilisi
- E) was the name given later to Thilisi

**3. The author states that within the population of Thilisi, ..... .**

- A) the number of native Georgians is 1.5 million
- B) there are fewer natives than the outsiders
- C) there are several ethnic minorities
- D) Azeri Turks form the greatest portion
- E) Georgians and Russians are the biggest minorities

An orchestra is a fairly large ensemble of musical instrumentalists. The orchestra, and the history of orchestral music, is considered to have started with the operas of Claude Monteverdi. Its familiar composition, divided into four basic groups of instruments - strings, woodwind, brass and percussion - dates from the second half of the 18th century and is especially connected with the work of Joseph Haydn. The orchestra grew dramatically in size during the 19th century, from an ensemble of 35 players to a company of well over 100. During the same period, the composition of orchestral music and the particular use made of individual instruments or groups of them, increasingly became the hallmark of a composer's individual style.

**4. It is mentioned in the passage that ..... .**

- A) Joseph Haydn was a much better composer than Claude Monteverdi
- B) opera is an art form that is highly superior to orchestral music
- C) Monteverdi's operas are regarded as the first examples of orchestral music
- D) the size of orchestras has grown to include too many instruments
- E) the larger the orchestra, the better the music it will produce

**5. We learn from the passage that individual instruments in orchestras ..... .**

- A) are all made of either wood or some type of metal
- B) were much larger in the 19th century than in the 18th
- C) were primarily designed by the composer Haydn
- D) always appear in groups of either 35 or 100
- E) can be mainly classified into four different types

**6. It may be assumed from the information in the passage that ..... .**

- A) music performed with 100 players is no better than that performed with 35
- B) composers in the 19th century were known for their characteristic styles
- C) it is rather difficult to determine the composer of a piece of music without being told
- D) large groups of composers worked together on most 19th century projects
- E) there was little variation in the style of music produced in the 19th century

This summer Britons are predicted to spend £6 billion on package holidays. According to a new survey, the happiest holiday-makers are those who book with small, specialist companies. The survey suggests that choosing the right tour company may be more important than choosing the right resort or hotel. So, how can you make sure you end up with the sort of holiday you had in mind? If your budget is tight, work out exactly what you can afford. Then, find a travel agent who has time to listen to your requirements. This can be hard though, as many large high street chains set sales targets for their staff, and may even limit the amount of time employees spend per customer.

**7. The recent survey mentioned in the passage shows that ..... .**

- A) small travel agencies usually satisfy their customers better
- B) British people spend £6 billion on package holidays annually
- C) most British people book their holidays through small travel agencies
- D) luxurious holiday resorts are rarely preferred
- E) the staff at travel agencies deal with customers efficiently

**8. Following the advice in the passage, if you want to have a low-budget holiday, ..... .**

- A) it would be a good idea to go on a working holiday
- B) make sure that you choose an excellent resort
- C) decide exactly what you want before approaching an agency
- D) a package holiday would be the best option
- E) you should plan your finances carefully

**9. The author warns that you may have difficulty in finding a travel agent who will ..... .**

- A) offer you a cheap holiday
- B) give you a discount on the price
- C) listen to you at length
- D) offer decent holidays at lower prices
- E) offer a wide variety of package holidays

Scientists have warned that the Great Barrier Reef, meant to be one of the most strictly protected natural wonders of the world, is dying, and this is because of the western appetite for prawn cocktails, and a combination of other human activities, including tourism and oil mining. The Australian Conservation Foundation has said that the reef could soon be listed as "endangered". It is one of the world's richest natural sites, with more than 400 species of coral and 1,500 fish species. Every living thing in the 140,000-square-mile park is extremely sensitive to disturbance. The scientists' report reveals that large-scale prawn fishing - both illegal and licensed - has in a few years reduced seabed animals by more than half. For every tonne of prawns caught, up to 10 tonnes of marine life is being sacrificed.

**10. One can understand from the passage that the Great Barrier Reef ..... .**

- A) has more regulations than any other natural wonder in the world
- B) is not being as carefully protected as it ought to be
- C) houses many species that are listed endangered
- D) is not open to tourists unless they have a special permit
- E) has no regulations governing activity in the area

**11. According to the passage, The Australian Conservation Foundation**

- .....
- A) is concerned about the future of the reef
  - B) only allows one tonne of prawns to be caught annually
  - C) sponsors tourism and mining in the area
  - D) has declared the reef to be an endangered site
  - E) has classified various species in the area as endangered

**12. The author believes that prawn fishing ..... .**

- A) should be restricted to ten tonnes per year
- B) is the only means for the locals to earn their living
- C) only benefits the rich West
- D) is disturbing the balance of nature in the area
- E) is still carried out with primitive methods

All contact lenses are now made of plastic, but hard and soft varieties are available. The newer and more expensive soft lenses can be bent and will return to their original shape. Made of water-absorbing plastic, they cause very little discomfort and can be worn for as short or as long a period as you like. Lenses of hard plastic do cause discomfort during the adjustment period and must be worn regularly so that another break-in period isn't necessary. However, vision through soft contacts isn't as good as through hard contacts. Another disadvantage of soft lenses is their tendency to absorb eye secretions and mists from hair spray, room deodorant and the like.

**13. One advantage soft contact lenses have over hard ones is that they .....**

- A) are made of natural products
- B) are completely flexible
- C) correct short-sightedness
- D) aren't as expensive
- E) come in two varieties

**14. We learn from the passage that hard plastic lenses ..... .**

- A) are water absorbent
- B) must not be worn too often
- C) are initially uncomfortable
- D) may break if dropped
- E) do not provide clear vision

**15. We can conclude from the passage that a person wearing soft plastic lenses .....**

- A) ought to use them for short periods
- B) has to get them adjusted by the optician
- C) won't have any difficulty seeing clearly
- D) should avoid using aerosol sprays
- E) doesn't need to have them checked frequently

### Test 5

Nowhere else in Italy is the art of making pasta so perfected as in Emilia. An ordinary housewife, in half an hour, can make enough taglierini, a kind of pasta, for a dozen people. With eggs and flour and just a drop of water she makes the dough. With a long rolling pin, she presses it out into circular sheets, paper thin. She then cuts it into ribbons a quarter of an inch in width. In Rome this pasta is called fettucfrie, and is boiled and drained like spaghetti, and served swimming in butter and melted cheese. In Emilia, they prefer it served with a sauce of meat, tomato, herbs and mushrooms. In Genoa, the same pasta, made in exactly the same way, is served al pesto - with an uncooked sauce of garlic, herbs and olive oil.

**1. According to the passage, housewives in Emilia .....**

- A) usually make the pasta special to their town
- B) make the most economical pasta in Italy
- C) usually cook for twelve or more people
- D) make most of the pasta produced in Italy
- E) are the best at making pasta in Italy

**2. It is clear from the passage that people in Rome .....**

- A) prefer fettucirte to taglierini
- B) enjoy eating pasta with dairy products
- C) would rather eat spaghetti than jettucihe
- D) like to eat pasta on the riverbanks
- E) cook fettucine in butter, not in water

**3. From what the author says about taglierini and al pesto, we can understand that .....**

- A) they are cooked in different ways
- B) the people in Genoa eat much less pasta
- C) the Genoans generally use more herbs in cooking
- D) they are the same pasta with different names
- E) the people from Emilia like a thicker sauce

Trinity College, or Dublin University, in the Republic of Ireland, dates from the sixteenth century. However, during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, many Irish students went abroad, to Italy, Spain and France, to be educated, as Catholics, forming the majority of the population were forbidden to have schools. During that time in Ireland, many teachers operated outside the law. Known as Hedge Schoolmasters, they taught their pupils by the hedgerows in summer and in hillside huts in winter due to a lack of buildings of their own. They managed to teach Latin and Greek well. Without texts, masters and pupils had to rely on memory. Not until the nineteenth century did these banned 'hedge' schools disappear, when a system of public education was finally approved by the British Government.

**4. The passage tells us that Ireland ..... .**

- A) became a republic in the 16th century
- B) did not value education until the 19th century
- C) was an independent state in the 18th century
- D) was a predominantly Catholic state
- E) didn't have any schools until the 19th century

**5. According to the passage, Hedge Schoolmasters ..... .**

- A) had to teach secretly, as what they were doing was illegal
- B) provided the only legal education for Catholics at that time
- C) worked for one of the departments of Trinity College
- D) taught in order to raise money for school buildings
- E) began their work in Ireland in the 16th century

**6. One difficulty that Hedge Schoolmasters and their pupil were faced with was that ..... .**

- A) the school masters weren't properly trained
- B) the students had to study Latin and Greek
- C) they didn't have any school books
- D) the masters and pupils spoke different languages
- E) there were not enough teachers for all the students

An average child of 5 years old uses only 1,500 of the 150,000 "dictionary" words that a modern language contains. But this small treasury is used very intensively, by him during the years of learning, at the rate of about 1,000 words an hour, or from 7,000 to 15,000 words each day for an active child. School quickly increases his vocabulary, but leaves him with less opportunity for using it. At 10 years old, his treasury amounts to 7,000 words, of which about 30% are used actively -the remainder is seldom or never used- and in an hour he will use about 700 words. By the time he enters university, his word inventory will have grown to 20.000, and on graduation to 60.000, but of these only 10%-20% will be in active use.

