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1 - HOW TO COPE WITH STRESS

Indispensable	Zaruri, elzem, zorunlu	Diminish	Azaltmak, eksiltmek
Adverse	Olumsuz, kötü, aksi	Intake	Giriş, alım
Futile	Beyhude, boş	Especially	Özellikle, bilhassa
Beneficial	Faydalı, yararlı	Vulnerable	Savunmasız, hassas
Perform	Uygulamak, yapmak	Responsibilities	Sorumluluklar
Crucial	Önemli, mühim	Demanding	Zor, zahmetli
Overwhelming	Ezici, çok büyük	Employ	Uygulamak, yapmak
Suffer	Açı çekmek, muzdarip olmak	Deal with	Başa çıkmak, üstesinden gelmek
Obvious	Açık, net, belirli	Overall	Genel, tüm
A range of	Bir dizi, çeşitli	Productive	Verimli, üretken
Lack of	Eksik, yoksun	Incessantly	Sürekli olarak
Loneliness	Yalnızlık	Hardly	Zar zor, güçbela
Unfavorable	Ters, olumsuz	Lessen	Azaltmak, kısmak
Severe	Şiddetli, sert	Entirely	Tamamen, bütünüyle
Impact	Etki, tesir	Unavoidable	Kaçınılmaz
Reduce	Azaltmak, düşürmek	Avoid	Engellemek, kaçınmak
Find out	Bulmak, keşfetmek, anlamak	Enhance	Geliştirmek, artırmak
Solution	Çözüm, çare	Lethal	Ölümcül
		Cope with	Başa çıkmak, üstesinden gelmek

HOW TO COPE WITH STRESS



(1) **Since / Although** stress is an indispensable part of modern life, everyone experiences stress in some way. Stress has (2) **adverse / futile** effects on people who are psychologically weak. (3) **However / Therefore**, a little stress could still be beneficial for us.

(4) **For example / Such as**, when people are under pressure, they are able to perform (5) **more / much** better than usual. If our stress levels are out of control, it is crucial to learn how to cope with stress.

(6) **Even though / Because** we are all loaded with a variety of problems, an overwhelming majority of people suffer from stress. (7) **Although / Now that** the actual sources of stress aren't always obvious, experts believe that there are a range of causes of stress such as lack of energy, sense of loneliness and emotional problems.

(8) **Despite / Due to** these unfavorable reasons, stress may have severe impacts on some people. (9) **In order to / Because of** reduce stress, we can find out some solutions (10) **like / likewise** doing yoga, exercising regularly and diminishing sugar and caffeine intake.



Busy people- like senior executives, CEOs, businessmen- are especially vulnerable to stress (11) **given that / so that** their career responsibilities are always demanding. Especially such people must employ some of the above mentioned strategies in order to deal with such stress.

Considering their overall positive impact, these strategies (12) **should / would rather** be productive one way or the other. For example, if someone (13) **incessantly / hardly** causes trouble in your life, lessen the amount of time that you spend with him or end the relationship entirely.

(14) **Nevertheless / Hence**, some sources of stress are still unavoidable no matter what you do. We cannot (15) **avoid / enhance** some stressors such as the death of a loved one, a lethal disease (16) **or / so** a national recession. Whether you are the strongest person or the weakest, you will unfortunately suffer stress in your life.

READ FOR SPEED 1

EXERCISE 2: Fill in the sentences with the proper words given below

- *indispensable*
- *intake*
- *lack of*
- *experience*
- *incessantly*

1. A pregnant woman must increase her ---- of almost all nutrients to ensure the healthy development of her baby.
2. If Thailand is to avoid another civil war, it is ---- that the economic prospects of the lower class should be improved.
3. Because nutritionists are at the forefront of all the latest nutrition information, they are ---- changing up their diets based on new findings.
4. ---- sleep is becoming such a problem for adults that 8 percent say they occasionally fall asleep at work, and 19 percent say they make errors because of sleepiness.
5. All animals that were brought into the country have to ---- a thorough examination to make sure they are not bringing any disease with them.

