

PRIVILEGE

READING ZONE

GRADE

11



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The image shows the front cover of a book. The cover is primarily white with a large, expressive red brushstroke graphic that sweeps across the middle. The background of the entire image is a light gray with a pattern of thin, parallel diagonal lines. The book is shown from a slightly elevated perspective, with a soft shadow on the left side. The text 'READING EXERCISES' is printed in a bold, white, sans-serif font in the lower right corner of the red brushstroke area.

**READING
EXERCISES**

SECTION 1

▶ READING PASSAGE

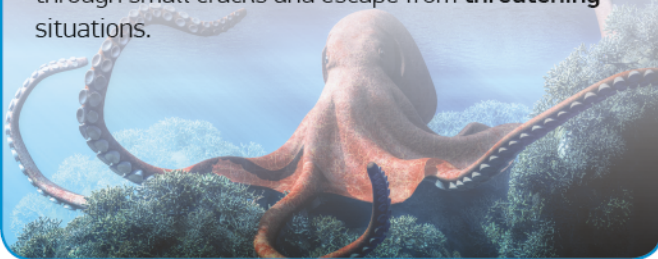


Octopuses are famous for their curved bodies, eight long arms and two large eyes on their heads. They live in all the oceans of the world, but they are especially **abundant** in warm, tropical seas. Most octopus

species live in deep, dark waters, but some prefer **shallow** waters. Octopuses mostly stay on the seafloor and go up to look for food. Their favourite foods are small sea creatures like crabs, shrimps and lobsters.

Octopuses hunt at night. They drop down on their **prey** and pull the animal into their mouth using their arms. They also use their arms to **crawl** along the ocean floor, and they push their arms into **cracks** to look for food. Octopuses are prey for seals, whales and large fish. When they try to escape from these creatures, they change their colour to match the plants and rocks. They can also **shoot** an ink-like **fluid** into the water. This creates a dark cloud, and the enemy can't find them.

Octopuses may also change colour as a way to communicate with other octopuses. Octopuses live alone in their **dens**. They build them with rocks using their powerful arms. If the octopus is caught by an attacker and loses an arm, it can grow a new one. Octopuses have no bones, so they can **squeeze** through small cracks and escape from **threatening** situations.



▶ INTRODUCTION TO VOCABULARY

A Guess the meanings of the following and mark the correct choice for each.

- abundant** (*paragraph 1*)
 - enough
 - active
 - plentiful

- species** (*paragraph 1*)
 - families
 - sizes
 - kinds
- shoot** (*paragraph 2*)
 - to take in, to absorb
 - to send or throw out
 - to breathe in
- squeeze** (*paragraph 3*)
 - to become bigger and stronger
 - to push sth with a lot of force
 - to get into a narrow, small space
- threatening** (*paragraph 3*)
 - safe, secure
 - frightening, dangerous
 - helpful, useful

B Find the words in the text for the definitions below.

- a narrow opening:
- a substance that flows, liquid:
- an animal that is hunted and eaten by another animal:
- an animal's home or hiding place:
- to move slowly by pulling the body along the ground or close to it:

C Write the antonyms of the following. Choose from the options given in the box. One is extra.

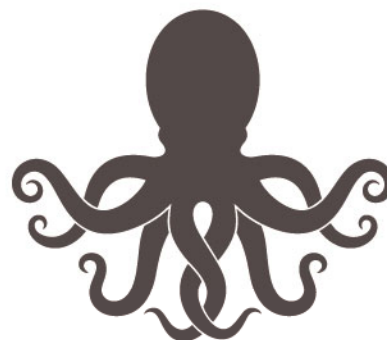
shallow	fluid	abundant
crack	threatening	prey

- predator; hunter **X**
- safe **X**
- rare, scarce **X**
- solid **X**
- deep **X**

► COMPREHENSION CHECK

D What do the underlined words/phrases in the text refer to? Mark the correct choice.

1. these creatures (lines 17, 18)
 - a) octopuses
 - b) seals, whales and large fish
2. They (line 19)
 - a) Octopuses
 - b) Plants and rocks
3. This (line 20)
 - a) The water
 - b) An ink-like fluid
4. one (line 26)
 - a) arm
 - b) den



E Mark each sentence T (True), F (False) or NI (No Information) according to the text. For the sentences that you mark T or F, write the number of the line(s) in which you find the information.

Statement	T / F / NI	Line Number
1. Warm, tropical seas are rich in octopuses.		
2. Octopuses sleep during the day.		
3. Octopuses never leave the seafloor.		
4. Octopuses are hunted and eaten by seals, whales and large fish.		
5. The bite of the octopus is painful and poisonous.		
6. Octopuses change their colour so that they look like the plants and rocks.		
7. Octopuses cannot communicate with each other.		
8. Octopuses live in big groups.		

F Tick (✓) the option which could be the best title for the text.

- Where Do Octopuses Live?
- About the Octopus
- Scary Deep Sea Creatures



SECTION 1

G Tick (✓) the option(s) that can be inferred from the text.



Octopuses can see in the dark.

Octopuses are not very smart.

It can be hard for a seal or whale to catch an octopus.

H Answer the questions.

1. How many arms does the octopus have?

.....

3. When do octopuses shoot an ink-like fluid?

.....

2. Which sea animals do octopuses feed on?

.....

4. How do octopuses communicate with each other?

.....

I Mark the best choice.

1. How do octopuses escape from danger?

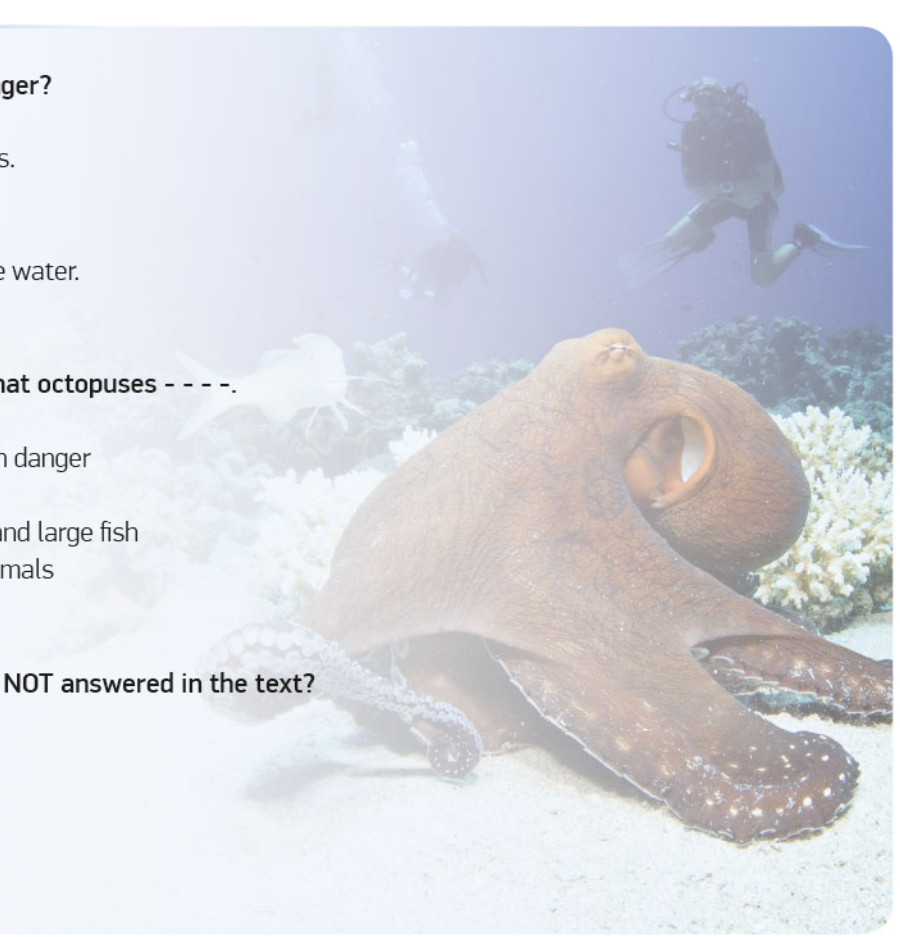
- a) They squeeze through small cracks.
- b) They grow a new arm.
- c) They drop down on them.
- d) They move up to the surface of the water.

2. We can understand from the text that octopuses - - - - .

- a) need an extra arm when they are in danger
- b) can appear in different colours
- c) are a big danger to seals, whales and large fish
- d) are easily caught by bigger sea animals

3. Which question about octopuses is NOT answered in the text?

- a) How do they grow a new arm?
- b) How do they build their dens?
- c) How do they look for food?
- d) How do they protect themselves?



► MORE ABOUT VOCABULARY

J Choose the option that completes the sentence best.

- Octopuses are - - - - in Mediterranean waters, and therefore, they are popular seafood in Mediterranean countries.
 - threatening
 - abundant
- When an octopus swims, it draws water into its body, and then it - - - - it out from a tube under its head.
 - crawls
 - shoots
- There are around 300 - - - - of octopuses in the world's oceans.
 - species
 - dens
- Sea creatures like lobsters generally live in - - - - or in holes under rocks.
 - fluids
 - cracks
- If an octopus catches more - - - - than it can eat, its den becomes filled with dead sea animals.
 - prey
 - species
- Octopuses are fast swimmers, but they prefer to slowly - - - - along the sea floor.
 - crawl
 - squeeze
- An octopus may spend 40% of its time hiding in its - - - -.
 - fluid
 - den
- Some octopuses stay in - - - - waters, but others travel to depths over 5,000 metres.
 - abundant
 - shallow

► WORDS YOU HAVE LEARNED IN THIS SECTION

K Study the table below. Guess the Turkish meanings of the new words and fill them in.

New Word/Phrase	Synonym / Definition	Turkish Meaning	Sample Sentence
abundant (<i>adj</i>)	plentiful, a lot	1	Oxygen is the most abundant element on Earth.
crack (<i>n</i>)	a narrow opening between parts of sth	2	Ants build nests in the cracks on your walls.
crawl (<i>v</i>)	to move with the body near or along a surface	3	Sea snakes often crawl out into the sand at night.
den (<i>n</i>)	the hiding place or home of a wild animal	4	Raccoons build dens near food sources.
fluid (<i>n</i>)	a substance that flows and is not solid	5	When you have a fever, drink lots of fluids .
prey (<i>n</i>)	an animal that is killed by another animal for food	6	Spiders catch their prey by building webs.
shallow (<i>adj</i>)	not deep	7	Little children swim in shallow water.
shoot (<i>v</i>)	to send out a liquid with force	8	Skunks shoot a smelly substance when they are in danger.
species (<i>n</i>)	a plant or animal group; a type, kind	9	Humans are destroying many species of animals.
squeeze (<i>v</i>)	to move through or fit into a small or crowded place	10	I had to squeeze into the crowded elevator.
threatening (<i>adj</i>)	dangerous; harmful to others	11	Global warming is a threatening problem.

SECTION 2

▶ READING PASSAGE



Mars is the fourth planet from the Sun and the second smallest planet in the solar system after Mercury. With a diameter of 6,791 km, it is half the size of Earth.