**7. According to the passage, in general, a 5-year-old child ..... .**

- A) has an enormous vocabulary for his own age level
- B) is able to learn 1,000 words even in an hour
- C) knows, but cannot use, about 150,000 words
- D) learns about 7,000 to 15,000 words each day
- E) uses only one percent of available words

**8. The passage tells us that when a child goes to school, ..... .**

- A) the amount of vocabulary he knows, and his usage of it, increase considerably
- B) he is able to use more than half of the words found in a standard dictionary
- C) he learns many words, but uses a smaller percentage of them than before
- D) he finds far more opportunity to use his vocabulary in daily life
- E) he will be able use at least 7.000 words daily

**9. We are informed in the passage that an average university student**

- .....
- A) spends at least fifteen hours of a day listening or speaking
- B) uses about 7,000 words, though he knows almost all the vocabulary
- C) can only use half of the words he knows in everyday life
- D) graduates with less than half of the vocabulary of his mother tongue
- E) can actively use most of the words he has learnt during education

In the Pacific Ocean, over 4,000 kilometres from the coast of Chile, the closest mainland, is a tiny island named Easter Island that amazed the first seafarers to land there in the 18th century. What surprised them were the hundreds of colossal statues scattered all over the island. They were the remains of massive sculptures that had been cut from the volcanic mountains. No one has ever been able to explain why these statues were built. They are between ten and twenty metres high and weigh up to fifty tonnes. Even now, scientists are unable to explain how such huge monuments were constructed and moved about on such a remote island.

**10. The most extraordinary thing about Easter Island is ..... .**

- A) the many huge stone images found on the island
- B) the fact that it was not until the 18th century that the first seafarers went there
- C) the existence of volcanic mountains there
- D) its location nearly 4000 kilometres from Chile
- E) the 4000 year old mountains that were discovered in the 18th century

**11. The passage tells us that ..... .**

- A) there were no people on the island until the 18th century
- B) there are between ten and twenty statues on the island
- C) the reason for the construction of the statues is not understood
- D) there are many active volcanoes on Easter Island
- E) seamen in the 18th century often made up unlikely stories

**12. It is mentioned in the passage that ..... .**

- A) the first seafarers to land on the island were very skilful
- B) the statues are situated in the most remote part of the island
- C) the civilisation of Easter Island was destroyed by a volcanic eruption
- D) the people who made the statues were excellent engineers
- E) Easter Island is a long way from the nearest continent

It is ironic that the name of such a corrupt and immoral politician as John Montagu, the fourth Earl of Sandwich, has come down to us, while the names of some of his more honest colleagues are forgotten. He held several important positions in the 18th century, most notoriously as First Lord of the Admiralty. He is thought to have stolen from the Admiralty budget, and to have purchased inferior equipment for the navy at a profit to himself, causing the British Navy serious problems at sea. But of course what he is most remembered for is the invention of the "sandwich". A confirmed gambler, he is thought to have asked for slices of meat to be put between two pieces of bread and brought to him at the gaming table, so that eating would not cause him to waste any gambling time.

**13. According to the passage, the "sandwich" .....**

- A) is a special way of gambling invented by John Montagu
- B) was invented in England, but is now most popular in the United States
- C) was John Montagu's favourite meat dish he ate with his gambling colleagues
- D) was the secret code John Montagu and some other corrupt politicians used
- E) was invented by John Montagu as a way to be able to eat while gambling

**14. We learn from the passage that some of the British Navy's problems in the 18th century resulted from .....**

- A) the gambling habit of the fourth Earl of Sandwich
- B) the corruption and immorality of the manufacturers
- C) the dismissal of the honest admirals of the time from the navy
- D) the bad equipment John Montagu bought for the navy
- E) the economic depression the country was suffering in general

**15. The author finds it ironic that John Montagu, an immoral person, .....**

- A) was able to hold such important positions in the navy
- B) is still remembered today, but some of his more honest contemporaries aren't
- C) was awarded by the British Navy for his admirable work
- D) was held responsible for the increase in gambling in the country
- E) had become one of the four important figures of the region of Sandwich

**Test 6**

Although the Kilim-Lim forest in Oku, Cameroon, lies only about six degrees north of the Equator, at an elevation of over 2,500 metres, it has a pleasant climate. After the stifling humidity of the country's main city, Douala, this highland area feels decidedly cool. Kilim-Ijim is the highest and largest forest left in West Africa, with fifteen bird species found only in this mountain area of Cameroon. One, a dazzlingly beautiful bird called the turaco, is found nowhere else on the Earth. Although the turaco is confined almost entirely to the 200,000 hectares of the Kilim-Ijim area, it is not difficult to locate it. From dawn to dusk, its call can be heard. Because of this, the local people call the turaco the timekeeper, announcing the start and end of each working day in the fields.

**1. The author mentions that the Killm-Ijim forest has a nice climate ..... .**

- A) though it is not as good as the climate in Douala
- B) even though it can be really quite cold there
- C) despite the fact that it is near the Equator
- D) because it is in a northerly area of Cameroon
- E) although it is not as cool as it is in Douala

**2. According to the passage, the turaco ..... .**

- A) is only found in the KiIim-Ijim forest
- B) is not easy to find in the 200,000 hectares of the forest
- C) is the only bird species which is native to Cameroon
- D) has fifteen different varieties found only in the Kilim-Ijim forest
- E) can be found throughout Cameroon, but nowhere else

**3. We learn from the passage that the turaco is known as the timekeeper because ..... .**

- A) it calls twice a day - at sunrise and at sunset
- B) its call is heard in the fields from the start till the end of a work day
- C) it makes a melodical noise that sounds like a clock
- D) its loud, distinctive cry can be heard day and night
- E) it calls as it goes to sleep at dawn and again at dusk, when it wakes up

Lacrosse is the national game of Canada and was developed there around 1850, and later in the US in 1877, from the centuries old Indian Baggataway, played by rival tribes with teams numbering thousands. The name, French for "the crook," is from the stick used. The modern game is played on a field 100 by 60 metres, with caged goals about two metres square. A team consists of ten players: defence men, midfield players, attack players and a goalkeeper. The object is to score goals by carrying, throwing or batting a sponge rubber ball with the stick, which has a 25-centimetre net at the end. Only the goalkeeper may touch the ball with his hands, and the game is divided into four quarters of 15 minutes each.

**4. According to the passage, a lacrosse game .....**

- A) stimulates feelings of hatred between the sides
- B) allows the players to handle the ball with hands
- C) is only popular among the Indians living in Canada
- D) requires the teams to employ a lot of players
- E) is played for sixty minutes in four sections

**5. We learn from the passage that today, lacrosse is played .....**

- A) all over the world and is very popular
- B) on a field many times the size of a football pitch
- C) by teams of ten players in four distinct positions
- D) by people riding horses and carrying sticks
- E) by teams of thousands of people at the same time

**6. The passage tells us that lacrosse .....**

- A) in its present form dates from the mid-nineteenth century
- B) was played enthusiastically by the Indian tribe of Baggataway
- C) used to mean a declaration of war in the Indian traditions
- D) is only played in Canada, where it's the national game
- E) is a French game developed by crooks and warriors

What have recently been found in Egypt could be the earliest known writings. The clay tablets have been carbon dated to between 3300 BC and 3200 BC. This discovery will upset the belief commonly held by historians that the first people to write were the Sumerians of Mesopotamia, in about 3000 BC. Most of the tablets were found in the tomb of a king called Scorpion, south of Cairo. The writings in the form of line drawings of animals, plants and mountains are on clay tablets barely bigger than postage stamps. They have been deciphered as records of linen and oil delivered to King Scorpion I. Thus it seems that man's first writings were not a creative outpouring but the result of economics: when the chieftains expanded their areas of control, they needed to keep a record of taxes, paid in the form of goods.

**7. According to the passage, the discovery of the clay tablets in Egypt .....**

- A) has upset a great many historians interested in this area
- B) has proved that the Sumerians were the first to write
- C) apparently took place in approximately 3000 BC
- D) will change the current understanding of the history of writing
- E) has not yet been officially confirmed by authorities

**8. The clay tablets mentioned in the passage .....**

- A) were used as ancient forms of postage stamps
- B) are the earliest examples we have of Egyptian art
- C) reveals some information about the economic dealings of ancient Egyptians
- D) were specially created to be buried with King Scorpion
- E) originally belonged to the Sumerians of Mesopotamia

**9. We learn from the passage that .....**

- A) these tablets were a form of ancient money
- B) the tablets were bartered in exchange for oil
- C) King Scorpion was one of the first merchants
- D) only the kings had the authority to keep written records of events
- E) the first writing was for the purpose of recording economic transactions

According to local legend, the Russian Mikhail Bukanin entered a Prague cafe in 1848 and ordered tea. When the owner said that he had never heard of the drink Bukanin marched into the kitchen and made the city's first cup of tea. Eighty years later, there were an estimated 150 tea-houses in Prague, but the culture died out under the Communist regime. Today's tea-houses are mostly a 1990s' phenomenon. Partly a reaction to the smoke-filled atmosphere of the Czech pub, and partly a reaction against the multinational, fast food culture that has recently arrived in Prague, tea-houses are non-smoking, peaceful places to enjoy a quiet cup of tea and relax. The tea drinking is taken very seriously, and many of the tea-houses stock a huge array of different kinds of tea.