EXERCISE 3: Word matching drills

MINI WORD TEST 1

1. lethal	a. uygulamak, yapmak
2. employ	b. savunmasız, hassas
3. overall	c. ölümcül
4. crucial	d. genel, tüm
5. vulnerable	e. önemli, mühim

MINI WORD TEST 2

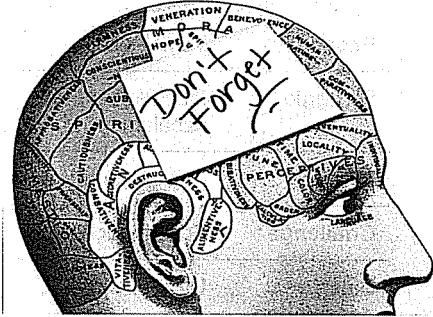
1. reduce	a. zor, zahmetli
2. unavoidable	b. azaltmak, düşürmek
3. demanding	c. çözüm, çare
4. solution	d. zar zor, güçbela
5. hardly	e. kaçınılmaz

2 - MEMORY

A variety of	Çeşitli
Depend	Bağlı olmak, tabi olmak
Deficiency	Yetersizlik, eksiklik
Improve	Geliştirmek, ilerletmek
Innumerable	Sayısız, çok
Increase	Geliştirmek, artırmak
Sharp	Keskin, canlı
Boost	Desteklemek
Simply	Tek kelimeyle
Astonishing	Şaşırtıcı, hayret verici
Fade	Yok olmak, gözden kaybolmak
On the one hand	Bir taraftan
Significantly	Önemli ölçüde
To illustrate	Örneğin
Increase	Artırmak, çoğaltmak
Reduce	Azaltmak
Disorder	Bozukluk, hastalık
Bring about	Sebep olmak, yol açmak
Show off	Hava atmak

Essential	Temel, esas
Struggle	Mücadele etmek, çabalamak
Infinite	Sayısız, sınırsız
Challenge	Zorluk, güçlük
Sleep deprivation	Uyku eksikliği

MEMORY



Human-beings have a variety of organs **(1) likewise / such as** eyes, ears, lungs, and heart etc. **(2) However / Moreover**, one is far more important than others. It is our memory.

A strong memory depends on the health and **(3) efficiency / deficiency** of our brain. **(4) Just as / As long as** exercise improves our physical fitness, there are also other innumerable ways to increase our memory and stay mentally sharp.

(5) Nevertheless / In addition, sleep, diet and spending time with friends can also boost our memory **(6) only / even** as we age. People say "*you cannot teach an old dog new tricks*", yet **(7) while / when** it comes to the brain, scientists **(8) have discovered / discovered** that this old proverb is simply not true, for the human brain has an astonishing ability to **(9) fade / adapt** and change even in an old age.

(10) In order that / In order to enhance your memory, there are some ways. On the one hand, exercising helps significantly. To illustrate, physical exercise increases the oxygen in your brain and **(11) reduces / enhances** the risk for disorders that **(12) bring about / show off** memory loss, such as diabetes and cardiovascular diseases.

On the other hand, a good sleep is also highly essential. Therefore, **(13) whether / however** you study, work or struggle against life's infinite challenges, sleep deprivation leads your memory to function at limited capacity.

READ FOR SPEED 1

EXERCISE 2: Fill in the sentences with the proper words given below

- *enhance*
- *challenge*
- *depend*
- *deficiency*
- *significantly*

1. The world's governments have made a joint agreement to ---- reduce greenhouse gas emissions by the year 2050.
2. Iron ---- may trigger reduced appetite and loss of hair and weight.
3. A number of small businesses are taking business loan to ---- their revenue and make the business profitable.
4. The oil-rich countries like Saudi Arabia and Venezuela heavily ---- on exports for its economic growth.
5. Finding qualified employees has been an ongoing ---- in today's workplace in recent years.