Because of its reddish colour, it is also called the Red Planet. Mars is **visible** without a telescope or binoculars. Thus, it has been known since **ancient** times. It is named after the Roman god of war because of its red colour, which is the colour of blood.

A reddish dust **layer** covers the surface of Mars because of the iron oxide (rust) in its rocks and soil. Mars is similar to our planet, so we can **consider** it Earth's brother. It has seasons, weather, **polar caps**, **canyons** and volcanoes, just like Earth. On Mars's surface, scientists have discovered the tallest mountain in the solar system. It is named Olympus Mons; it has a height of 22 km. Another **striking** natural **formation** on Mars is Valles Marineris. It is the largest canyon on Mars and in the **entire** solar system.

Almost all water on Mars today **exists** as ice and in clouds. Yet, scientists believe that Mars had water on its surface billions of years ago. They have found **evidence** of ancient river valleys and lakebeds. There are also signs of huge ancient floods and evidence of salty water in the ground. Scientists say that oceans and seas may have existed on Mars and water may still exist below its surface.



▶ INTRODUCTION TO VOCABULARY

A Guess the meanings of the following and mark the correct choice for each.

- visible** (paragraph 1)
 - that can be reached
 - that can be seen
 - that can be understood

- ancient** (paragraph 1)
 - important
 - modern
 - very old

- striking** (paragraph 2)
 - dangerous
 - frightening
 - noticeable

- exist** (paragraph 3)
 - to continue
 - to be present
 - to contain

- evidence** (paragraph 3)
 - old memories
 - marks or signs
 - natural structures

B Find the words in the text for the definitions below.

- to think of sth as:
- a long, deep valley:.....
- a thin sheet on top of a surface:
- a planet's poles that are covered with ice:
- sth that is created naturally:

C Write the antonyms of the following. Choose from the options given in the box. One is extra.

visible	entire	evidence
ancient	striking	polar

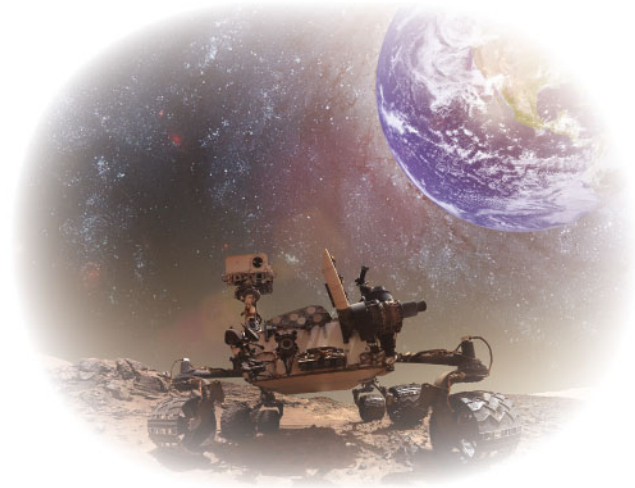
- ordinary, common **X**
- equatorial; tropical **X**
- modern **X**
- undetectable **X**
- partial, incomplete **X**



► COMPREHENSION CHECK

D What do the underlined words/phrases in the text refer to? Mark the correct choice.

1. its (line 6)
 - a) Mercury's
 - b) Mars's
2. it (line 15)
 - a) Mars
 - b) our planet
3. It (line 18)
 - a) The tallest mountain
 - b) The solar system
4. They (line 25)
 - a) Ice and clouds
 - b) Scientists



E Mark each sentence T (True), F (False) or NI (No Information) according to the text. For the sentences that you mark T or F, write the number of the line(s) in which you find the information.

Statement	T / F / NI	Line Number
1. Mars is bigger than Mercury.		
2. Our planet is twice as big as Mars.		
3. It is not possible to see Mars without binoculars.		
4. Ancient people were not able to see Mars.		
5. Mars is quite different from Earth.		
6. Mars probably had huge floods in ancient times.		
7. Scientists have sent spacecraft to Mars many times in order to study it.		
8. Mars never had any oceans or seas in its history.		

F Tick (✓) the option which could be the best title for the text.

- Why Is Mars Red?
- Mars: The Red Planet
- Water on Mars



SECTION 2

G Tick (✓) the option(s) that can be inferred from the text.



Mars has no liquid water on its surface now.

Mars was a dry desert billions of years ago.

Olympus Mons is higher than Mount Everest, the highest mountain on Earth.

H Answer the questions.

1. Why do we call Mars the Red Planet?

.....

3. Why is Mars considered Earth's brother?

.....

2. What is Mars named after and why?

.....

4. Name the two striking natural formations on Mars.

.....

I Mark the best choice.

1. Mars has been known since ancient times because it is - - - - .

- a) the fourth planet from the Sun
- b) visible without a telescope or binoculars
- c) bigger than Mercury
- d) very close to our planet

2. Scientists think Mars had water on its surface in the past because - - - - .

- a) there are striking natural formations on it
- b) there is iron oxide (rust) in its rocks and soil
- c) there is evidence of ancient floods, valleys and lakebeds
- d) there are clouds over it

3. The text gives us information about the - - - - of Mars.

- a) weather
- b) seasons
- c) formation
- d) surface and structure



► MORE ABOUT VOCABULARY

J Choose the option that completes the sentence best.

- Scientists have sent dozens of satellites and spacecraft to Mars and have discovered some - - - - facts about it.
a) visible b) striking
- The photos of Mars which *Curiosity* rover has taken show strange cloud - - - - over the planet.
a) canyons b) formations
- If 'Martians' really - - - -, they wouldn't be 'little green men' as we imagine. They would be tiny, single-celled life forms.
a) existed b) considered
- The first people who observed Mars were - - - - Egyptian astronomers in the 2nd millennium BCE.
a) striking b) ancient
- Scientists are looking for - - - - of life on Mars and on the other planets.
a) evidence b) formation
- The Sun makes up 99.8 per cent of the mass of the - - - - solar system.
a) ancient b) entire
- The first picture of the north - - - - of Mars was taken by *Mars Reconnaissance Orbiter* in 2006.
a) polar cap b) evidence
- The five main - - - - of the atmosphere are the troposphere, stratosphere, mesosphere, thermosphere and exosphere.
a) canyons b) layers

► WORDS YOU HAVE LEARNED IN THIS SECTION

K Study the table below. Guess the Turkish meanings of the new words and fill them in.

New Word/Phrase	Synonym / Definition	Turkish Meaning	Sample Sentence
ancient (<i>adj</i>)	from or belonging to a very long time ago	1	There were many ancient civilizations in 4000 BCE.
canyon (<i>n</i>)	a long, narrow valley with very steep sides	2	As we hiked down the canyon , we took photos.
consider (<i>v</i>)	to think of sth or sb as sth	3	Everyone considers Peter a great person.
evidence (<i>n</i>)	proof or sign that sth is true or happened	4	The police found no evidence of the murder.
entire (<i>adj</i>)	whole; complete	5	I read the entire book in just two days.
exist (<i>v</i>)	to be present	6	Many shark species exist in the Pacific Ocean.
formation (<i>n</i>)	sth that has been formed or created	7	Rock formations change shape with erosion.
layer (<i>n</i>)	a sheet of a substance that covers a surface	8	A layer of snow covered the top of the mountain.
polar cap (<i>n</i>)	thick ice mass at the ends of a planet's poles	9	Earth's polar caps have changed over time.
striking (<i>adj</i>)	attracting attention; easily noticeable	10	There is a striking similarity between them.
visible (<i>adj</i>)	can be seen, observable	11	The buildings were barely visible in the thick fog.

SECTION 3

▶ READING PASSAGE



You have probably seen the *Tyrannosaurus rex* (*T-Rex*) in films like *Jurassic Park* or *Jurassic World*. With its giant size and frightening appearance, *T-Rex* was one of the **fiercest** dinosaurs. It **ruled** the forested valleys of western North America 68 million years ago. In fact, its name means 'king of the tyrant lizards'.

Scientists have **unearthed** many **remains** of *T-Rex*, like bones or teeth, and have learned what *T-Rex* looked like and how big it was by studying **them**. Yet, the first *T-Rex* skeleton was discovered in 1902, and the most complete **one** was discovered in 1990.

T-Rex measured up to 43 feet (13 m) long. It weighed 5-7 tons, about as much as the largest African elephant. It walked and ran on its two long back legs, which were strong enough to carry its **immense** weight. Its arms were **relatively** small; they were too short to reach its mouth. However, they were **surprisingly** powerful for their size; *T-Rex* used them to catch other animals for food.

One of the **fearsome** features of *T-Rex* was its huge head, with a length of 5 feet (1.5 m). Its brain was twice the size of the brain of any other giant dinosaur. The jaws of *T-Rex* were very powerful, and its teeth were very sharp; **each** was about 6 inches (15 cm) long. *T-Rex* had the strongest bite among all land dinosaurs; **it** could easily **crush** the bones of other animals and even dinosaurs.



2. **immense** (paragraph 3)
 - a) powerful
 - b) great
 - c) strange
3. **relatively** (paragraph 3)
 - a) on purpose, purposefully
 - b) in a normal way, normally
 - c) in comparison with another thing
4. **surprisingly** (paragraph 3)
 - a) unexpectedly
 - b) uselessly
 - c) slightly
5. **fearsome** (paragraph 4)
 - a) bitter
 - b) ugly
 - c) frightening

B Find the words in the text for the definitions below.

1. parts or pieces of a dead body; fossils:
.....
2. to break sth into pieces by pressing it very hard:
.....
3. a noticeable part:
4. to discover sth in the ground by digging:
.....
5. to have control and power over an area or a group:
.....

C Write the antonyms of the following. Choose from the options given in the box. One is extra.

fierce	surprisingly	immense
unearth	fearsome	relatively

1. expectedly, normally **X**
2. tiny, small **X**
3. nice, comforting **X**
4. gentle, calm **X**
5. to bury **X**

▶ INTRODUCTION TO VOCABULARY

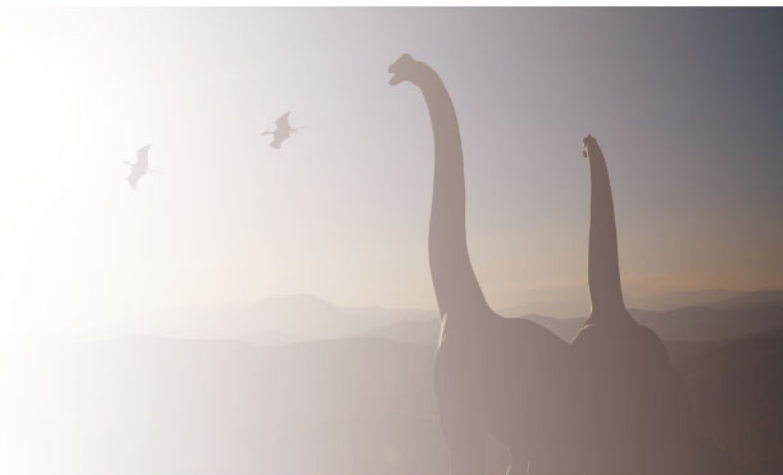
A Guess the meanings of the following and mark the correct choice for each.