**10. According to the legend .....**

- A) tea was forbidden in Prague until the year 1848
- B) eating and drinking habits of the Czechs were greatly affected by the Russians'
- C) the Czechs used to drink tea themselves but did not offer it to their guests
- D) a Russian introduced tea to the people of Prague
- E) the first cafe in Prague serving tea was started by a foreigner

**11. We can deduce from the passage that .....**

- A) today's tea-houses in Prague have generally been opened in the last ten years
- B) approximately 150 tea-houses have been opened in Prague since the 1920s
- C) the original tea-houses have lost a lot of business to pubs and restaurants
- D) the citizens of Prague don't really like drinking tea in public places
- E) the tea-houses in Prague have been in continuous existence for over 80 years

**12. We learn from the passage that Prague tea-houses .....**

- A) do not encourage their customers to laugh and joke
- B) keep a large samovar of tea boiling all the time
- C) sell fast food as well as the tea they are famed for
- D) offer many varieties of the beverage they serve
- E) were, in general, pubs before they became tea-houses

The development of geology owes much to the work of non-professional observers. In no other science, with the possible exceptions of astronomy and archaeology, has the keen amateur participated so actively or contributed so much. This is mainly because experimental methods of investigation involving complicated apparatus typical of chemistry, physics and biology are of only limited use in geology, which results from the fact that geological processes work slowly and depend on factors beyond human control. The advance of geological knowledge has depended on simple observations, patiently gathered, of the outcrops of rocks, their thicknesses, their angles and their fossil content.

**13. The purpose of the passage is to explain ..... .**

- A) some experimental methods of geological investigation
- B) why geology is a science suitable for enthusiasts' contribution
- C) gradual developments in the field of geology over the years
- D) why it is so difficult to gather geological information
- E) how experts analyse geological data gathered in the field

**14. It is clear from the passage that complex equipment for geological investigation ..... .**

- A) is vital to almost every part of the geologist's work
- B) is of no use whatsoever in the development of geology
- C) may be easily mastered and used by the amateur
- D) only plays a small part in the field of geology
- E) is much the same as that used in other scientific fields

**15. The author of the passage informs us that because of the way geological processes take place, ..... .**

- A) humans will never really understand how geology works
- B) sophisticated equipment is vital to the geologist's work
- C) several other sciences can be useful to the study of geology
- D) data needs to be gathered over a long period of time
- E) it takes a long time to train in order to become a geologist

## Test 7

In Memphis, Tennessee, the unofficial capital of the Mississippi Delta, many people, black and white, have always been drawn to the blues music. It is this racial cross-over that helped inspire Memphis's most famous adopted son, Elvis Presley, to fuse black blues and white country and gospel music into rock'n'roll. Whereas rock'n'rol became universally popular, very few black blues musicians gained commercial success, and the blues remained no more than a side-show, appreciated mainly by the poor blacks who created it in the first place. Surprisingly though, it was white rock groups from Britain, particularly the Rolling Stones, who popularised the great American blues guitarists and singers by acknowledging their debt to them.

**1. According to the passage, rock'n'roll .....**

- A) is a combination of black and white music
- B) helped to inspire Elvis Presley
- C) has never been appreciated by the black population
- D) has always been a side-show
- E) is most popular among poor blacks

**2. The author tells us that rock'n'roll .....**

- A) has never been as popular as the blues
- B) achieved more popularity than the blues
- C) became popular owing to blues musicians
- D) became most famous in Memphis, the capital of Mississippi
- E) is better sung by whites than blacks

**3. The author finds it surprising that .....**

- A) the Rolling Stones became so famous outside Britain
- B) Elvis Presley gained world fame as a rock'n'rol singer
- C) blues musicians were brought to public attention by white British rock groups
- D) blacks and whites in Memphis could get along so peacefully
- E) the Mississippi Delta has produced so many famed musicians, both black and white

Of the countries of Latin America, none has had a more melancholy history than Paraguay. For nearly 180 years, from 1811, when the country became independent from Spain, it had a very succession of dictators, some bad, some very bad. One allowed no newspapers or schools. Another claimed half of the country for himself. When the last one was overthrown in 1989, it was assumed that Andres Rodriguez, the general who organised the coup against his old master, would be a dictator too. To many people's astonishment, starting a democratic movement, he freed political prisoners, ended the ban on opposition political parties, lifted newspaper censorship, and successfully stood for president in what was acclaimed as the cleanest dirty election in the country's history.

**4. It is stated in the passage that Paraguay ..... .**

- A) was ruled by decent, fair-minded leaders only for a short period
- B) has suffered a series of unworthy dictators during its history
- C) is still affected by the traditions of the colonial period
- D) has never had enough newspapers or schools for its population
- E) had its worst times during the rule of the dictator Andres Rodriguez

**5. The most surprising thing about General Andres Rodriguez is that he ..... .**

- A) was a hero of the independence movement, which ended in 1811
- B) was overthrown by a dictator in 1989
- C) became a dictator exactly like his predecessors
- D) claimed about half the country as his own personal property
- E) introduced democracy even though he came to power in a coup

**6. It is implied in the passage that ..... .**

- A) all of the countries of Latin America have had a sad history
- B) the most recent election in Paraguay completely free and fair
- C) Paraguay's first ever elections took place under Andres Rodriguez
- D) there has never been a completely free and fair election in Paraguay
- E) Paraguay remained under the influence of Spain even after independence

Britain's Andy Green, piloting what looked like a wingless jet plane, became the first man in history to break the sound barrier on land in October, 1997. The car is powered by two jet engines, which develop a thrust equivalent to that of 1000 Ford Escort cars. Though the pilot, the vehicle and the team are all British, the feat was accomplished in the Black Rock Desert of Nevada, USA, because it is the flattest usable surface on the Earth. Coating his ten-tonne vehicle toward the legendary "**Mach 1**", the measure used for aircraft flying at the speed of sound, which is 750 mph. Green culminated the two-minute, 13 mile run with a supersonic spurt that sent him over the 760 mph mark for almost 60 seconds.

**7. It is clear from the passage that "Mach 1" refers to ..... .**

- A) a unit of measure for supersonic speed
- B) an extremely powerful jet engine
- C) the name of the vehicle which broke the sound barrier
- D) a hidden spot in the Black Rock Desert
- E) a wingless jet used for military purposes

**8. It is stated in the passage that ..... .**

- A) 1000 cars took part in the attempt to break the sound barrier
- B) the sound barrier can only be broken by aircraft
- C) flight over the speed of sound is called supersonic
- D) a jet plane without wings has broken the sound barrier on land
- E) a British team broke the sound barrier on land in the USA

**9. We learn from the passage that before October, 1997, ..... .**

- A) it used to take 13 miles to reach the speed of sound
- B) the engines of 1000 Ford escorts were used for supersonic craft
- C) Andy Green had already travelled at over the speed of sound for one minute
- D) no one had gone faster than the speed of sound on land
- E) a few other speed tests had been carried out in the Black Rock Desert

The man responsible for greatly reducing the suffering resulting from surgery was Joseph Lister, who was born in 1827. In 1866 he made the discovery that wound infections following surgery were due to bacteria, and he began to use carbolic acid in an attempt to destroy the bacteria in the air around the operating table. Clean, sterile operating theatres as we know them were unfamiliar in Lister's day, and he was the first surgeon to realise the importance of antisepsis - killing the bacteria in and around the incision that is necessary for the operation. It was his pioneering work with antiseptics which led to the strict routines which surround modern operating theatres, where surgical instruments are sterilised before use, and all the theatre staff have to "scrub up" and wear sterilised gloves and clothing.

**10. According to the passage, before Joseph Lister's discoveries, ..... .**

- A) clean, sterile operating theatres were unknown
- B) there was an inefficient method of sterilisation
- C) theatre staff followed strict preparation routines
- D) surgery was always very dangerous and risky
- E) nobody took his theories seriously since he was an impostor

**11. It is understand from the passage that ..... .**

- A) the sterile conditions in a modern operating theatre are the result of Lister's work
- B) surgery includes danger and risk despite all precautions
- C) doctors had long suspected the importance of antisepsis
- D) incisions are not necessary for minor operations
- E) Joseph Lister was the greatest surgeon of his time

**12. The passage mainly deals with ..... .**

- A) the types of bacteria which lead to infections
- B) why it is important for everyone in an operating theatre to be clean
- C) how Joseph Lister changed the course of surgery with his discoveries
- D) how sterilised conditions reduced the numbers of post-operation deaths
- E) the use of carbolic acid in destroying bacteria and germs

In recent years, a whole new generation of cargo vessels have begun sailing the oceans of the world at speeds that in the past were confined to fast passenger liners. They are known as container ships, monsters with powerful engines developing up to 90,000 horse power. These ships are primarily important due to the fact that the container method of transporting goods has revolutionised maritime cargo carrying because of the speed at which they can be loaded and unloaded when they arrive at a port specially equipped to handle the containers. These containers look like giant building blocks and are made to a standard size.