EXERCISE 3: Word matching drills

MINI WORD TEST 1

1. to illustrate	a. hava atmak
2. increase	b. yok olmak, gözden kaybolmak
3. fade	c. sayısız, sınırsız
4. show off	d. örneğin
5. infinite	e. artırmak, çoğaltmak

MINI WORD TEST 2

1. a variety of	a. tek kelimeyle
2. improve	b. çeşitli
3. sharp	c. temel, esas
4. simply	d. keskin, canlı
5. essential	e. geliştirmek, ilerletmek

3 - LANGUAGE

Vulnerable	Savunmasız, zayıf, hassas	Consistent	Tutarlı, istikrarlı
Opposed	Zıt, karşıt	Go by	Geçip gitmek
Adaptive	Uyarlanabilir	Account for	Oluşturmak, tekabül etmek
Condition	Şart, koşul	Neologism	Yeni kelime ifade veya kullanım
Impact	Etki, tesir	Survival	Hayatta kalma, yaşama
Innovation	Yenilik, buluş	Propagation	Yayılma, çoğalma
Need	İhtiyaç	Expand	Genişlemek, yayılmak
Inventive	Yaratıcı, özgün	Rate	Oran
Express	İfade etmek, dile getirmek	Passage	Akış
Association	İlişki, bağlantı		
Merge	Birleştirmek		
Ascend	Yükselmek, artmak		
Borrow	Alıntı yapmak, ödünç almak		
Core	Öz, çekirdek		
Fundamental	Temel, esas		
Remain	Kalmak, muhafaza etmek		

LANGUAGE



Language is **(1) vulnerable / opposed** to change since it is adaptive the same way we are to changing conditions. **(2) As / Though** the way of our living is not the same each year mostly

due to the impact of technological innovations- and our needs change, **(3) but / so** does language itself.

We are inventive: That is, if we need to express something and there is no verbal **(4) association / representation** for it, then we simply create it. This could be done by either **(5) merging / ascending** two words into one, by analogy, or even borrowing from another language.

Although each language has a basic core of words which are fundamental to sentence construction and remain **(6) consistent / changing** over centuries, there are also a great number of words which both enter and leave the language as the years go by.

However, surprisingly perhaps, very few new words in a language are actually completely 'new'. **(7) Instead / Indeed**, completely new words account for less than 1% of all neologisms. The key to survival for new words is usage.

With the World Wide Web, language has a bigger platform for usage and propagation than ever before. 21st century vocabulary **(8) therefore / even so** has the potential to expand at a faster rate than in previous generations. New words will remain **(9) unless / only if** they represent concepts which continue to exist over the passage of time.

BOOST UP YOUR VOCABULARY

EXERCISE 1: Find the closest meaning to the highlighted expression

1. As the way of our living is not the same each year mostly due to the **impact** of technological innovations- and our needs change, so does language itself.

The expression “**impact**” is close in meaning to:

- A) source B) effect

2. If we need to **express** something and there is no verbal representation for it, then we simply create it.

The expression “**express**” is close in meaning to:

- A) declare B) refrain

3. This could be done by either **merging** two words into one, by analogy, or even borrowing from another language.

The expression “**merging**” is close in meaning to:

- A) combining B) scattering

4. Although each language has a basic **core** of words which are fundamental to sentence construction and remain consistent over centuries, there are also a great number of words which both enter and leave the language as the years go by.

The expression “**core**” is close in meaning to:

- A) covering B) basis

5. 21st century vocabulary therefore has the potential to **expand** at a faster rate than in previous generations.

The expression “**expand**” is close in meaning to:

- A) spread B) diminish

READ FOR SPEED 1

EXERCISE 2: Fill in the sentences with the proper words given below

- *borrow*
- *vulnerable*
- *rate*
- *account for*
- *expand*

1. The countries with higher inflation rates tend to become ---- to future economic shocks and recessions.
2. As far as a recent survey is concerned, unintentional medical mistakes ---- more than 200,000 deaths each year in the United States.
3. Nigeria is planning to ---- \$1 billion from IMF so that it may help to meet a budget deficit of about 2% of GDP.
4. Although Ivory Coast has some social problems, its economy is the second fastest growing in Africa ---- by almost 9% per year.
5. In his last speech, French president has promised to bring France's unemployment ---- down before running for a second term in 2017.