1. **fierce** (paragraph 1)
 - a) attractive
 - b) forceful; violent
 - c) clever, intelligent

▶ COMPREHENSION CHECK

D What do the underlined words/phrases in the text refer to? Mark the correct choice.

1. them (line 13)
 - a) scientists
 - b) remains
2. one (line 14)
 - a) *T-Rex*
 - b) skeleton
3. each (line 28)
 - a) tooth
 - b) jaw
4. it (line 30)
 - a) *T-Rex*
 - b) bite



E Mark each sentence T (True), F (False) or NI (No Information) according to the text. For the sentences that you mark T or F, write the number of the line(s) in which you find the information.

Statement	T / F / NI	Line Number
1. <i>T-Rex</i> lived in forested valleys all over the world.		
2. Scientists found the first <i>T-Rex</i> skeleton in North America.		
3. The largest African elephant today weighs much less than <i>T-Rex</i> .		
4. The arms of <i>T-Rex</i> were not long enough to reach its mouth.		
5. <i>T-Rex</i> had a huge head, which was 1.5 metres long.		
6. <i>T-Rex</i> had the largest brain among all giant dinosaurs.		
7. The bite of <i>T-Rex</i> was much stronger than the bite of any other land dinosaur.		
8. <i>T-Rex</i> lived and hunted in groups.		

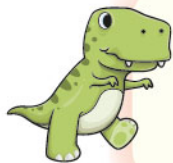
F Tick (✓) the option which could be the best title for the text.

- The *T-Rex* of Jurassic Park
- Fossils of *Tyrannosaurus rex*
- The King of the Tyrant Lizards



SECTION 3

G Tick (✓) the option(s) that can be inferred from the text.



Most *T-Rex* remains have been found in the western part of North America.

Scientists have discovered only two *T-Rex* skeletons so far.

If *Tyrannosaurus rex* lived today, it could crush cars.

H Answer the questions.

1. When did *Tyrannosaurus rex* live?

.....

2. How have scientist learned about the size and appearance of *T-Rex*?

.....

3. When did scientists unearth the most complete *T-Rex* skeleton?

.....

4. How big was the *T-Rex*?

.....

I Mark the best choice.

1. According to the text, *Tyrannosaurus rex* - - - - .

- a) was the fiercest of all dinosaurs
- b) was a plant-eating dinosaur
- c) walked with difficulty because of its weight
- d) had power over all the other animals around

2. We can understand from the text that - - - - .

- a) the smallest *T-Rex* had a length of 13 metres
- b) the arms of *T-Rex* were very small and therefore useless
- c) the *T-Rex* skeletons which were found before 1990 were not complete ones
- d) *T-rex* never ate other dinosaurs

3. The main purpose of the text is to explain the - - - - of *Tyrannosaurus rex*.

- a) size and physical features
- b) diet and feeding habits
- c) behaviour
- d) habitat



▶ MORE ABOUT VOCABULARY


J Choose the option that completes the sentence best.

- More than 60 million years ago, the world was a very different place; the land, oceans and the skies were all - - - by giant creatures.
 - ruled
 - crushed
- When *T-Rex* walked through a forest, all the smaller animals which heard the sound of its - - - footsteps ran away in panic.
 - immense
 - fierce
- The - - - roars and cries of the huge dinosaur *Spinosaurus* in the film *Jurassic Park III* were created by mixing the low sounds of a lion and an alligator, coming from the back of their throats.
 - surprising
 - fearsome
- One of the physical - - - that all dinosaurs shared was the S-shaped neck.
 - features
 - remains
- Smok, a creature that lived 205 million years ago, did not swallow bones whole as modern crocodiles and birds do; instead, it - - - the skeletons of the animals.
 - unearthed
 - crushed
- In 2008, scientists discovered the - - - of a dinosaur which had a long tail, a long slender neck and a very small head.
 - remains
 - features
- Scientists are studying the parts of a dinosaur skeleton which were - - - in the Atacama Desert in South America.
 - unearthed
 - ruled
- The film *Jurassic Park* made dinosaurs - - - popular among kids worldwide; dinosaur toys replaced teddy bears, Barbie dolls, toy cars and trucks.
 - relatively
 - surprisingly

▶ WORDS YOU HAVE LEARNED IN THIS SECTION

K Study the table below. Guess the Turkish meanings of the new words and fill them in.

New Word/Phrase	Synonym / Definition	Turkish Meaning	Sample Sentence
crush (v)	to press sth hard so that it breaks into small pieces	1	Crush the nuts and put them over the cake.
fearsome (adj)	frightening (especially in appearance)	2	The story is about a fearsome monster.
feature (n)	characteristic; a special quality or part of sth	3	The new car has several useful features .
fierce (adj)	physically violent and aggressive	4	The lion is a fierce and powerful animal.
immense (adj)	extremely large or great in size or degree	5	Hercules is a superhero with immense power.
relatively (adv)	in comparison to sth, comparatively	6	There are relatively few people outside today.
remains (n)	the parts that are left after sth has been destroyed	7	They found the remains of an old temple.
rule (v)	to dominate, have power or control over others	8	Ancient Egypt was ruled by about 170 pharaohs.
surprisingly (adv)	unexpectedly; amazingly	9	In this match, the team played surprisingly well.
unearth (v)	to find sth in the ground by digging	10	They unearthed a buried treasure near the church.

The image shows the front cover of a book. The cover is primarily white with a large, expressive blue brushstroke graphic that sweeps across the middle and bottom. The text 'READING TESTS' is printed in white, bold, sans-serif capital letters on the blue background. The book is set against a background of light blue diagonal stripes.

READING TESTS

1

Spirit bears are one of the rarest animals in the world; they are black bears with white fur, and there are only around 400 of them in the world. One of these rare bears, named Clover, lives at the BC Wildlife Park in Canada. Actually, Clover is the only spirit bear in the world that does not live in the wild. Having lost his parents as a cub, Clover was raised at a wildlife shelter. When he was released back into the wild, he often went into human camps looking for food. Wildlife experts tried to get him used to living on his own, but he continued to hang around places where there were people. Normally, such a bear would be killed for being a problem and a threat to people, but experts decided to move Clover to the BC Wildlife Park instead considering his status as a spirit bear. A suitable habitat for him to live in was created in the park. It now covers about three acres of forest land with two ponds, a creek and a den built for him. It is surrounded by a chain fence. There is also a viewing platform and a high walkway for visitors to see Clover more closely.

1. Which statement is true about Clover according to the passage?

- A) He could not get used to living in the wild.
- B) He was afraid of humans at first.
- C) He was born in a wildlife shelter.
- D) Wildlife experts had no sympathy for him.
- E) It was easy for him to find food in the wild.

2. We can understand from the passage that Clover was not killed mainly because he ----.

- A) lost his parents
- B) was too young for that
- C) is a very rare kind of bear
- D) stayed away from humans
- E) went near humans in search of food

3. Which of the following is not true about Clover's present territory?

- A) It has the features of a natural environment for a bear.
- B) He can have contact with other spirit bears there.
- C) He can't disturb or harm any humans there.
- D) People can watch him without any risks.
- E) He can live and roam freely in it.



2

Tomatoes are native to western South America; in fact, several species are still found growing wild in the Andes Mountains of South America. Brought to Mexico first, tomatoes were cultivated there as food by 500 BCE. These first eatable tomatoes were very small and yellow. Eventually, the Mexicans raised different types of tomatoes in various colours. In 1521, Spanish explorer and conqueror Hernán Cortés brought the seeds of the yellow tomato to Europe when he returned from his expeditions in Mexico. The tomato grew easily in the warm climate of Spain in the 1540s, and by the early 17th century, it had become a common food in Spain. The Spanish also introduced the tomato to other countries in Europe. Yet, many of them did not adopt the tomato immediately. The British, for example, feared that it was poisonous and just admired it for its beauty. And in Italy, it was used only as a table decoration until the 18th century.

2. The underlined word 'cultivate' in the passage is closest in meaning to ----.

- A) discover
B) improve
C) prepare
D) develop
E) grow

1. We can understand from the passage that ----.

- A) throughout Europe, the tomato was used for decorative purposes at first
B) Spanish people began to grow and eat tomatoes in the early 1520s
C) the British people did not like tomatoes because of their taste
D) the tomato was a wild plant before people domesticated it
E) the tomatoes grown in England and Italy were poisonous

3. The passage is mainly about the ----.

- A) arrival of the tomato in Spain
B) introduction of the tomato to Europe
C) cultivation of tomatoes in Mexico
D) wild tomatoes growing in South America
E) fear of tomatoes in some European countries



3

On 18 March 1965, Soviet cosmonaut Alexei Leonov became the first person to leave a space capsule and float freely in orbit or, in other words, to spacewalk. He was the pilot of the *Voskhod 2* mission, part of the Russian attempt to reach the Moon. To leave the spaceship, Leonov crawled through the airlock, which is a pair of doors that keep the air pressure inside the ship. He floated out into space 500 km above the Earth. Tied to the ship by a 5 metre-long safety line, he spent about 12 minutes floating. However, this walk wasn't without its difficulties. It was terribly hot inside his spacesuit, and Leonov was perspiring so much that his sweat was splashing around in his suit, which had inflated. While trying to re-enter the ship, he couldn't crawl through the airlock because of his inflated suit. That's why he had to let the air out of it and then entered the ship head first, which could have seriously hurt and even killed him. Months later, during an interview, he said he was delighted by the experience despite the difficulties.

2. The underlined word 'inflate' in the passage is closest in meaning to ----.

- A) shorten
B) swell
C) flatten
D) shrink
E) decrease

1. According to the passage, which of the following is not true about Leonov?

- A) He was sweating in his spacesuit while he was floating in space.
B) His spacesuit became filled with air when he was outside the ship.
C) He was fastened to the spaceship while floating outside.
D) It was difficult for him to re-enter the spaceship.
E) After the spacewalk, he crawled back into the craft.

3. Which of the following does the author emphasize about the first spacewalk?

- A) Its importance for space exploration
B) The properties of Leonov's spacesuit
C) The difficulties Leonov had
D) The excitement Leonov felt
E) Leonov's 12-minute stay outside the ship



4

A study in the US has revealed that very few children like clowns and that many people are even afraid of them. Actually, clown-like people, known as 'jesters', have entertained people for thousands of years. Some historians say they date back to ancient Egypt. The English word "clown" first appeared in the 1500s, when Shakespeare used it to describe the foolish characters in several of his plays. The modern circus clown, with its painted face, wig and oversized clothing, appeared in the 19th century and has changed only slightly over the past two centuries. However, the image of the scary clown really came into existence after an American serial killer named John Gacy was captured in the 1970s. He used to entertain children at birthday parties and in children's hospitals as 'Pogo the Clown'. Then it was discovered that he had killed 33 young people and buried them in the basement of his farm house. This caused people to make a connection between clowns and dangerous psychopathic people.