**13. It is clear from the passage that the main advantage of container ships is that .....**

- A) some of them are bigger than other ships and vessels
- B) they are as comfortable as fast ocean liners
- C) the majority of them are able to compete with fast ocean liners
- D) they can be loaded and unloaded extremely fast
- E) it has been the most worst invention of humanity until now

**14. It is stated in the passage that container ships .....**

- A) are the fastest ships in the world
- B) can travel so fast because they are loaded with standard size containers
- C) have virtually replaced passenger liners
- D) are described as "monsters" because they seem to be ugly and irrelevant
- E) have recently begun sailing the oceans

**15. We learn from the passage that .....**

- A) container vessels come in all sizes and dimensions
- B) container vessels have been around for as long as passenger liners
- C) passenger liners still have a number of important advantages over container
- D) because containers are of a standard size, they can be used as building blocks
- E) container vessels can only be loaded and unloaded at specially equipped ports

### Test 8

The word alphabet is made up from the first two letters of the Greek alphabet - alpha and beta - and describes any group of symbols intended to represent the sounds used in speech. The letters of an alphabet can be assembled in thousands of different combinations to form words, and are therefore much more flexible than other symbols, such as pictograms or ideograms each of which can only stand for one particular object or idea. The origin of alphabets is obscure. Some scholars believe that the first true alphabets developed from Egyptian Hieroglyphics; others contend that the cuneiform scripts of the Sumerians, Babylonians and Assyrians hold the key.

**1. The author tell us that an alphabet is ..... .**

- A) two Greek letters, alpha and beta
- B) a group of meaningless symbols
- C) a group of signs that stand for vocal sounds
- D) the sounds used when we speak
- E) a combination of pictograms and ideograms

**2. It is evident from the passage that alphabets are well-suited for writing because ..... .**

- A) they are not as rigid as other symbolic systems
- B) their letters represent specific words or ideas
- C) they derive from ancient hieroglyphics
- D) they can have thousands of different letters
- E) they are easy to learn for any member of the community

**3. It is mentioned in the passage that academics disagree about ..... .**

- A) the disadvantages of alphabets
- B) Egyptian Hieroglyphics used in ancient societies
- C) pictograms and ideograms as well as paintings in caves
- D) the key to cuneiform scripts written in pre-historic times
- E) how alphabets originated

India, one of the poorest countries in the world has the most HIV positive citizens, an estimated 4 million people. However, it is estimated that less than 1 percent of those living with HIV in India can afford the medication; about 20 pills of various types which has become known as the "AIDS cocktail". "**Indigenous**" production of drugs which will eliminate the cost of import, and perhaps even development of a vaccine may be the only way for India to combat AIDS. But costs remain high, even though an Indian company has begun to produce some of the treatment drugs in India.

**4. It is stated in the passage that ..... .**

- A) 4 million people in India are taking medication for HIV
- B) none of the HIV medication is produced in India
- C) HIV positive Indians may have got the disease at cocktail parties
- D) if the HIV medication were a little cheaper, everyone would be able to afford it
- E) there is no country in the world with more HIV positive citizens than India

**5. According to the passage, the "AIDS cocktail" ..... .**

- A) is widely available and inexpensive
- B) is produced in India by an Indian company
- C) is taken by all HIV positive Indians every day
- D) consists of about 20 different kinds of medicine
- E) was devised, by an Indian doctor to combat AIDS

**6. The word "indigenous" in the passage means ..... .**

- A) inexpensive
- B) local
- C) impatient
- D) convenient
- E) efficient

US citizens are legally permitted to arrive in the Netherlands as tourists, 'and then look for work while they're there. However, nobody can work legally in the Netherlands, without a social-fiscal, SOFI, number. Yet, the Tax Office won't issue a SOFI number to non-EU nationals without a residence permit, and the Aliens' Police won't issue the permit to anyone without a SOFI number. These regulations are designed to make things difficult, but there do seem to be ways around them. If you can find an employer who will give both the Tax Office and the Aliens' Police a written statement to say that you alone are the right person to do the job, you may be granted a residence permit and a SOFI number. Otherwise, apart from marrying a Dutch citizen, there is little you can do legally to establish yourself there.

**7. According to the passage, an American who wishes to work in the Netherlands ..... .**

- A) is allowed to seek employment while on holiday in the country
- B) must get a written statement from the Tax Office to give to his employer
- C) must arrange all of the details before leaving the United States
- D) should arrive there with a residence permit and a SOFI number
- E) is required to register with the Tax Office upon arrival

**8. The author of the passage suggests that for an American to have any hope of securing a residence permit, you need ..... .**

- A) to be a non-EU national
- B) to open your own business there
- C) something in writing from an employer
- D) to have Dutch ancestors
- E) a friend in the Dutch Aliens' Police

**9. From the information given in the passage, it appears that ..... .**

- A) it is illegal for an American without a SOFI number to marry a Dutch citizen
- B) an American wishing to marry a Dutch citizen cannot do so within the Netherlands
- C) being married to a Dutch citizen doesn't help an American who wants to work in Holland
- D) marrying a Dutch citizen increases an American's chances of being allowed to work in Holland
- E) it is not legal for an American to get married to a Dutch citizen unless he's got a job in Holland

Many experiments have suggested that a child who has watched a violent video sequence is more likely to engage in aggressive acts than one who has not. According to one study, a preference for violent TV shows is a more accurate indicator of aggression than socio-economic background, family relationships, IQ, or any other single factor. Although it is difficult to say which comes first, an aggressive personality or a preference for violent shows, the relationship is certainly valid. A steady diet of TV violence can also make children numb to reality. One eleven-year-old was quoted as saying that he had seen so many assaults and murders on the screen that if he saw someone really get killed, it would not bother him.

**10. According to the study mentioned in the passage, the most likely people to be aggressive are ..... .**

- A) those with violent family relationships
- B) people with low IQ's
- C) those who are numb to reality
- D) people who watch too much violence on TV
- E) those from poor families

**11. It is pointed out in the passage that socio-economic background ..... .**

- A) is less important than a taste for violent TV shows as an indicator of an aggressive personality
- B) is more important than family relationships or IQ in evaluating a violent personality
- C) leads to a preference for violent TV programmes
- D) is the most important single factor in predicting aggressive behaviour
- E) can make people indifferent to reality

**12. The author states that watching a vast number of violent TV shows ..... .**

- A) may be an indicator of violent family relationships
- B) can make a child insensitive to real life
- C) makes children want to see people get killed
- D) is one of the causes of a poor socio-economic background
- E) is related to a person's IQ rather than emotional intelligence

Amphibious vehicles, those that can move on both land and water, have been in use for a number of years. However, while most of them are quite fast on land, they move quite slowly when they are functioning as boats. The only truly amphibious vehicle that can move with equal ease on both land and water, is the Hovercraft. A Hovercraft actually travels on an air cushion produced by a large fan which blows air downwards between the body of the vehicle and the water or the ground. This lifts up the craft. Because the Hovercraft floats on the air cushion, there is no contact between the craft and the surface below. This allows it to travel over flat or rough ground, or water.

**13. The passage tells us that amphibious vehicles ..... .**

- A) are not capable of travelling efficiently on water
- B) are the result of the very latest technology in modern age
- C) can also function as aeroplanes in certain situations
- D) are able to travel on water as well as on land
- E) are still in the early stages of development in the twentieth century

**14. It is explained in the passage that ..... .**

- A) why the Hovercraft is more efficient than water than on land
- B) the system which enables all amphibious vehicles to function as boats
- C) that the Hovercraft can travel over various surfaces because it does not touch them
- D) the best method by which the inefficient amphibious vehicles can be improved
- E) that the Hovercraft is not truly an amphibious vehicle

**15. According to the passage, of all amphibious vehicles, only the Hovercraft**

.....

- A) offers the passengers seats supported with cushions
- B) operates with equal efficiency on both land and sea
- C) has a large fan which keeps the engine cool and safe
- D) has become popularly known for a long time
- E) requires smooth ground or a calm sea

## Test 9

The Rhine is a European river which rises in the Swiss Alps and flows northward for a distance of 1320 kilometres, entering the North Sea just south of the port of Rotterdam in the Netherlands. It is navigable all the way from the sea to Basle, Switzerland, and for this reason is of great commercial importance, serving the industrial region of Ruhr and such inland ports as Cologne, Manheim and Strasbourg. It is connected by canal with the Danube and the Rhone. Its most famous stretch is the Rhine Gorge, the steep sides being given over to vineyards. Politically, too, the Rhine has played a big part in European history, providing a natural frontier between French speaking people to the west and Germanic peoples to the east.