EXERCISE 3: Word matching drills

MINI WORD TEST 1

1. need	a. yükselmek, artmak
2. fundamental	b. zıt, karşıt
3. opposed	c. ihtiyaç
4. ascend	d. ilişki, bağlantı
5. association	e. temel, esas

MINI WORD TEST 2

1. go by	a. kalmak, muhafaza etmek
2. innovation	b. uyarlanabilir
3. adaptive	c. şart, koşul
4. condition	d. yenilik, buluş
5. remain	e. geçip gitmek

4 - VENEZUELA

Impose	Uygulamak, zorla yaptırmak
Temporary	Geçici, kısa
Measure	Önlem, tedbir
Overcome	Üstesinden gelmek, başa çıkarmak
Turn up	Varmak, çıkagelmek
Face	Yüzleşmek, tecrübe etmek
Drought	Kuraklık, kıtlık
Dramatically	Önemli ölçüde, çarpıcı biçimde
Reduce	Azaltmak
Accuse	Suçlamak
Mismanage	Kötü yönetmek
Affect	Etkilemek
Fundamental	Temel, esas, gerekli
Task	Görev, iş
Domestic	İç, yerli
Adopt	Benimsemek
Deal with	Başa çıkmak, uğraşmak
Generate	Üretmek
Consider	Düşünmek
Aggravate	Ağır-laştırmak, kötüleştirmek

Blame	Suçlamak
Shortage	Eksiklik, yokluk
Tough	Sert, katı
Hit	Etkilemek, çarpmak
Sharp	Keskin

VENEZUELA



Venezuela's government has imposed a two-day working week for public sector workers **(1) like / as** a temporary measure **(2) in case / so that** it can overcome a serious energy crisis. Vice-President Aristobulo Istariz announced that civil servants **(3) will / would** turn up for work

only on Mondays and Tuesdays until the crisis **(4) was / is** over. Venezuela is facing a major drought, which has dramatically reduced water levels at its main hydroelectric dam. But the opposition has accused the government **(5) for / of** mismanaging the crisis. The measures **(6) announced / announcing** on national television by Mr. Istariz will affect two million public sector workers.

There will be no work in the public sector on Wednesdays, Thursdays and Fridays, **(7) as well as / except for** fundamental and necessary tasks. President Nicolas Maduro has already given most of Venezuela's 2.8 million state employees Fridays off during April and May to **(8) cut down on / come up with** electricity consumption. He said that Venezuela had been **(9) considerably / slightly** hit by the El Nino weather phenomenon and would return to normal when it started raining again. **(10) However / Moreover**, several countries in the region have been affected by the drought, caused by El Nino. But Venezuela has the highest domestic consumption of energy. The government **(11) has adopted / adopted** a number of other measures to try to deal with the crisis.

(12) Such as / For example, in February, shopping centers were told **(13) to reduce / reducing** their opening hours and generate their own energy. Last week, the government said that it would consider putting the clocks forward by half an hour to **(14) diminish / augment** demand for electricity in the early evening. It also announced it **(15) has introduced / had introduced** power cuts for four hours a day.

The power shortages have aggravated the country's serious economic crisis. Many businessmen and opposition politicians blame the energy crisis and shortages of basic goods on government economic mismanagement. They say tough currency controls **(16) introduced / introducing** in 2003 by the late president, Hugo Chavez, have only made this worse. But Venezuela's economy has also been hit by a sharp fall in the price of its main export, oil.

BOOST UP YOUR VOCABULARY

EXERCISE 1: Find the closest meaning to the **highlighted** expression

1. Vice-President Aristobulo Isturiz announced that civil servants would **turn up** for work only on Mondays and Tuesdays until the crisis was over.

The expression “**turn up**” is close in meaning to:

A) abandon

B) attend

2. The power shortages have **aggravate** the country's serious economic crisis.

The expression “**aggravate**” is close in meaning to:

A) deteriorate

B) abate

3. The government has adopted a number of other measures to try to **deal with** the crisis.

The expression “**deal with**” is close in meaning to:

A) give up

B) cope with

4. Many businessmen and opposition politicians blame the energy crisis and **shortages** of basic goods on government economic mismanagement.