1. The passage tells us that ----.

- A) Shakespeare invented the term 'clown' to refer to his scary characters
- B) modern clowns have not changed much since they first appeared
- C) there were no clowns in America in the 1970s
- D) it is not reasonable to fear clowns
- E) the modern clown was inspired by the jesters of ancient Egypt

2. The passage mainly explains the fact that ----.

- A) clowns entertain children at birthday parties and hospitals
- B) a non-psychopathic person would not become a clown
- C) most children actually dislike clowns
- D) clowns are mostly foolish people
- E) clowns are not the same as the jesters of the past

3. Which of the following could be the best title for the passage?

- A) Pogo the Clown
- B) Scary Clowns
- C) Children's Love for Clowns
- D) Modern Circus Clowns
- E) Jesters vs Clowns



5

Since the 1980s, pieces of plastic telephones that look like the lazy cartoon cat Garfield have been seen on the beaches in the northwest of France. In those years, house telephones shaped like Garfield were very popular. Local people and beach cleaners kept picking up pieces and broken parts of these bright orange phones. However, for three decades, no one knew where they were coming from. It remained a mystery until March 22, 2019, when a group of activists cleaning the shores found out where they were coming from. The group found a huge broken shipping container inside a rocky sea cave; there were several broken Garfield phones in it. The cave was hard to find and could only be reached when the tide was low. According to the locals, the phone pieces first showed up on their beaches after a big storm in the early 1980s. During the storm, the container must have fallen off the ship that was carrying these phones. Since then, Garfield phones have become a symbol of plastic pollution in the seas.

1. Which of the following statements is true according to the passage?

- A) The activists found the container which they had been looking for many years in a cave.
- B) Pieces of Garfield phones were deliberately dumped on the beaches.
- C) The container that the activists discovered was full of Garfield phones.
- D) No one knew what the bright yellow plastic pieces lying on the beaches were.
- E) Pieces of Garfield phones have been polluting the beaches since the 1980s.

2. It is clear from the passage that the pieces of Garfield phones ----.

- A) were intentionally thrown out of a ship
- B) were all in usable condition
- C) could not be identified by anyone
- D) were coming from a shipping container that was stuck in a sea cave
- E) had been removed from a huge container and scattered on the shore

3. Which of the following could be the best title for the passage?

- A) The Mysterious Container in a Sea Cave
- B) The Popular Garfield Phones of the 1980s
- C) The Mystery of the Garfield Phones Solved!
- D) The Storm That Brought Phones to the Beach
- E) Plastic Pollution in the Seas



6

The Age of Exploration, which began in the early 15th century and lasted through the 17th century, changed the world geography into what it is today. Many nations in Europe were looking for goods such as silver and gold, but the biggest reason for exploration was the desire to find a new route to the East for spice and silk trades. The Age of Exploration enabled Europeans to travel across the world by sea. Their settlements and colonies created a network of trade, therefore ended the need to search for new routes. The period also enabled the exchange of ideas, knowledge, culture and technology around the world along with raw materials and goods. Yet, exploration did not halt entirely at the end of the Age of Exploration. European countries competed for new colonies both in Asia and the Americas. Much of the Arctic and Antarctic were not explored until the 20th century. Much of Africa also was unexplored by Westerners until the late 19th and early 20th centuries.

1. Which of the following is not true about the effects of the Age of Exploration?

- A) New trade routes were found that provided the Europeans with raw materials.
- B) Europeans created new settlements and colonies in other parts of the world.
- C) European nations stopped competing with each other to form new colonies.
- D) Goods like silk and spices could easily be obtained from the East.
- E) Europeans expanded their knowledge about the world as they travelled to new places.

2. The underlined word 'halt' in the passage is closest in meaning to ----.

- A) improve
- B) happen
- C) change
- D) end
- E) pass

3. Which of the following could be the best title for the passage?

- A) How Did the Age of Exploration Affect Europe's Economy?
- B) The Birth and End of the Age of Exploration
- C) How Did the Age of Exploration Change the World?
- D) The Discoveries Made in the Age of Exploration
- E) The Effects of the Age of Exploration on the European Culture



7

People have been launching satellites into space since 1957. At present, there are about 1,000 man-made satellites orbiting Earth. Yet, with companies planning to launch thousands more, astronomers worry about their effects on their observations. Smaller satellites, which appear in the night sky as bright, slow-moving dots, cross the viewing area of a telescope in every three to five minutes. During this time, they may pass directly in front of the object an astronomer is trying to view. Also, the bright light from the satellites makes it impossible to see the weaker light of distant stars and planets. Large groups of satellites give off radio signals and reflect radio waves coming from Earth. These extra signals may prevent scientists from detecting radio waves coming from further away in the galaxy. More satellites orbiting Earth also means there will be more risks of collisions and more “dead satellites” floating in space at the end of their missions.

1. According to the passage, the man-made satellites in orbit around the Earth ----.

- A) appear bright but not as bright as distant stars and planets
- B) may block astronomers' view of the stars and planets they are observing
- C) will enable astronomers to identify signals from the distant parts of the universe
- D) may increase the chance to avoid crashes between two objects in space
- E) will allow astronomers to identify more and more objects in space

2. Which is not mentioned in the passage as an effect of the growing number of satellites?

- A) More information collected from the distant parts of the universe
- B) Difficulty in observing distant stars and planets
- C) Higher risk of collisions in space
- D) More man-made objects in orbit that are unused
- E) More radio signals that interfere with what astronomers want to detect

3. The focus of the passage is on ----.

- A) the appearance of satellites in the night sky
- B) the functions of man-made satellites
- C) the role of satellites in space studies
- D) the problems satellites may cause
- E) the growing number of satellites in orbit and their advantages



8

Black Friday is an informal name for the Friday following Thanksgiving Day in the USA. Most Americans see Black Friday as the beginning of the Christmas holiday season and go shopping for Christmas gifts. Therefore, stores have big sales on that day, and there are long lines of people waiting outside the stores and in shopping malls. In fact, Black Friday is usually the busiest shopping day of the year. However, the term 'Black Friday' was first used by the Philadelphia Police Department in 1965. And until 1975, the only city where the term was commonly used was Philadelphia. Police officers used it to describe the crowds and heavy traffic due to the start of the Christmas shopping season and an important football game. It is the yearly football game between the Military Academy and the Naval Academy, which has traditionally been played in Philadelphia.

1. Which of the following is not mentioned in the passage?

- A) Americans use the term 'Black Friday' to refer to the Friday after Thanksgiving Day.
- B) Black Friday has been an official holiday in the USA for more than 50 years now.
- C) Before 1975, the term 'Black Friday' was not popular outside of Philadelphia.
- D) Black Friday is the day when many Americans begin shopping for Christmas.
- E) In the USA, Black Friday is the busiest day for stores and shopping malls every year.

2. We can infer from the passage that on the Friday after Thanksgiving Day in 1965, ----.

- A) the policemen in Philadelphia had an extremely difficult day
- B) the crowds in Philadelphia were football fans only
- C) it was just the yearly football game that caused the huge traffic in Philadelphia
- D) Philadelphia had the largest number of shoppers it had ever had in its history
- E) for the first time, Philadelphia was filled with people who came to watch the game

3. The main purpose of the passage is to explain ----.

- A) the reasons why most Americans go shopping on Black Friday
- B) the importance of Black Friday for Americans
- C) the origin of the term 'Black Friday'
- D) the fact that the term 'Black Friday' was not as popular as it is now
- E) the connection between Christmas and Black Friday





PARAGRAPH COMPLETION

- Paragraf Tamamlama soruları üzerinde çalışırken dikkat edilmesi gereken temel noktalar* şunlardır:

- ✓ paragrafın konusu ve konunun işlendiği sınırlar veya çerçeve (topic + controlling idea = topic sentence)
- ✓ cümlelerde bulunan zamirler (pronouns) ve belirteç (determiners/quantifiers) içeren ifadeler (references)
- ✓ cümlelerde konu ile ilgili olan ortak isim sözcükleri, terim ve ifadeler (repeated and relevant words and terms)
- ✓ cümleleri birbirine bağlayan geçiş sözcükleri (transition words)
- ✓ sorulan cümlelerin bir önceki ve sonraki cümleye bağlı olup olmadığı ve nasıl bağlandığı
- ✓ akışı bozan özne (subject), tekil-çoğul (singular-plural) ve zaman (tense) değişiklikleri

* Bu noktalar, Part 4'te görüleceği gibi, Anlam Bütünlüğünü Bozan Cümleyi Bulma (Finding the Irrelevant Sentence) sorularında da aynı şekilde önem taşır.

- Bu temel noktaları bir paragraf analizi ile inceleyelim:

★ **The largest mammal** that ever lived, and is still living, is **the blue whale**. **It** is **far larger** than any discovered dinosaur. **It** can **weigh** up to **160 tons**, which would be the total **weight** of 32 elephants or 1,600 people. **In fact**, the heart of **a blue whale** alone is **larger** than a small car. **It** can **weigh** up to **453 kilograms**. **These marine mammals** are **so big** that they are even **capable of capsizing** the largest of wooden vessels or man-powered rowing boats.

the blue whale	genel konu
The largest mammal	konunun işlendiği çerçeve
the largeness/size of the blue whale	paragrafın sınırlanmış (asıl) konusu
It	zamir – ilk iki "It" = the blue whale; son cümlelerin öznesi olan "It" = the heart of a blue whale
far larger, the largest, weigh, 160 tons, larger, 453 kilograms, so big, capable of capsizing...	paragrafın asıl konusuyla ilgili sözcük ve ifadeler
larger, the largest; weigh, weight	tekrarlanan sözcükler
In fact	geçiş / bağlama ifadesi (Bulunduğu cümle, önceki açıklamaları pekiştirmektedir.)
These marine mammals	reference – "blue whales" yerine

- Aşağıda 'Şehir Efsanesi' (Urban Legend) konusu ile ilgili iki paragraf verilmiştir ve her iki paragrafta da eksik cümleler mevcuttur. Kutu içindeki cümleleri (a-f) doğru yerlere yerleştirerek bu paragrafları tamamlayalım.

- a) However, as it is passed from person-to-person, it becomes accepted as fact.
- b) One example to such legends is "The Spider Bite", which emerged in Europe during the 1970s and varied in the regions where it was told.
- c) Rather, the term is used to differentiate the modern legend from the traditional folklore of pre-industrial times.
- d) This is the story of a woman who is asleep while a spider walks across her face and lays eggs on her cheek.
- e) An urban legend is a made-up, shocking story based on hearsay and widely circulated as true.
- f) More recent legends tend to reflect modern circumstances, like the story of people trapped and anesthetized, who makes up with one of their kidneys removed for organ transplantation.

Paragraph 1:

1. 2. It is a story of obscure origin and has little or no supporting evidence. 3. 4. Despite being called "urban legend", it does not necessarily originate in an urban area. 5. 6. For this reason, sociologists and folklorists prefer to use the term "contemporary legend" for these untrue stories.

Paragraph 2:

1. Some urban legends have passed through the years with minor changes to suit regional variations. 2. 3. 4. Different versions of this same story have been told as having taken place in different countries. 5. 6. Folklorists refer to this story as "The Kidney Heist" meaning "kidney theft".

Cevaplar: Paragraph 1: 1. e 3. a 5. c Paragraph 2: 2. b 3. d 5. f

---- Normally, we are usually one or the other, either preferring to be in crowds or being alone and detached from crowds. In psychological research, these two are considered the most stable personality traits that differentiate people from each other. Creative individuals, on the other hand, seem to exhibit both traits simultaneously. There are times when they are very sociable, but at other times, they prefer solitude.