**1. It is stated in the passage that the industrial importance of the Rhine .....**

- A) stems from its role as a link between Switzerland and the sea
- B) comes from its length of more than a thousand kilometres
- C) is a direct result of its rising in the Alps in Switzerland
- D) is due mainly to the river's political significance
- E) has been lessened in recent years because of failed vineyards

**2. We understand from the passage that, the Danube and the Rhone ..... .**

- A) have, over the years, lessened the commercial importance of the Rhine
- B) flow through more countries than does the Rhine
- C) are of greater significance for Europe than the Rhine
- D) flow into the same sea as the Rhine
- E) are not connected with the Rhine naturally but artificially

**3. According to the passage, apart from being a transportation route, the Rhine .....**

- A) contributes to the tourist industry in the Ruhr region
- B) is seen by the Dutch as a link to the east
- C) provides natural beauty for the local people
- D) serves as a political barrier as well
- E) has no other important function

Herodotus was a Greek historian born in Halicarnassus four years before the battle of Thermopylae. He is believed to have been exiled in his later life because of his opposition to the tyrant Lygdamis. He spent much time on Samos, thereafter travelling in the Persian Empire, Scythia and Egypt, observing with fascination the local customs and beliefs. He lived some time in Athens and travelled as an Athenian colonist to Thurii, in Italy, where he is supposed to have spent the rest of his life writing The Persian Wars, earning the title of Father of History from Caesar. This 9-book work is an inquiry into the origins of, and a description of, the Persian invasions of Greece. The first 6 books tell of the customs, geography and history of the combatants and their neighbours; the last three treat the war itself.

**4. The passage suggests that Herodotus ..... .**

- A) made a great fortune from the sale of his books
- B) is one of the earliest historical writers
- C) did not actually visit the places he wrote about
- D) played a major role in the history of the Persian Empire
- E) could speak Persian, Arabic and Scythian

**5. It can be inferred from the passage that during the battle of Thermopylae, Herodotus ..... .**

- A) took detailed notes and did not fight against the enemies
- B) attacked the evil king Lygdamis
- C) was too young to have played a role
- D) lost his father through a Persian arrow
- E) was assisting the enemy Persian army

**6. The author tells us that Herodotus died ..... .**

- A) having completed only 6 of a planned 9-book collection
- B) while paying a visit to Caesar in Italy
- C) before he could visit his own country
- D) in a battle in the Persian War
- E) in the Athenian colony of Thurii

Vitamin C occurs most abundantly in oranges, lemons, grapefruit, and raw tomatoes and cabbage. Several other fruits and vegetables, including potatoes, contain lesser amounts. It is, however, easily destroyed by cooking. Vitamin C is necessary for the development of bones, teeth, blood vessels, and other tissues, and plays a part in the functioning of most of the cells. Deficiency shows itself in painful haemorrhages around the bones and in swollen, bleeding gums, a condition called scurvy. For a long time, in the days when a sailor's diet consisted of salted and dried food and ship's biscuits, scurvy was the curse of sailors on long voyages.

**7. It is obvious from the passage that vitamin C ..... .**

- A) is an essential part of a healthy diet
- B) is present in both raw and well-cooked vegetables
- C) is less important for adults than it is for children
- D) was once more important than it is now
- E) is the best cure for a common cold and the flu

**8. The passage implies that scurvy among sailors was caused by ..... .**

- A) a lack of fresh fruit and vegetables
- B) cooking food for too long
- C) having to work under difficult conditions
- D) the fact that their journeys were too long
- E) their fondness for fish and biscuits

**9. According to the passage, the best way to ensure having enough vitamin C in one's diet is to ..... .**

- A) thoroughly cook all food to destroy harmful bacteria
- B) try to avoid diseases affecting bones and teeth
- C) make sure that it includes lightly cooked meat
- D) eat plenty of salads and citrus fruits
- E) include such items as salted and dried food

At least half of all visitors to Nepal go to the lakeside town of Pokhara. The symbol of the region is the 6.993-metre high Machhapuchhare Mountain, which means "fish tail" in English. Indeed the mountain is shaped like a fish tail and viewed from Pokhara, is a majestic sight. Yet one detail singles out this giant mountain from the others in the region: no one has ever climbed it, and it is unlikely that anyone ever will. In the 1960s, the Nepalese government declared it a holy mountain, forbidden to mountaineers. Sherpas, in particular, respect this. And without Sherpas, the indispensable porters of the high valleys of Nepal, the Europeans and Americans who constantly attempt to conquer the mountains in the region are helpless.

**10. It is clear from the passage that ..... .**

- A) there are a lot of fish in Pokhara Lake
- B) no one has ever climbed most of the mountains near Pokhara
- C) the mountains around Pokhara have English names
- D) tourism in Nepal has grown in importance since the 1960s
- E) Pokhara is one of the most popular destinations in Nepal

**11. Machhapuchhare has never been climbed because ..... .**

- A) it is one of the tallest and harshest mountains in the world
- B) it is regarded as sacred, and so mountaineers are not allowed to climb it
- C) it is dangerously steep, which discourages mountaineers from attempting to climb it
- D) it is not as challenging for climbers as the other mountains in the region
- E) there aren't any Sherpas experienced enough to lead mountaineers to it

**12. What the passage stresses about Sherpas is that they ..... .**

- A) are members of a religious sect trying to ban mountain-climbing in Nepal
- B) climbed high mountains until the government forbade them in the 1960s
- C) are essential to climbers who want to conquer the mountains in Nepal
- D) don't approve of Europeans and Americans climb their mountain
- E) want to be the first people to climb Machhapuchhare

Plants can summon an insect rescue team when they are attacked by pests, just as if they were calling for a microscopic ambulance. In fact, researchers say the signal is specific enough to tell the helpful insects exactly what to expect when they arrive on the scene. For example, two kinds of caterpillars attack numerous crops and cost US farmers about \$6 billion annually. The plants summon a black, parasitic wasp that it is the natural enemy of the caterpillars. Scientists have known for years that plants could send out distress calls to wasps and other insect bodyguards, but they are just beginning to understand how sophisticated the messages can be. They hope to find out more about the signals and eventually use them to develop chemical-free “**pest**” control systems.

**13. It is stated in the passage that ..... .**

- A) most of the agricultural crops produced in the USA are lost to pests
- B) caterpillars can help plants attacked by black wasps
- C) scientists have known all about plants' distress calls for years
- D) friendly insects can help plants against unfriendly ones
- E) researchers have only recently become aware of the distress calls of plants

**14. According to the passage, further research into the plants' distress calls is necessary in order for scientists ..... .**

- A) to act promptly when plants need help
- B) to develop new chemicals to be used against pests
- C) to understand whether plants really have this ability
- D) to distinguish between useful and harmful insects
- E) to make use of them in the fight against pests

**15. In the passage the word “pest” means a ..... .**

- A) microscopic ambulance
- B) specific signal
- C) harmful insect
- D) type of researcher
- E) helpful device

## Test 10

Not so long ago, most companies were family affairs, owned by different members of the same family. Some still are, but now many companies have survived the founding families and grown into big organisations which own smaller, or subsidiary companies. These companies work in other countries to form multi-national groups, such as the big oil companies like Shell or Esso, and the big car manufacturers like Ford. The big multi-national companies each control more money than many countries do. These companies only exist to make profits for their owners, or shareholders.

**1. According to the passage, most companies ..... .**

- A) used to belong to a single family
- B) are subsidiary companies belonging to larger organisations
- C) have larger budgets than some countries do
- D) are owned by the oil companies in the Middle East countries
- E) have now been taken over by multi-nationals

**2. The author of the passage states that ..... .**

- A) multi-national companies usually belong to a single family
- B) some multi-nationals are richer than some nations
- C) there are no longer any family-owned large companies
- D) the biggest organisations are called subsidiary companies
- E) the big oil companies are usually owned by single families

**3. The author believes that multi-national companies ..... .**

- A) are a positive force all over the world
- B) are largely controlled by the countries where they work
- C) sometimes become too involved in family affairs
- D) have no other purpose but to make money
- E) employ many people from the original founding families

The “dead cities” of Syria are coming alive and archaeologists are seriously concerned. Pushed by a booming population, farmers are moving into the hills of northern Syria and making homes in villages that have been deserted but nearly intact for a millennium. The government is trying to limit the destruction of archaeological sites by barring people from moving into hundreds of deserted ancient villages and imposing fines for destroying antiquities. In some cases, officials can pull down newly-built houses that are too close to the dead cities. This has outraged the new villagers; mostly poor Muslim farmers and shepherds who feel little connection to antiquities from Syria’s Christian past.