- A) People who are highly creative often have odd thoughts and behaviours.
- B) Creative people have a great deal of energy but may also be very lazy at times.
- C) Creative people's personal behaviour often strikes others as odd or eccentric.
- D) Creative people tend to be both extroverted and introverted.
- E) There are bouts of energy when people become very creative followed by gaps of idleness.

- Yukarıdaki paragrafı analiz edelim ve doğru seçeneğe ulaşarak tablodaki eksik bilgileri (1-4) tamamlayalım:

★ ---- Normally, we are usually **one** or **the other**, either preferring **to be in crowds** or **being alone** and **detached from crowds**. In psychological research, **these two** are considered the most stable **personality traits** that differentiate people from each other. **Creative individuals**, **on the other hand**, seem to exhibit **both traits** simultaneously. There are times when **they** are very sociable, but at other times, **they** prefer solitude.

1.	genel konu
2.	konunun işlendiği çerçeve
3.	paragrafın sınırlanmış (asıl) konusu
they	zamir – creative individuals
to be in crowds, being alone, detached from crowds; personality traits; both traits	paragrafın asıl konusuyla ilgili sözcük ve ifadeler, tekrarlanan sözcükler
on the other hand	geçiş / bağlama ifadesi (Bu cümlede sözü edilen grubun—yaratıcı insanlar—öncesinde bahsedilen gruptan—biz/diğerleri—farkını ifade etmek için kullanılmıştır.)
one or the other	reference – 4.
these two	reference – “preferring to be in crowds or being alone”

Cevaplar: 1. Creative individuals 2. being both extroverted and introverted 3. personality traits of creative people 4. extroverted or introverted

Tablodaki analizin ardından paragraf tekrar okunduğunda, insanların normal olarak yalnızlığı veya kalabalık içinde olmayı tercih edenler olarak iki gruba ayrıldıkları ancak yaratıcı insanların her iki özelliği de aynı anda taşıdıklarının anlatıldığı görülür. Bu bilgiyi içeren bir paragrafın giriş cümlesinde, bu iki özellik arasında karşılaştırma yapmaya zemin hazırlamak ve konuyu sunmak üzere bir cümle kurulması uygundur. Bu içerik de **D** seçeneğinde mevcuttur.

STRATEJİ 1

Bir paragrafta eksik olan cümlenin, yukarıdaki örnekte olduğu gibi, paragrafın ana konusunu içeren giriş cümlesi (topic sentence) olduğu durumlarda öncelikle, konu hakkında bir fikir edinebilmek için paragrafın verilen kısmı hızlıca okunmalı ve bu kısımda tekrar eden, ortak olan ve aynı konuya ait olduğu düşünülen sözcük ve ifadelerin altı çizilmelidir. Böylelikle paragrafın konusu hakkında bir tahminde bulunmak kolaylaşacak ve eğer varsa, bu konu ile ilgili hiç ilgisi olmayan seçenek(ler) elenebilecektir. Ardından, kalan seçeneklerde, konuyu sınırlayan fikir (controlling idea) ifadeleri saptanmalıdır. Paragrafta altı çizilmiş sözcük ve ifadelerle eşleşen “controlling idea”nın olduğu seçenek doğru cevaptır.



Subsistence agriculture is self-sufficiency farming in which the farmers focus on growing enough food to feed themselves and their families. The typical subsistence farm has a range of crops which the family needs during the year. ---- Therefore, they are not geared towards market demands.

- A) However, most subsistence farmers today also participate in trade to some degree.
- B) Subsistence farmers also build their own homes with the materials they produce.
- C) Planting decisions are totally based on what the family will need in the coming year.
- D) The goods they sell in the market may range from sugar to roofing sheets and used clothing.
- E) Subsistence farmers don't have the same problems faced by commercial farmers.

- Yukarıdaki paragrafı analiz edelim ve doğru seçeneğe ulaşarak tablodaki eksik bilgiyi (1) tamamlayalım:

★ Subsistence agriculture is self-sufficiency farming in which the farmers focus on growing enough food to feed themselves and their families. The typical subsistence farm has a range of crops which the family needs during the year. ---- Therefore, they are not geared towards market demands.

Subsistence agriculture	genel konu
self-sufficiency farming	konunun işlendiği çerçeve
what subsistence agriculture is	paragrafın sınırlanmış (asıl) konusu
themselves; their; they	zamir – the farmers; the farmers'; 1.
farming, farmers, farm; families, family	paragrafın asıl konusuyla ilgili sözcük ve ifadeler, tekrarlanan sözcükler
Therefore	geçiş / bağlama ifadesi (Bir önceki cümlede verilen bilginin sonucunu veren bir ifade başlatır.)
the family	reference – “the family of the farmer”

Cevap: 1. planting decisions

Tablodaki analizin ardından paragrafı tekrar okunduğunda, tüketim amaçlı çiftçilik konusunun işlendiği ve çiftçilerin kendi kendine yeten bu sistem içinde çok fazla miktarda ürün yetiştirmediklerinin ifade edildiği görülür. Boşluğu takip eden cümlede, “Bu nedenle, piyasanın taleplerine göre planlamazlar,” denmektedir. Bu durumda, boşluğa gelecek cümlelerin ürünlerin piyasanın taleplerine göre planlanmamasının nedenini açıklamış olması gerekmektedir. Doğru seçenek olan C’de, “Ekip dikme ile ilgili kararlar tamamen ailenin o yıl nelere ihtiyacı olacağına bağlı olarak alınır,” ifadesi, ürünlerin neden piyasanın taleplerine göre planlanmadığını açıklamaktadır.

STRATEJİ 2

Paragrafta ilk cümleden sonra ve son cümleden önce yeri boş bırakılan herhangi bir cümle, giriş cümlesini (topic sentence) destekleyen cümlelerden (supporting sentences) biri olacağı için, giriş cümlesinde ifade edilen konu ve “controlling idea” ifadesine anlamca uygun olması gerekir. Aynı zamanda, paragrafta anlam bütünlüğünü bozmayan yani kendisinden önce ve sonra gelen cümlelere uyum sağlayan nitelikte bir cümle olmalıdır. Seçenekler, böyle bir cümleyi bulmak için elenirken bu bilgiler göz önünde bulundurulmalıdır.



In the most basic form, a greenhouse is a structure that uses the Sun to cultivate plants. It can be made of glass or plastic. Greenhouses are used by horticulturalists to cultivate exotic plants and by individuals to start a garden. It is a controlled environment. Yet, plants there still need to be watered and checked for pests. ----

- A) Most greenhouses also need to be heated to obtain the best temperature.
- B) A conservatory is just as much for showcasing plants as raising them.
- C) However, greenhouses come in several different shapes and sizes.
- D) The cold house type is suitable for the transition of sprouts to young plants.
- E) Thus, they are usually used to grow vegetables off-season.

- Yukarıdaki paragrafı analiz ederek doğru seçeneğe ulaşmaya çalışalım:

★ In the most basic form, a **greenhouse** is a structure that uses the Sun to **cultivate plants**. **It** can be made of glass or plastic. **Greenhouses** are used by **horticulturalists** to **cultivate** exotic **plants** and by individuals to start a **garden**. It is a controlled environment. **Yet**, plants **there** still need to be **watered** and checked for **pests**. ----

Greenhouses	genel konu
cultivating plants	konunun işlendiği çerçeve
cultivating plants in a greenhouse	paragrafın sınırlanmış (asıl) konusu
It	zamir – a greenhouse
horticulturalists, garden, watered, pests; greenhouse(s), cultivate, plants	paragrafın asıl konusuyla ilgili sözcük ve ifadeler, tekrarlanan sözcükler
Yet	geçiş / bağlama ifadesi (Bir önceki cümlede ifade edilene karşıt bir ifade başlatır.)
there	reference – “in a greenhouse”

Tablodaki analizin ardından paragrafı tekrar okunduğunda, seraların ne işe yaradıkları ve kimler tarafından hangi amaçlarla kullanıldıkları hakkında bilgi içerdiği görülür. Boşluktan önce, “sera kontrollü bir ortamdır ama içindeki bitkilerin yine de sulanması ve haşerelere karşı kontrol edilmesi gerekir,” denmektedir. Bu cümleyi izleyecek olan cümlelerin, yapılması gerekenlerle ilgili ek bilgi vermesi doğru olacaktır. **A** seçeneğinde verilen ve özellikle ‘also’ geçişi ile göze çarpan, “En iyi ısıyı elde etmek için çoğu seranın ısıtılması da gerekir.” cümlesi, paragrafı doğru şekilde tamamlamaktadır. Doğru yanıt **A**’dır.

STRATEJİ 3

Paragrafın son cümlesi (conclusion) genel olarak paragrafı özetleyen ve bir sonuca bağlayan cümledir. Bazı paragrafların sonuç cümlesi, giriş cümlesinin farklı şekilde yazılmış fakat aynı anlamı veya mesajı veren başka bir ifade şekli (restatement) olabileceği gibi, yazarın konu ile ilgili kişisel bir yorumu veya ileriye dönük bir tahmini de olabilir. Bazı paragraflarda ise, son cümle, bir sonuç cümlesinden çok, destekleyici bir cümle niteliğinde de olabilir ve bu durumda kendisinden bir önceki cümle ile bağlantılı bilgiler içerir ve bu bağlantıya yönelik bir zarf, bağlaç veya geçiş sözcüğü ile başlar. Sınavın bu bölümündeki paragrafların son cümleleri genellikle bu türdendir.



1. - 20. sorularda, boş bırakılan yere, parçada anlam bütünlüğünü sağlamak için getirilebilecek cümleyi bulunuz.


1. Rainforests produce about 20% of our oxygen and store a huge amount of carbon dioxide, greatly reducing the impact of greenhouse gas emissions. ---- Taken together, these processes help to stabilize Earth's climate. In addition, rainforests help maintain the world's water cycle. More than 50% of rain striking a rainforest is returned to the atmosphere, which helps regulate healthy rainfall around the planet.
- A) They also absorb massive amounts of solar radiation, helping regulate temperatures around the globe.
 B) However, less than one per cent of rainforest species have been analysed for their medicinal value.
 C) Many rainforests are located in developing countries with economies based on natural resources.
 D) In response, governments and conservation groups are working together to protect such ecosystems.
 E) Rainforests are disappearing at an alarmingly fast pace, largely due to human destruction.
2. A fire drill is a method of practising how a building would be evacuated in the event of a fire. ---- However, fire drill procedures may vary depending on the building type, such as hospitals or high-rise buildings, where occupants may be relocated within the building as opposed to evacuating the building. Generally, the evacuation is timed to ensure that it is fast enough, and problems with the emergency system or evacuation procedures are identified to be fixed as soon as possible.
- A) First of all, a number of outdoor assembly points are identified for the people being evacuated.
 B) Typically, the building's alarm system is activated, and the building is evacuated by means of the nearest available exit during a fire drill.
 C) Fire alarm tests are usually done outside of business hours so as to minimize the disruption.
 D) To determine the correct fire drill format for a building, one may also need to consider the hazards there.
 E) For example, skyscrapers are designed to be far more fire-safe than an average single-family house.
3. Cave paintings are paintings on cave walls and ceilings. These paintings were usually made in prehistoric times. Most cave paintings date from 10,000 to 20,000 years ago. The oldest are from about 32,000 years ago, but scientists still can't agree if this dating is correct. It is not known why these paintings were made. ---- It is also possible that they were ways of passing on information or of telling other people about something.
- A) Nearly 350 caves have now been discovered in France and Spain that contain art.
 B) Sometimes, bits of burned wood were mixed with animal fat and used for painting as well.
 C) Most people think they may have had a function for rituals.
 D) Not many of those have survived because of erosion, though.
 E) The caves do not show signs that people lived there all year round.
4. The muscular system consists of various types of muscles that play a crucial role in the functioning of the body. For example, they make it possible for animals to move. Worms move by tightening and relaxing their muscles in waves. ---- Insects move their legs and wings with muscles hidden under their exoskeleton, or hard covering. Fish, reptiles, birds and mammals move with the help of muscles connected to their skeleton.
- A) Snails crawl with the help of a big muscle called a foot.
 B) Cardiac muscle is an involuntary muscle, which means that it moves automatically.
 C) Animals with backbones, including humans, also have two other types of muscles.
 D) There, the nerve cells release chemicals that start a wave of electrical and chemical activity.
 E) In this way, skeletal muscle makes the bones move specific parts of the body.

5. Astronomers have several pieces of evidence that support the Big Bang theory. First, they have measured the amounts of helium and other chemical elements in the universe today. Those amounts match the numbers that should exist according to the Big Bang idea. Second, astronomers in the 1920s discovered that every galaxy is moving away from other galaxies. By using large telescopes, astronomers can measure the light coming from other galaxies. ---- Third, astronomers have discovered that energy left over from the Big Bang, called cosmic microwave background radiation, is everywhere in the universe today.
- A) As a result, they are likely to conclude that the Big Bang theory is not based on scientific evidence.
 - B) The findings indicate that, at one point in time, everything in the universe was much closer together and an event caused a sudden expansion.
 - C) Scientists believe that between 10 and 15 billion years ago, the universe began suddenly in an event called the Big Bang.
 - D) Galaxies are still moving away from each other very fast, so if the universe does collapse, it will not happen for a very long time.
 - E) The measurements show that all galaxies are moving away from each other and that, therefore, the universe is expanding.
6. Air pollution happens when solid and liquid particles called aerosols and certain gases end up in the air. Any particle that gets picked up into the air or is formed from chemical reactions in the air can be an aerosol. ---- These particles can come from many sources, including car exhaust, factories and even wildfires. Some of the particles and gases come directly from these sources, but others form through chemical reactions in the air.
- A) Studies are pointing to less obvious but serious effects from year-round exposure to polluted air.
 - B) For example, in cities, a gas called ozone is a major cause of air pollution.
 - C) This can help us better understand the relationship between aerosol pollution and human health.
 - D) Many aerosols enter the atmosphere when we burn fossil fuels such as coal and petroleum.
 - E) Yet, when they are closer to the ground, they can be really bad for our health.
7. All swimmers should learn the proper way to rescue a drowning person. If the drowning swimmer is close to shore, a rescuer may throw a length of rope and then pull the swimmer to safety. If a boat is available, the rescuer may row out to the drowning swimmer. Finally, a rescuer who is a strong swimmer with lifesaving practice may choose to enter the water to save the drowning victim. Many people drown because they panic and move in an uncontrolled way in the water. ---- When this is the case, rescuers who are not strong swimmers risk being pulled to the bottom with the drowning victim.
- A) In their panic, drowning victims frequently attempt to grab their rescuers in order to stay afloat.
 - B) Furthermore, tossing a life-saving device may help the drowning person without increasing the risk to others.
 - C) It can be difficult, but you need to calm yourself down enough to be able to think clearly and act quickly.
 - D) Strong swimmers aren't in any way obliged to save a drowning person.
 - E) Chances are that, by then, a trained emergency medical person may be there to help.
8. Technology taking over humans has always been a very common theme in science fiction movies for as long as we can remember. ---- All the robots that are built by the centralized artificial intelligence called VIKI assist it in gaining control over humans. The one robot that is built by a human scientist, however, stays loyal throughout and helps the protagonist bring everything back to normal.
- A) Thus, artificial intelligence can be beneficial for the management of an organization, but it might prove to be a threat for the workers.
 - B) While we take time to understand and learn concepts and then implement them, artificial intelligence is much faster at doing the same.
 - C) It may undoubtedly prove beneficial for the future, but a complete artificial intelligence takeover is also highly likely if due measures aren't taken now.
 - D) They are used to perform a variety of jobs, from simple chores such as housekeeping to complicated functions like guiding passengers to a specific gate.
 - E) In the movie *I, Robot*, for instance, it is portrayed that robots become intelligent enough to rule over the whole world.

9. Scientists believe that the domestication of the horse some 5,000 years ago was a major turning point in human history. ---- According to what's known as the "Steppe Hypothesis", a group of horse-riding pastoralists living on the steppe around the Black and Caspian Seas migrated west into Europe and east into Central and South Asia around 3000 BCE. They brought knowledge of horse breeding and the forerunner of Indo-European languages with them.
- A) Horse-riding people from the western steppe may not have been responsible for bringing Indo-European languages into Asia.
 - B) In the increasingly urbanized world, few people still ride horses for reasons beyond sport or leisure.
 - C) People were suddenly able to travel long distances, spreading their languages and culture along the way.
 - D) A study of ancient horse DNA revealed that ancient horses are related to modern-day horses.
 - E) Besides, archaeological evidence includes thousands of horse bone fragments and pottery that contained horse milk.
10. Fish is a very important part of a healthy diet. Fish and other seafood are the major sources of healthful long-chain omega-3 fats and are also rich in other nutrients such as vitamin D and selenium, high in protein and low in saturated fat. ---- An analysis of 20 studies involving hundreds of thousands of participants indicates that regular consumption of fish reduces the risk of dying from heart disease by 36 per cent.
- A) Numerous pollutants make their way into the foods we eat, and meat and fish are no exception.
 - B) Nevertheless, some avoid seafood because they worry that they will be harmed by toxins that are in some types of fish.
 - C) There is strong evidence that eating fish or taking fish oil supplements is good for the heart and blood vessels.
 - D) Although some people may simply not like fish, the generally low consumption may also be caused by other factors.
 - E) About one-third of Americans eat seafood once a week, while nearly half eat fish only occasionally or not at all.
11. While it is important to stick to a schedule, sometimes the same routine becomes dull, especially when you're spending too much time on low value activities like watching TV, browsing social media or engaging in bad habits that hold back your personal success. One way to end the monotony is to focus on a hobby that is both enjoyable and helps you pass the time in a meaningful way. ---- It will allow you to spend time doing something that is only for your own personal benefit.
- A) Yet, doing something that leaves you feeling recharged will help you apply those feelings to other areas of your life.
 - B) However, you might assume that you would take up golf because you enjoy watching it on television.
 - C) Therefore, work-related challenges are often accompanied by the pressure to be the best at what you are doing.
 - D) Spending time doing an enjoyable activity that is not attached to work or other commitments will help increase your satisfaction in life.
 - E) Rather than trying to find something to entertain you, you can focus on your work-related tasks and make some progress.
12. The invention of various kinds of typewriters was attempted in the 19th century. Most were large and heavy, some resembling pianos in size and shape. All were much slower to use than writing by hand. Eventually, in 1867, the American inventor Christopher Latham Sholes was inspired to construct the first practical typewriter. ---- It was a simple machine, but Sholes added many improvements in the next few years, and the first typewriters were placed on the market in 1874.
- A) However, he would experience considerable difficulty raising enough money to develop his invention.
 - B) Each inventor had their own ideas about writing machines, and the goal was to produce a faster alternative.
 - C) His second model, patented on June 23, 1868, wrote at a speed far exceeding that of a pen.
 - D) It was extremely difficult for anyone to type in a speedy way as it was intended.
 - E) Numerous inventors in Europe and the US worked on typewriters in the 19th century.

13. Entertainment has always been one of the primary criteria for creating an advertisement. Entertainment is used as a tool to attract the attention of potential customers. An interesting and entertaining ad is more likely to be remembered by consumers rather than a boring one. ---- That is why many companies are investing a lot of money to make advertisements that are humorous.
- A) Therefore, it can be said that the fun factor increases the effectiveness of advertising.
 - B) Marketers use different media vehicles to send an engaging message to the targeted audience.
 - C) Commercials that use the principles of good storytelling will immediately capture the audience's attention.
 - D) They build up memorable characters and generate considerable brand awareness.
 - E) This is because the consumer expectations of information are entirely different.
14. Since the 1970s, the philosophical debate on animal rights has gotten stronger. Australian philosopher Peter Singer argued in his book *Animal Liberation* that the interests of humans and the interests of animals should be given equal consideration. He holds that the key consideration is whether an animal has the ability to suffer pain or experience pleasure. ---- On the other hand, some opponents argue that animals should not be held as highly as humans since they do not have an immortal soul.
- A) Thus, animals are not supposed to have the legal rights that humans do.
 - B) Since animals can feel both, he states, humans have a moral obligation to avoid causing suffering.
 - C) It has been suggested that animal abuse can be common in both rural and urban areas.
 - D) Despite his objections, the traditional legal status of animals remains as things.
 - E) Animal liberation activists are fighting for transparency across all animal-related industries.
15. Most people will experience some difficulties adjusting to a new country and culture. This is totally normal and should be expected. Cultural adjustment, or "culture shock" as it is commonly called, comes from being cut off from the things you are familiar with. ---- Instead, it builds slowly from a series of small things that happen. It also comes from living and working in an ambiguous situation. However, with patience, you'll be able to overcome it and grow in the process.
- A) Naturally, the psychological impact is really diverse; it varies greatly from person to person.
 - B) Living abroad will make you question your values, which you may have taken as absolutes before.
 - C) In fact, the strangeness of a new culture does not necessarily prevent you from experiencing things.
 - D) You might struggle upon returning to your home country after getting accustomed to the culture of the new country.
 - E) Culture shock doesn't result from just one event, and it doesn't strike suddenly or with any cause.
16. Scientists do not wait for others to do the research to support or contradict the ideas they propose. Instead, they strive to test their ideas, try to come up with counterarguments and alternative hypotheses, and ultimately, give up ideas when falsified by the evidence. ---- As reflected by the minimal level of research in the field, they rarely try to test their arguments in fair ways. In addition, the astrological community largely ignores evidence that contradicts its ideas.
- A) The term pseudoscience refers to beliefs that claim to be scientific but lack the true method of science.
 - B) Astrology's basic premise is that heavenly bodies such as stars and planets have influence earthly events.
 - C) According to numerologists, everything in the world is dependent upon the mystical properties of numbers.
 - D) Astrologers, on the other hand, do not seem to rigorously examine the ideas they hold.
 - E) Astronomers study the actual stars and planets but have found no evidence supporting astrological theories.