**4. The passage tells us that archaeologists are worried ..... .**

- A) about the impoverished state of the farmers and shepherds
- B) because they are not allowed to continue excavations in Syria
- C) because buildings of historical value have officially been given to villagers
- D) due to the government’s decidedly anti-Christian stance
- E) because the growing population is threatening historic sites in Syria

**5. The passage suggests that the villagers’ lack of concern comes from  
..... .**

- A) the government’s policy of not fining them heavily for destruction
- B) their belief that the cities have always belonged to Syrians
- C) their cultural and religious distance from Syria’s Christian past
- D) the government’s lax attitude to drive them out of their new homes
- E) the great profit to be made from selling antiquities to archaeologists

**6. It may be gathered from the passage that the ancient cities of northern Syria ..... .**

- A) are in very good condition despite being empty for a thousand years
- B) are hard to find since they are simply shapeless piles of rocks
- C) are really quite new cities but are very poorly maintained
- D) have been continuously inhabited for at least a millennium
- E) are also home to a large number of Christians in this region

For the first time after the Apollo moon landings, NASA is launching a mission into outer space to bring back extraterritorial material. This time, NASA is going after comet and interstellar dust. "Stardust", the robotic spacecraft that will collect the tiny grains, is scheduled for a journey of seven years that will cover 5.1 billion kilometres. It is NASA's first attempt to bring back pieces of a comet. This particular comet, Wild-2, rarely came close to the Sun until the 1970s, and so still should contain the original, frozen components of the solar system. By studying samples from this well-preserved comet, scientists hope to better understand how icy, rocky comets may have provided the water and organics necessary for life to form on the Earth, and possibly elsewhere.

**7. According to the passage, so far, .....**

- A) the Apollo spacecraft has brought back several pieces of comets
- B) NASA has regularly sent missions to bring back material from outer space
- C) the "Stardust" spacecraft has completed some other major missions
- D) pieces of a comet haven't been brought back from space by NASA
- E) the comet Wild-2 has never come close to the Sun

**8. The passage suggests that the Wild-2 comet .....**

- A) came close to the Sun for the first time in 1970
- B) travels approximately 5.1 billion kilometres every seven years
- C) was discovered in the 1970s during a scientific experiment in the United States
- D) probably consists partly of frozen material
- E) is the first comet to come dangerously close to the Earth

**9. We learn from the passage that scientists wish to study the comet as it .....**

- A) seldom comes near the Sun
- B) is full of extraterritorial and toxic material
- C) could help them explain how life started
- D) is considered to be the oldest comet in the universe
- E) may melt if it goes too close to the Sun

In order to avoid the traditional form, writers like the Irishman James Joyce tried to find other structures around which to build their novels. Joyce broke away from the regular beginning, middle, and end technique of earlier writers with his novel 'Ulysses'. Using the Greek mythology contained in 'The Odyssey', written by Homer, Joyce devised a completely new technique which combined Greek mythology with tales of modern life. In the novel, the adventures of Homer's Ulysses are paralleled to the happenings of one day in the life of a group of characters in Dublin, Ireland. As this novel shows, if a writer actually describes every single thing a character does throughout one day, that one day can easily produce a whole long novel.

**10. According to the passage, James Joyce's novel 'Ulysses' .....**

- A) is a traditional novel with a beginning, middle and end
- B) was a modern translation of Homer's 'Odyssey'
- C) revolutionised classical Greek literature
- D) was written in one day
- E) was meant to be different from novels written up to that time

**11. According to the passage, 'Ulysses' reflects similarities between .....**

- A) the lives of a mythological figure and a group of contemporary people
- B) the writing techniques used by Homer and James Joyce
- C) the moral values of Homer's day and those of Joyce's own
- D) the lives, over a number of years, of a number of people in Dublin
- E) a writer in ancient Greece and one in contemporary Ireland

**12. The passage states that the action of the novel takes place .....**

- A) in a traditional setting
- B) over a long period of time
- C) in ancient Greece
- D) in a single day
- E) in a mythical atmosphere

Under the great Moghul emperors, artists emerged from their previous anonymity. They were allowed, for the first time, to sign their work, and even encouraged to include self-portraits in their paintings. And the artists' skills did not go unrewarded: one emperor even presented a favourite painter with an elephant, the ultimate status symbol of the age. Yet little is known about the artists' lives. The more successful may have enjoyed an economic status similar to lower-level nobles. However, their simple dress in the self-portraits suggests that the rewards for many painters did not always match their unquestionable talent.

**13. In the passage, the word “anonymity” in the first sentence refers to a condition in which ..... .**

- A) the people had to live in extreme poverty
- B) the artists were highly well-respected
- C) the emperors employed only very talented artists
- D) the artists worked for very little money
- E) the artists of paintings were not known by name

**14. It is clear in the passage that at the time of the Mogul emperors, ..... .**

- A) artists could merely earn very little money
- B) not all the artists earned well
- C) artists had the same status as the nobles in every circumstance
- D) most of the artists were not rewarded for their paintings
- E) every artist was allowed to have his own elephant

**15. We can infer from the passage that one way artists were able to become better known was by ..... .**

- A) including pictures of themselves in their work
- B) riding status symbols through town
- C) selling paintings to wealthy and powerful Moghul emperors
- D) having an economic status similar to lower-level nobles
- E) matching their unquestionable talent with simple dress

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A dream doesn't become reality **through magic**; it takes sweat, determination, and hard work.

*Bir rüya, **sihir yoluyla** gerçeğe dönüşmez; alın teri, kararlılık ve sıkı çalışma gerektirir.*

## ANSWER KEY

### CHAPTER 1

#### VOCABULARY IN CONTEXT & GAP FILLING

##### Spanish People

**A.**

1. They usually have lunch at 2:30 p.m.
2. They usually have dinner at 10 p.m.
3. They often go for walks in the town.
4. They go to bars and restaurants.
5. No, they don't.

**B.**

1. T
2. F
3. T
4. F
5. F

##### Rich Man

**A.**

1. Harry Barter is rich.
2. He going to go to Madrid Next Tuesday.
3. He is going to watch a bull fight in Spain.
4. Because he is going to see the Rio Festival.
5. He is going to stay in Rio for two weeks.

**B.**

1. F
2. F
3. F
4. T
5. T

##### Brazil

**A.**

1. Brazil is located in South America.
2. They love singing, dancing the samba, and sunbathing.
3. There are 26 states in Brazil.
4. Brasilia is the capital city of Brazil.
5. Emeralds, gold and iron ore.

**B.**

1. F
2. F
3. T
4. F
5. T

##### Yesterday

**A.**

1. Yes, she does.
2. She generally has a small breakfast.
3. She wore a white dress yesterday.
4. She frequently says Good morning" to Harry.
5. Because they got married yesterday.

**B.**

1. F
2. F
3. T
4. F
5. T

##### A Strange Accident

**A.**

1. The lorry driver was driving home when he felt ill.
2. While he was slowing down, he fainted.
3. Mr. and Mrs. Smith were sitting in their living room.
4. No, he didn't.
5. No, it wasn't going fast.

**B.**

1. F
2. F
3. F
4. T
5. F

##### Last Saturday

**A.**

1. She had breakfast after she got up.
2. She met her friends at 1:30 p.m.
3. She went to mall with her friends.
4. They ate something and did shopping.
5. She returned home about midnight.

**B.**

1. T
2. F
3. F
4. F
5. T

##### Family Life

**A.**

- 1) They are from Miami.
- 2) Mr. Black is an engineer
- 3) Mrs. Black works for a state agent.
- 4) Yes, they do.
- 5) They have breakfast together in the mornings.

- 6) Mrs. Black has lunch at a fast food restaurant.
- 7) She leaves work at 6 p.m.
- 8) She cooks before dinner.
- 9) They sometimes go out.
- 10) Because they meet their friends or go to the cinema.

**B.**

- 1) F
- 2) T
- 3) F
- 4) F
- 5) F
- 6) T
- 7) T
- 8) F
- 9) F
- 10) F

**Dancing**

**A.**

1. D
2. A
3. D
4. B
5. D

**Credit Cardholders in America**

**A.**

1. 102 million people in America have credit cards. They put \$8,564 on their cards on the average.
2. Because they can use their credit cards there.
3. Making minimum payments on your credit cards, late fees, bounced checks, lack of a budget and loss of sleep over money worries.
4. They spend just on interest more than \$1,000.
5. It becomes a weakness when power shopping creates the illusion of success.

**London**

- 1) No, it isn't.
- 2) Three hundred fifty thousand people travel every day into London to work.
- 3) It is often very cloudy.
- 4) No, it isn't.
- 5) Because of its location, London is very dry all year.

**Autumn**

- 1) Yes, it does.
- 2) Days become shorter in autumn.
- 3) Animals start storing up a food supply for long winter months.
- 4) Leaves of trees turn from green to vibrant red, yellow and orange.
- 5) Yes, they do.

**Blueberries**

- 1) Yes, they are.
- 2) They are green at first.
- 3) They grow blueberries in big fields.
- 4) Yes, they do.
- 5) Yes, they are.

**Carpenters**

- 1) They work in many different locations hundred miles away.
- 2) Yes, they do.
- 3) They are involved in the construction of many different types of structures.
- 4) They endure climbing, bending, and heavy laborious work.
- 5) Carpentry is a very strenuous outdoor profession.

**The Post Office**

**A.**

1. C
2. D
3. A
4. C
5. D

**Firefighters**

**A.**

1. D
2. B
3. B
4. B
5. D

**The Play**

**A.**

1. A
2. D
3. C
4. A
5. D

**B.**

1. F
2. F
3. T
4. F
5. T

### Tiffany's Cookies

#### A.

1. B
2. D
3. A
4. C
5. A

### Mc Donald's

#### A.

1. In the 1950s.
2. Because he wanted to show how successful his restaurants were.
3. A special hamburger.
4. Hamburgers, French fries, milk shakes and coca cola.
5. They learn the Mc Donald's philosophy: quality control, service, cleanliness and cheap prices.