17. To reduce energy consumption in your home, you do not necessarily need to go out and purchase energy efficient products. ---- Another alternative is to use energy-intensive appliances less by performing household tasks manually, such as washing dishes by hand or hang-drying your clothes instead of putting them in the dryer.
- A) As the natural flow of heat is from warmer to cooler areas, they can make your heating bill even higher.
 - B) Energy conservation can be as simple as turning off lights or appliances when you do not need them.
 - C) Thus, these reductions in the intensity and frequency of heating and cooling offer the greatest savings.
 - D) When purchasing an appliance, you should pay attention to the initial purchase price.
 - E) To prevent heat loss through your windows, you can replace single-pane windows with double-pane ones.
18. ---- Poor children always had to work as when their parents wanted them to do so. However, in much of pre-industrial Britain, there simply was not very much work available for children. This changed with industrialisation. The new factories and mines were hungry for workers and required the execution of simple tasks that could easily be performed by children. The result was a sudden increase in child labour, presenting a new kind of problem that Victorian society had to tackle.
- A) Despite the decline in recent years, the total number of child labourers still remains high.
 - B) In 1839, Prussia was the first country to pass laws restricting child labour in factories.
 - C) Child labour was not an invention of the Industrial Revolution.
 - D) As technology improved, there was a greater need for educated employees.
 - E) Mines were not the only places where child labour was prevalent in the 20th century.
19. Because we are planetary creatures, most people think that space settlements should be established on Mars or perhaps Earth's moon. However, it turns out that life in orbit is very attractive. Instead of building a settlement on a planet, to live in orbit, we must build giant spacecraft and live inside them. ---- He found that orbit is a good place for an expanding, technological civilization.
- A) In the 1970s, Princeton physicist Gerard O'Neill showed that orbital space colonies were physically possible and could make economic sense.
 - B) A physicist at Princeton, Gerard O'Neill, began to doubt the benefits of science to humanity because of the Vietnam War.
 - C) While teaching physics at Princeton, Gerard O'Neill lost his interest in the possibility that humans could survive in outer space.
 - D) Gerard O'Neill decided to reform the physics courses, and it was an immediate success.
 - E) Moreover, what the famous Princeton physicist Gerard O'Neill thought about his orbital theory was disproved.
20. The first known democracy in the world was in Athens. Athenian democracy developed around the fifth century BCE. The Greek idea of democracy was different from present-day democracy because, in Athens, all adult citizens were required to take an active part in the government. If they did not fulfil their duty, they would be fined and sometimes marked with red paint. The Athenian definition of "citizens" was also different from modern-day citizens: only free men were considered citizens in Athens. ----
- A) Modern democracies, in contrast, have citizens who vote for representatives
 - B) The equality was limited to a small segment of the population, though.
 - C) When a new law was proposed, all the citizens of Athens had the opportunity to vote on it.
 - D) During the third century BCE, the political centre of gravity shifted to confederations.
 - E) Women and slaves were not regarded as citizens and therefore could not vote.



**FINDING
THE
IRRELEVANT
SENTENCE**

FINDING THE IRRELEVANT SENTENCE

(ANLAM BÜTÜNLÜĞÜNÜ BOZAN CÜMLEYİ BULMA)

- Anlam bütünlüğünü bozan cümleyi bulma sorularında dikkat edilecek hususlar, paragraf tamamlama sorularında çalışılmış olan temel noktalarla aynı çizgidedir (bkz. Sayfa 143). Buna göre aşağıdaki örnekleri inceleyelim.

ÖRNEK 1

(I) "The Lake Isle of Innisfree" is an 1888 poem by the Irish poet William Butler Yeats. (II) While he was a patriotic Irishman, Yeats never actually wrote a poem in Irish. (III) With this poem, Yeats wished to do something new. (IV) That is, he wanted to create a form of poetry that was Irish in origin rather than one that met the standards set by English poets and critics. (V) In achieving this aim, his work was also ironically welcomed by those critics whose standards Yeats rejected.

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

"The Lake Isle of Innisfree"	genel konu
the new form Yeats tried in "The Lake Isle of Innisfree"	paragrafın sınırlanmış (asıl) konusu
he, his	zamir – Yeats
poem, poetry, poets, critics, standards	paragrafın asıl konusuyla ilgili sözcük ve ifadeler, tekrarlanan sözcükler
That is	geçiş / bağlama ifadesi (Bir önceki cümle içeriğinin daha açık ve detaylı ifadesini başlatır.)
(1) this poem; (2) one; (3) this aim	reference – (1) "The Lake Isle of Innisfree"; (2) "form of poetry"; (3) "to create a new form of poetry"

Bu paragrafta, William Butler Yeats'in "Innisfree Gölü Adası" şiirinden ve şairin bu şiirde kullandığı farklı yazım tekniğinden söz edilmektedir. Yukarıdaki analizde de görüldüğü gibi en 'renksiz' olan, yani paragrafın asıl konusuyla içerik ve biçim açısından en ilgisiz olan, konuyla ilgili ve tekrar eden ifadelerin (poem hariç) olmadığı cümle (II) numaralı cümledir. Bu cümlede Yeats'in bir İrlanda milliyetçisi (a patriotic Irishman) olmasına karşın hiç İrlanda dilinde şiir yazmadığı söylenmektedir. Bu ifade paragrafın asıl konusunun ve genel akışın dışındadır. Kaldı ki (III) numaralı cümlenin başındaki "this poem" ifadesi ile (I) numaralı cümlede adı geçen şiir kastedilmiştir. Bu da yine (II) numaralı cümlenin akışı kestiğini ortaya koymaktadır. Doğru cevap **B** seçeneğidir.

ÖRNEK 2

(I) Seeds produced by genetically modified plants are often non-fertile, which means that they will not grow. (II) The aim of modifying the genetic structure of food crops is to enable more food to be collected from the same area of land. (III) This can be achieved by making the plants more resistant to pests and disease and by increasing their yields. (IV) The first point means that fewer plants are damaged, thus increasing quality of the produce. (V) Increases in yields mean that there is more produce, resulting in higher quantity of food being available to the customer.

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

genetic modification of crops	genel konu
the aim of modifying the genetic structure of food crops	paragrafın sınırlanmış (asıl) konusu
their	zamir – plants'
food, land, plants, pests, yields, produce	paragrafın asıl konusuyla ilgili sözcük ve ifadeler, tekrarlanan sözcükler
This	reference – "to enable more food to be collected from the same area of land"

Bu paragrafta, genetiği değiştirilmiş ürünlerin üretimi ve yararlı yanları anlatılmaktadır. Paragrafı tablodaki analizle birlikte incelediğimizde, (I) numaralı cümle hariç tüm cümlelerin bu konu hakkında olduğunu ve birbirleriyle anlamsal ve yapısal olarak bağlantılı olduklarını görebiliriz. Ancak (I) numaralı cümlede ifade edilen, "Genetiği değiştirilmiş bitkilerin tohumları üretken değildir, ki bu da bu tohumların büyümeyeceği anlamına gelir," cümlesi genetiği değiştirilmiş ürünlerden bahsetse de bu ürünlerin bir dezavantajından söz etmektedir ve paragrafın geri kalanına uymamaktadır. Doğru cevap **A** seçeneğidir.

Bu örnekte olduğu gibi problemleri cümlenin paragrafın giriş cümlesi olduğu durumlarda, atılması gereken cümlenin birinci mi yoksa ikinci cümle mi olduğuna karar vermek için üçüncü cümleye ve o cümledeki bağlantıya bakılmalıdır. Burada da (III) numaralı cümlenin öznesi olan "This" kelimesinin bir önceki cümleyle bağlantısı açık bir şekilde doğru cevabı işaret eder.

ÖRNEK 3

(I) When threatened or in search of prey, Wallace's flying frogs will leap from a branch and splay their four webbed feet. (II) The membranes between their toes and loose skin flaps on their sides catch the air as they fall. (III) This helps them glide, sometimes 15 metres or more, to a neighbouring tree branch or even all the way to the ground. (IV) They also have oversized toe pads to help them land softly and stick to tree trunks. (V) They live almost exclusively in the trees, descending only to lay eggs.

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

Wallace's flying frogs	genel konu
how Wallace's flying frogs move in certain situations	paragrafın sınırlanmış (asıl) konusu
they, their, them	zamir – Wallace's flying frogs(')
leap, splay, flaps, catch the air, glide, tree branch, land softly	paragrafın asıl konusuyla ilgili sözcük ve ifadeler, tekrarlanan sözcükler
also	geçiş / bağlama ifadesi (İçinde bulunduğu cümlelerin, bir önceki cümlede ifade edilene ek niteliğinde olduğunu gösterir.)
This	reference – "that the membranes between their toes and loose skin flaps on their sides catch the air as they fall"

Bu paragrafta uçan bir kurbağa türünün nasıl sıçradığından ve tehdit altındayken ya da avlanma esnasındaki hareketlerinden bahsedilmektedir. Yukarıdaki analizde de görüldüğü gibi, paragrafın giriş cümlesinden son cümlesine kadar akış ve konu birliği mevcutken, (V) numaralı son cümlede bu kurbağaların yaşam alanlarından bahsedilmektedir. Doğru cevap **E** seçeneğidir.

! Anlam bütünlüğünü bozan cümleyi bulma sorularında son cümlelerin anlam bütünlüğüne ters düşmesine rağmen sonuç cümlesi olması nedeniyle ek bir yorum getirdiği düşünülebilir ancak bu düşünce yanıtıcı da olabilir. Sınavın bu bölümünde yer alan paragraflardaki son cümleler, tipik bir sonuç (conclusion) cümlesi olmaktan çok, destekleyici son cümle konumunda olabilir. Bu durumda bu cümleler kendinden önce gelen cümlelere anlamca bağlıdır. Eğer son cümlelerin bu cümlelerle bir ilişkisi yoksa, giriş cümlesine (topic sentence) geri dönmek ve onunla bağlantısını yakalamak gerekir.

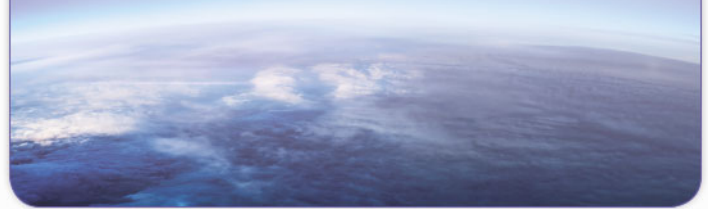
ÖRNEK 4

(I) The stratosphere includes a thin layer of ozone. (II) This layer is thicker over the poles than it is at the equator. (III) This might seem insignificant compared to the depth of the rest of the atmosphere. (IV) Actually, the thickness of the atmosphere is not a definite number but is estimated to be about 1000 km. (V) Yet, it does a very important job; it prevents much of the sun's harmful ultraviolet (UV) rays from reaching the Earth.