#### B.

1. T
2. F
3. T
4. F
5. F

### Pet Cats

#### A.

1. Yes, Americans have more pet cats than dogs.
2. Looking after a pet improves people's morale, helps validate them and encourages them to take care of themselves.
3. Children must learn to be gentle to cats.
4. A purr of a cat can lower blood pressure and quiet a stressed-out brain.
5. Yes, cats become an integral part of the family in America.

#### B.

1. F
2. F
3. T
4. T
5. F

### Cartoons

#### A. Vocabulary

1. cartoon (n) : çizgi film
2. artist (n) : ressam
3. scene (n) : manzara
4. slightly (adv) : birazcık, hafifçe
5. look like (v) : benzemek

### B. True / False

1. F
2. T
3. F
4. T
5. F

### Telephone Network

#### A.

1. huge (adj) : kocaman, büyük
2. connect (v) : bağlamak
3. vast (adj) : engin, geniş
4. network (n) : ağ, şebeke
5. imagine (v) : hayal etmek

#### B.

1. F
2. T
3. T
4. F
5. F

### Human Body

#### A.

1. amazing (adj) : şaşırtıcı
2. stretch (v) : uzamak, gerilmek
3. invader (n) : istilacı, işgalci
4. entire (adj) : bütün, tüm
5. count (v) : saymak

#### B.

1. T
2. F
3. T
4. T
5. F

### Life On Earth

#### A.

1. condition (n) : durum, şart
2. appear (v) : ortaya çıkmak
3. extinct (adj) : nesli tükenmiş
4. survive (v) : hayatı kalmak
5. spread (v) : yayılmak

#### B.

1. T
2. F
3. F
4. T
5. F

### Flowers

#### A.

1. bloom (v) : çiçek açmak
2. seed (n) : tohum
3. bare (adj) : çorak, verimsiz
4. burst into (phr. v) : tomurculanmak
5. single (adj) : tek

**B.**

1. F
2. F
3. F
4. T
5. F

**Airplanes**

**A.**

1. wing (n) : kanat
2. build up (p.v) : artırmak, hızlanmak
3. runway (n) : pist
4. concrete (adj) : beton
5. take off (phr.v) : (uçak) havalandırmak

**B.**

1. T
2. F
3. F
4. T
5. F

**Movies**

**A.**

1. image (n) : görüntü
2. just like (prep) : tipki (gibi)
3. blend (v) : birleşmek
4. overlap (v) : üzerine geçmek, kaymak
5. motion (n) : hareket, film

**B.**

1. T
2. T
3. F
4. F
5. T

**Oil**

**A.**

1. non-renewable (adj) : yenilenemeyen
2. supply (n) : kaynak, stok
3. use up (phr. v) : tüketmek, bitmek
4. crude (adj) : ham, işlenmemiş
5. draining (n) : boşaltma, direnaj

**B.**

1. T
2. F
3. T
4. F
5. T

**Fireworks**

**A.**

1. firework (n) : havai fişek
2. substance (n) : madde
3. stiff (adj) : sert, sıkı
4. explosive (n) : patlayıcı
5. celebration (n) : kutlama, tebrik

**B.**

1. T
2. F
3. F
4. F
5. T

**Robots**

**A.**

1. muscle (n): kas, adale
2. joint (n) : bağlantı, birleşme yeri
3. shoulder (n) : omuz
4. figure out (phr.v): anlamak, çözmek
5. sensor (n): algıcı alet, algılayıcı

**B.**

1. T
2. F
3. T
4. F
5. F

**Astronauts**

**A.**

1. mission (n) : görev, uçuş
2. flame (n) : alev
3. gravity (n) : yerçekimi
4. spaceflight (n) : uzay uçuşu
5. launch (v) : fırlatmak

**B.**

1. F
2. F
3. T
4. T
5. F

**Trains**

**A.**

1. be made up of (phr.v): -den oluşmak
2. hook (v) : takmak, bağlamak
3. freight train (n) : yük treni
4. steep (adj) : dik, sarp
5. track (n) : ray, hat, yol

**B.**

1. F
2. T
3. T
4. T
5. F

**Rainbows**

**A.**

1. rainbow (n) : gökkuşağı
2. bounce (v) : yansımak
3. light bulb (n) : ampul
4. separate (v) : ayrılmak, ayırmak
5. order (n) : düzen, sıra

**B.**

1. T
2. F
3. T
4. F
5. T

**Ice Age**

**A.**

1. warm (adj) : sıcak, ılık
2. occur (v) : meydana gelmek, olmak
3. schedule (n) : plan, program
4. interglacial (n) : buzul çağları arası
5. somewhat (adv) : oldukça, biraz,

**B.**

1. F
2. F
3. T
4. T
5. F

**Population**

**A.**

1. population (n) : nüfus
2. huge (adj) : büyük, olağanüstü
3. rate (n) : oran
4. sanitation (n) : sağlık
5. sick (n) : hasta

**B.**

1. T
2. F
3. T
4. T
5. F

**Paper**

**A.**

1. ancient (adj) : çok eski, antic
2. bark (n) : ağaç kabuğu
3. handmade (adj) : el yapımı
4. roll (n) : rulo, top (kağıt)
5. reed (n) : kâğıt, sаз

**B.**

1. T
2. F
3. T
4. T
5. F

**The Industrial Revolution**

**A.**

1. manufacturing (n) : imalat
2. weaving (n) : dokuma
3. countryside (n) : kırsal alan, taşra
4. steamship (n) : buharlı gemi
5. raw (adj) : ham, işlenmemiş

**B.**

1. F
2. T
3. F
4. T
5. T

**Pollution**

**A.**

1. vehicle (n) : araç, vasıta
2. garbage (n) : çöp, atık
3. ground (n) : yer
4. spill (n) :sızıntı, dökülme
5. plant (n) : tesis, büyük fabrika

**B.**

1. T
2. F
3. T
4. T
5. T

**Weather Forecast**

**A.**

1. forecast (v) : tahmin etmek
2. measure (v) : ölçmek
3. humidity (n) : nem
4. look for (phr.v) : aramak, araştırmak
5. predict (v) : sezmek

**B.**

1. F
2. F
3. T
4. T
5. T

**Global Warming**

**A.**

1. seep away (phr.v) : gitgide azalmak
2. mixture (n) : karışım
3. effectively (adv) : etkili bir şekilde
4. act (v) : görevini yapmak
5. close (adj) : yakın

**B.**

1. T
2. F
3. F
4. F
5. T

**Radio**

**A.**

1. lead to (phr.v) : neden olmak, öncü olmak
2. wave (n) : dalga
3. voice (n) : ses
4. broadcast (v) : yayın yapmak
5. gather (v) : toplanmak, bir araya gelmek

**B.**

1. F
2. T
3. F
4. T
5. T

**Drinking Water**

**A.**

1. pollute (v) : kirletmek
2. germ (n) : mikrop
3. purify (v) : arıtmak, temizlemek
4. boil (v) : kaynatmak
5. sewer (n) : kanalizasyon

**B.**

1. T
2. F
3. T
4. F
5. T

**Bicycles**

**A.**

1. add (v) : ilave etmek, toplamak
2. wooden (adj) : tahtadan (yapılmış)
3. wheel (n) : tekerlek
4. safety (n) : güvenlik, emniyet
5. size (n) : ebat, büyülüklük

**B.**

1. F
2. F
3. T
4. T
5. T

**Dams**

**A.**

1. dam (n) : baraj
2. pipe (n) : boru
3. flow (v) : akmak
4. turbine (n) : büyük motor
5. dry (adj) : kuru

**B.**

1. T
2. T
3. T
4. F
5. F

**Computers**

**A.**

1. keep track of (phr.v) : takip etmek
2. hook up to (phr.v) : bağlanmak
3. track down (phr.v) : izlemek
4. architect (n) : mimar
5. tiny (adj) : çok küçük, ufak

**B.**

1. T
2. F
3. T
4. T
5. T

**Videos**

**A.**

1. unknown (adj) : bilinmeyen
2. difference (n) : fark
3. record company (n) : plak şirketi
4. excellent (adj) : mükemmel, harika
5. cost (v) : fiyat tutmak, malolmak

**B.**

1. F
2. F
3. T
4. F
5. F

**The Fifty Cent**

4-2-3-5-1

**An Exciting Trip**

5-1-2-3-4

**A Private Dialogue**

2-1-5-3-4

**Breakfast or Lunch?**

2-1-5-4-3

**Steve Jobs**

4-5-2-3-1

**A Beggar**

5-1-3-2-4

**The Precious Parcel**

4-1-2-3-5

**A Free Dinner**

1-2-4-5-3

**The Best Garden**

3-1-2-5-4

**The Big Clock**

2-1-5-3-4

**The Clavichord**

2-3-5-4-1

**Goodbye**

5-1-4-3-2

**An Amusing Experience**

2-1-3-5-4

**Pay-rise**

2-1-5-4-3

**A Polite Policeman**

1-5-2-3-4

**Young or Old?**

4-2-1-3-5

**The Stolen Bag**

3-2-4-1-5

**The Lost Wallet**

2-3-1-5-4

**Fishing**

5-2-4-3-1

**English in London**

5-1-3-4-2

**Living Near The Airport**

1-3-2-5-4

**The Bottle**

4-3-1-2-5

**Two Tickets**

4-2-5-3-1

**New York****A.**

1. Approximately ten million people.
2. Yes, it is.
3. Wall Street.
4. New York.
5. No, it isn't.

**B.**

1. A
2. C
3. B
4. D
5. A

**Farmers and the Weather****A.**

1. No, the change in weather doesn't affect all farmers similarly.
2. The possible rain can cause much damage to farmers' crops.
3. No, all kinds of grapes aren't the same.
4. The farmers need to get all of their food picked before the weather gets bad.
5. If the sun comes out and clears up, the farmers can get right back to work.

**B.**

1. C
2. B
3. D
4. A
5. B

6. D

7. C

8. D

9. A

10. B

**Travelling By Air**

Gap-filling

6-10-5-4-2-8-1-7-9-3

**Opening a Bank Account**

Gap-filling

5-1-3-2-6-7-4-9-10-8

**Reading Books**

Gap-filling

6-3-7-1-8-4-9-10-5-2

**Cinema**

Gap-filling

10-6-8-2-1-9-3-5-7-4

**Barack Obama**

Gap-filling

2-1-10-4-9-5-7-8-6-3

**Anger**

Gap-filling

5-1-3-10-4-6-8-7-9-2

**Knowledge**

Gap-filling

10-4-5-1-9-3-7-6-2-8

**Future Olympic Champions**

Gap-filling

10-9-8-7-6-5-4-3-2-1

**Stress**

Gap-filling

7-6-3-8-4-2-5-1-10-9

**American Bison**

Gap-filling

5-10-4-8-1-9-7-2-3-6

**Enriching Vocabulary**

Gap-filling

2-9-10-3-6-1-8-5-7-4

**Shopaholism**

Gap-filling

6-4-8-7-10-3-9-1-2-5

**7 World Trade Center**

Gap-filling

1-5-6-10-9-3-4-7-8-2

**Black Holes**

Gap-filling

6-9-5-2-8-10-7-1-3-4

7. F

8. T

9. T

10. F

**British Universities**

Gap-filling

2-7-4-6-5-9-8-3-10-1

**The Bermuda Triangle****LCD Televisions**

Gap-filling

6-9-8-10-5-7-2-4-3-1

**A.**

1. In the U.S.A.
2. They radioed that their flight instruments were all malfunctioning.
3. About one thousand.
4. Many airmen and sailors.
5. The Devil's Triangle, the Triangle of Death, the Graveyard of the Atlantic.

**Love**

Gap-filling

6-3-5-8-4-7-9-1-10-2

**B.**

6. F

7. F

8. T

9. F

10. T

**Equality in Education**

Gap-filling

5-8-6-3-2-7-4-1-10-9

**A Safer Dam****A.**

1. The drivers get angry when Folsom Dam Road is closed.
2. Because the Folsom Dam is not tall enough.
3. Because it will protect Sacramento from floods.
4. Melting snow and heavy rains during the springtime.
5. Because dam repairs are very expensive.

**Helen Keller****A.**

1. She was born in Tuscumbia, Alabama.
2. A severe illness left her deaf and blind.
3. She began her education in reading and writing when she was 7.
4. She learned to read by the Braille system.
5. A beautiful movie was made about her life.

**B.**

1. F

2. T

3. F

4. T

5. T

6. F

7. F

8. T

9. T

10. F

**The Americanization of Shadrach Cohen****A.**

1. No, it isn't. It is a short story.
2. Yes, the business was successful.
3. Two employees were dismissed by Shadrach.
4. Because Gottlieb was ashamed of his father.
5. Because they wanted to make him look more like an American.

**B.**

1. F

2. T

3. F

4. T

5. T

6. F

**C.**

1. C

2. A

3. D

4. B

5. C

6. B

7. C

8. D

9. A

10. B

**Civil Service****A.**

1. The different civil service levels are city, county, state, and federal.
2. Everyone is treated equally.
3. Fair treatment will be given to people regardless of their status.
4. The government.
5. You will be secure in the job for a long time.

**B.**

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

4-1-2-3-5

**Loneliness**

2-1-3-5-4

**Intelligence**

3-2-5-1-4

**The Order of Inventions**

1-2-4-5-3

**Nuclear Threat**

1-2-4-5-3

**Rumour**

1-3-5-4-2

**Children and Learning**

2-1-3-4-5

**Effects of Snow**

3-2-5-4-1

**Nicotine Addiction**

3-1-2-4-5

**Language Learning**

2-1-5-4-3

**Fast Trains**

3-5-4-1-2

**Can War Be Abolished?**

1-4-3-5-2

**Early Experiences of Life**

2-5-3-4-1

**Emotional Intelligence**

5-4-3-2-1

**Anti-smoking Campaigns**

1-3-5-4-2

**Personality and Heart**

5-1-3-2-4

**The Flea Market**

2-1-4-5-3

**Let Your Mind Wander**

4-1-2-5-3

**Child-raising**

3-2-1-4-5

**Fathers without Wives**

4-5-2-1-3

**The Ostrich**

2-1-3-4-5

**Learning to Read**

3-1-4-5-2

**The Tortoise and the Hare**

1-5-3-4-2

**The Ant and the Grasshopper**

5-2-1-4-3

**The Fox and The Crow**

2-1-4-3-5

**The Piri Reis Map**

1-5-2-4-3

**Lady Gaga**

4-2-1-5-3

**Photocopying**

1-2-5-4-3

**Thomas Edison**

2-5-1-3-4

**Donuts**

3-5-4-2-1

**Generation Gap**

1-3-2-4-5

**Turkeys in the USA**

3-5-2-4-1

**Billie Eilish**

5-3-1-2-4

**Landmines**

2-3-5-1-4

**Fashion**

2-4-5-1-3

**Hagia Sophia**

1-3-4-5-2

**Microsoft**

4-3-1-2-5

**Disasters in the Third World**

1-3-2-5-4

**Bitcoin**

5-1-2-3-4

**Food Aid**

**CHAPTER 2**

**CLOZE TESTS**

<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>
1-E	1-C	1-D	1-B	1-C
2-C	2-B	2-E	2-E	2-A
3-B	3-C	3-C	3-D	3-C
4-D	4-D	4-B	4-B	4-D
5-A	5-E	5-A	5-C	5-D

<b>6</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>10</b>
1-A	1-C	1-C	1-D	1-C
2-C	2-B	2-B	2-C	2-A
3-B	3-E	3-C	3-A	3-C
4-D	4-C	4-E	4-E	4-C
5-E	5-A	5-B	5-B	5-E

**CHAPTER 3**

**IRRELEVANT SENTENCE**

1-B	6-B	11-E	16-A
2-D	7-C	12-C	17-C
3-C	8-E	13-E	18-B
4-E	9-C	14-C	19-D
5-B	10-D	15-D	20-E

**CHAPTER 4**

**PARAGRAPH COMPLETION**

1-B	6-C	11-B	16-A
2-E	7-E	12-D	17-E
3-C	8-A	13-E	18-A
4-B	9-D	14-D	19-B
5-A	10-B	15-B	20-C

**CHAPTER 5**

**READING PASSAGES**

**Test- 1**

1-B    2-E    3-C    4-C    5-A  
 6-A    7-B    8-D    9-E    10-B  
 11-A    12-C    13-D    14-B    15-E

**Test- 2**

1-B    2-A    3-D    4-D    5-B  
 6-A    7-E    8-D    9-C    10-A  
 11-A    12-E    13-C    14-B    15-E

**Test- 3**

1-D    2-D    3-A    4-A    5-A  
 6-C    7-B    8-A    9-D    10-B  
 11-D    12-E    13-D    14-D    15-B

**Test- 4**

1-E    2-A    3-C    4-C    5-E  
 6-B    7-A    8-E    9-C    10-B  
 11-A    12-D    13-B    14-C    15-D

**Test- 5**

1-E    2-B    3-D    4-D    5-A  
 6-C    7-E    8-C    9-D    10-A  
 11-C    12-E    13-E    14-D    15-B

**Test- 6**

1-C    2-A    3-B    4-E    5-C  
 6-A    7-D    8-C    9-E    10-D  
 11-A    12-D    13-B    14-D    15-D

**Test- 7**

1-A    2-D    3-C    4-B    5-E  
 6-D    7-A    8-E    9-D    10-A  
 11-A    12-C    13-D    14-E    15-E

**Test- 8**

1-C    2-A    3-E    4-E    5-D  
 6-B    7-A    8-C    9-D    10-D  
 11-A    12-B    13-D    14-C    15-B

**Test- 9**

1-A    2-E    3-D    4-B    5-C  
 6-E    7-A    8-A    9-D    10-E  
 11-B    12-C    13-D    14-E    15-C

**Test- 10**

1-A    2-B    3-D    4-E    5-C  
 6-A    7-D    8-D    9-C    10-E  
 11-A    12-D    13-E    14-B    15-A