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

ozone layer	genel konu
the importance of ozone layer	paragrafın sınırlanmış (asıl) konusu
it	zamir – ozone layer
thin, thicker, insignificant, atmosphere, thickness, important, harmful ultraviolet (UV) rays	paragrafın asıl konusuyla ilgili sözcük ve ifadeler, tekrarlanan sözcükler
(1) Actually; (2) Yet	geçiş / bağlama ifadesi ((1) bir önceki cümlede söyleneni düzeltme; (2) karşıt ifade)
(1) This layer; (2) This	reference – (1) a thin layer of ozone; (2) that the layer is thicker over the poles than it is at the equator

Bu paragrafta, dünyayı çevreleyen katmanlardan stratosferde bulunan ozon tabakası hakkında bilgi verilmektedir. (IV) numaralı cümlede ise genel anlamda atmosferin kalınlığı ile ilgili bir bilgi verilerek paragrafın akışı bozulmuştur. Ayrıca (V) numaralı cümledeki "Yet" kelimesinin (IV) değil (III) numaralı cümleyle bağlanması ya da (III) ve (IV) numaralı cümleler arasında "Actually" bağlantısının olmaması gibi detaylar da bu durumu net olarak ortaya koymaktadır. Doğru cevap **D** seçeneğidir.



1. - 22. sorularda, cümleler sırasıyla okunduğunda parçanın anlam bütünlüğünü bozan cümleyi bulunuz.

1. (I) While both the Moon and the Sun influence the ocean tides, the Moon plays a bigger role. (II) Although the Sun's gravitational pull on Earth is 178 times stronger than that of the Moon's, the tidal bulges it causes are much smaller. (III) This is because, contrary to common belief, tides are not caused by the gravitational forces of the Moon or the Sun lifting up the oceans. (IV) The Sun's gravitational force, on the other hand, varies much less because the Sun is so far away. (V) Rather, tides are created because the strength and direction of the gravitational pull varies depending on where on Earth you are.

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

2. (I) During the Early Middle Ages, nobles lived more comfortable lives than the peasants, but this did not mean that they were always easier. (II) Nobles had a lot to think about: governing their lands, keeping the loyalty of their workers and staying in favour with the king. (III) The daily life of a person could be very different depending on what sort of status in society they held. (IV) Peasants were very busy people too but in different ways. (V) Rather than looking over other people and keeping order, they spent their time planting crops and making clothing for the manor.

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

3. (I) Determining what exactly separates a short story from longer fictional formats is a difficult task. (II) As with longer stories, plots of short stories also have a climax, crisis or turning point. (III) Edgar Allan Poe once said a short story should be short enough to be read in one sitting. (IV) Interpreting this standard nowadays is problematic since the expected length of "one sitting" may now be briefer than it was in Poe's era. (V) In contemporary usage, the term short story most often refers to a work of fiction no longer than 20,000 words and no shorter than 1,000.

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

4. (I) Play allows children to use their creativity while developing their imagination and physical, cognitive and emotional strength. (II) Play is important to healthy brain development. (III) It is through play that children interact with the world around them. (IV) When play is controlled by adults, children lose some of the benefits play offers them, particularly developing leadership and group skills. (V) Play allows children to create and explore a world they can master, conquering their fears while practicing adult roles, sometimes with other children or adult caregivers.

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

5. (I) Herd immunity is what happens when enough people are immune to a disease. (II) As more people become immune, infected people are less able to pass on the disease, and the spread of the disease slows down. (III) This provides an indirect form of protection for those who are not immune. (IV) However, if there is not yet a vaccine for disease, herd immunity could currently be achieved only if enough people contract the disease and recover, developing an immunity to it in the process. (V) On the other hand, other viruses mutate over time, so antibodies from a previous infection provide protection for only a short period of time.

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

6. (I) A raw vegan diet combines veganism and raw foodism. (II) The diet includes foods that are plant-based, raw and unprocessed. (III) Raw vegan diets exclude animal products, such as meat and dairy products and foods that need cooking. (IV) Compared to meat-eaters, vegans are three times more likely to suffer from mental illness during old age. (V) While people may choose to follow a raw vegan diet to try and improve their health, they may also identify with the ethical and ecological principles of the diet.

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

7. (I) Most sources of alternative energy depend on obvious, natural sources of energy such as the Sun, the wind and water. (II) The Sun covers Earth daily with sunlight, which can be turned into heat or electricity. (III) There are many different types of alternative energy available, each with its own advantages and disadvantages. (IV) The movement of the wind and rivers produces kinetic energy (the energy of matter in motion), while ocean tides raise and lower the sea level with an unstoppable force. (V) All these sources hold the potential for producing usable alternative sources of energy.

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

8. (I) In world cinema, the 1970s saw a dramatic increase in the popularity of martial arts cinema, largely due to its reinvention by Bruce Lee, who added a much greater sense of realism to it. (II) Fuelled by fictional depictions in martial arts movies, this led to the ninja craze of the 1980s in the United States. (III) This began with *The Big Boss*, which was a major success across Asia. (IV) However, he didn't gain fame in the Western world until shortly after his death in 1973, when *Enter the Dragon* was released. (V) The film went on to become the most successful martial arts film in cinematic history, popularized the martial arts film genre across the world and cemented Bruce Lee's status as a cultural icon.

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

9. (I) When people think about working from home, many imagine sleeping in late and sitting around in their pyjamas. (II) Working at home may not be an ideal situation for the type of person who prefers a lot of guidance or is easily distracted. (III) However, what people need to realize is that even though working from home offers a great amount of flexibility, it is still a professional job, and it needs to be treated as such. (IV) Individuals need to learn best work at home practices, like setting office hours, avoiding distractions and actually dressing as if they were going to an office. (V) This will help keep their mindset focused.

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

10. (I) There is no longer a debate over whether organic food is better for our health compared to conventional food. (II) Research has confirmed that organically-grown vegetables and fruits carry higher levels of vitamins and minerals. (III) For instance, the meat from animals that do not take growth hormones or antibiotics is considered to be organic. (IV) Also, organic food has far lower levels of toxic metals and pesticides. (V) That is a difference which matters a lot since exposure to pesticides can affect the nervous system negatively.

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

11. (I) The practice of simulating an audience reaction in situation comedies was controversial from the beginning. (II) Most producers despised the idea of a prerecorded audience reaction. (III) The experiment to see if a comedy fared better with a laugh track was tested in 1965. (IV) However, leading industry experts thought that without laugh tracks a show was doomed to fail. (V) It was believed that in the absence of any sort of audience reaction, American viewers could not differentiate between a comedy or drama.

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

12. (I) The reputation of *The Times* as Britain's leading national news publication had been firmly established when John Walter III took over the newspaper in 1848. (II) In 1814, *The Times* acquired a rotary printing press capable of making 1,100 impressions per hour. (III) It was soon adapted to print on both sides of a page at once. (IV) This innovation made newspapers cheaper and thus available to a larger part of the population. (V) Increasing literacy in the 19th century also increased the size of newspapers' audiences.

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

13. (I) Rabbits and hares may look similar at first glance, but there are distinctive differences between these cousins. (II) The common names of some species also contribute to this confusion. (III) Generally speaking, hares are larger than rabbits and have longer ears and legs. (IV) They are also faster runners, which makes sense since they live in open spaces and need the speed to outrun predators. (V) Rabbits and hares have different diets as well, with rabbits preferring grasses and vegetables and hares enjoying plant shoots and tree branches.

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

14. (I) Though space can be an exciting place to explore in science fiction, the real-life danger and expense deserves serious consideration. (II) It perhaps also explains why space exploration has been a common and enduring theme in literature. (III) Space exploration appeals to the human desire to learn about the universe, and it does have some practical applications. (IV) Getting to space is risky as you need a ride on a giant rocket just to get there. (V) Also, the expense of space exploration means only the richest countries can afford it.

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

15. (I) People throughout the world have always relied on herbs to provide the benefits that have been observed with their use. (II) In fact, the World Health Organization has estimated that 80 per cent of the world's population continues to use plant-based therapies. (III) While herbal medicine is generally regarded as quite safe, some of the plants involved are potentially fatal in high doses. (IV) In our own time and culture, most herbs are available in the form of herbal supplements. (V) These products are found in the form of teas, tablets, capsules, liquid extracts and others.

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

16. (I) Colour is a key element in logo design and plays an important role in brand differentiation. (II) According to recent research, 60%–90% of a person's initial assessment of product is based on colour alone. (III) Thus, it is not a coincidence that most food restaurant chains use the colours red and yellow in their logos. (IV) Marketing experts refer to this pairing as the "Ketchup and Mustard Theory." (V) Through this combination of colours, we are subconsciously influenced to stop what we are doing and grab a bite to eat.

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

17. (I) Hippos love water, which is why the Greeks named them the "river horse". (II) Hippos spend up to 16 hours a day in rivers and lakes to keep their massive bodies cool under the hot African Sun. (III) They are graceful in water and can hold their breath underwater for up to five minutes. (IV) Once ranging over the entire continent and beyond, hippos now live in eastern, central and parts of southern Africa. (V) Their eyes and nostrils are located high on their heads, which allows them to see and breathe while most of their body is underwater.

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

18. (I) Chess has long been the game of geniuses. (II) However, it results in better brain function, improved memory skills, strategic thinking and attention improvement. (III) This has formed an incredibly wide misconception around the word that only geniuses can play the game. (IV) If someone was asked to name the first things that come to their mind when they hear the phrase 'chess player', it would be 'smart', 'talented' and many other things unrelated to ordinary people. (V) Yet, once again, this is a misconception, a false belief spread by mass media.

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

19. (I) Vegetarians, who consume milk and dairy products, usually have an adequate vitamin intake and are unlikely to suffer from vitamin deficiencies. (II) For vegetarians looking to increase their vitamin B12 intake, there are a variety of options. (III) However, vegan diets may lack vitamin D. (IV) Natural vitamin D is found almost exclusively in animal foods, particularly dairy products, which are not consumed by vegans. (V) A deficiency may be avoided by eating vegetable margarines that are fortified with synthetic vitamin D.

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

20. (I) The martial art of karate emerged in the 14th century in the southern islands of Japan now known as Okinawa. (II) The islands were heavily influenced by Chinese trade, and karate borrowed techniques from both China and the Okinawan martial arts. (III) It emerged as a form of self-defence for the native Okinawans under the rule of the Satsuma Domain from the mainland. (IV) There were few formal styles of karate but many practitioners with their own methods. (V) Over the centuries, karate became so popular that it spread all over the world.

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

21. (I) Although he wasn't the first writer of science fiction, Jules Verne was certainly one of the most influential. (II) Any contemporary writer of the genre owes at least a partial debt to Verne, and his legacy is apparent in the world around us. (III) Verne's most famous novels, however, were written in the following decade, at a time when Europeans were still exploring the new areas of the globe. (IV) Verne's influence on popular culture is significant too. (V) Many of his novels have been made into movies, television series, radio shows, animated children's cartoons, computer games and graphic novels.

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

22. (I) Researchers from universities in Belgium recently conducted a nine-year experiment, published in a journal, which revealed how sugar stimulates the growth of tumours. (II) Research has shown that being overweight or obese increases the risk of 11 types of cancers. (III) They explained that healthy cells receive energy through aerobic respiration, a process that transforms digested food into energy molecules. (IV) To complete the process, oxygen is required so that carbon dioxide can be released. (V) On the other hand, their findings indicated that cancerous cells get energy from fermenting sugar, which causes tumour growth.

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