The expression “**shortage**” is close in meaning to:

A) adequacy

B) deficiency

5. Shopping centers were told to reduce their opening hours and **generate** their own energy.

The expression “**generate**” is close in meaning to:

A) produce

B) consume

READ FOR SPEED 1

EXERCISE 2: Fill in the sentences with the proper words given below

- *impose*
- *tough*
- *blame*
- *overcome*
- *task*

1. People with intense arachnophobia might be asked to intentionally look at pictures of spiders as a first step to ---- their fear.
2. One of the most difficult ---- in learning a second language is being able to understand television or movies.
3. Despite advanced developments in medicines, certain cancers like pancreatic cancer continue to influence more than 50,000 Americans each year and remain ---- to treat.
4. As long as Russian carries on its current policy over Ukraine, the U.S and Western world will continue to ---- sanctions.
5. If your brain seems increasingly unable to hold onto new information, stress may be the first factor people will ----.

EXERCISE 3: Word matching drills

MINI WORD TEST 1

1. fundamental	a. yüzleşmek, tecrübe etmek
2. face	b. temel, esas, gerekli
3. sharp	c. eksiklik, yokluk
4. shortage	d. kuraklık, kıtlık
5. drought	e. keskin

MINI WORD TEST 2

1. dramatically	a. önlem, tedbir
2. domestic	b. kötü yönetmek
3. measure	c. geçici, kısa
4. mismanage	d. iç, yerli
5. temporary	e. önemli ölçüde, çarpıcı biçimde

5 - CLIMATE CHANGE

Depend on	Bağılı olmak	Undergo	Maruz kalmak, yaşamak, tecrübe etmek
Balance	Denge	Dramatic	Önemli, göze çarpan
Absorb	Emmek (enerjiyi)	Ice cap	Buz tabakası
Warm	Isınmak	Melt	Erimek
Expert	Uzman	Release	Salıvermek, salmak
Gradually	Gitgide, yavaş yavaş	Majority	Çoğunluk
Average	Ortalama	Burning	Yakıcı, yanan
Rise	Artmak, yükselmek	Produce	Üretmek
Moreover	Ayrıca, dahası	Adapt	Benimsemek, uyum sağlamak
Estimate	Tahmin etmek, ön görmek	Varying	Değişken, farklı
Believe	İnanmak	Affect	Etkilemek
Lead to	Sebeup olmak, yol açmak	Create	Oluşturmak
Shift	Değişiklik	Result from	-den kaynaklanmak, ortaya çıkmak
Alteration	Değişiklik	Entirely	Tamamen
Accompany	Eşlik etmek, ardından gelmek	Orbit	Yörünge
Experience	Tecrübe etmek, yaşamak	Eruption	Patlama, infilak
Numerous	Sayısız, fazla	Unavoidable	Kaçınılmaz
Rainfall	Yağmur	Remain	Kalmak, durumunu korumak
Glacier	Buzul		

CLIMATE CHANGE



The temperature of Earth (1) **depended / depends** on the balance between energy entering and leaving the planet's system. When incoming energy from the sun (2) **is absorbed / will be absorbed** by the Earth system, the Earth warms.

According to most experts, our planet (3) **is warming / was warming** gradually. For example, Earth's average temperature (4) **rose / has risen** almost 1.5°F over the past century. Moreover, it is estimated to rise another 0.5 to 8.6°F over the next hundred years. Many scientists believe that small changes in the average temperature of the planet (5) **will lead / had better lead** to huge and potentially dangerous shifts in climate and weather. Alterations in weather and climate (6) **have accompanied / accompanied** rising global temperatures as well.

Many rainforests (7) **experienced / have experienced** numerous changes in rainfall. The planet's oceans and glaciers (8) **have undergone / underwent** some dramatic changes during the last three decades as well. For example, oceans are warming, ice caps are melting and sea levels are rising. Over the last 100 years, human activities (9) **released / have released** large amounts of carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gases into the atmosphere.

The majority of greenhouse gases (10) **came / come** from burning fossil fuels to produce energy. Human societies (11) **have adapted / adapted** to varying climate since the last ice age which ended several thousand years ago. A warming climate will bring changes that can affect our water supplies, agriculture, power and transportation systems, the natural environment, and even our own health and safety. Before man created civilizations, changes in climate (12) **had resulted / were resulting** entirely from natural causes (13) **such as / for example** changes in Earth's orbit, changes in solar activity, or volcanic eruptions.



Some changes in climate are unavoidable. For instance, carbon dioxide can remain in the atmosphere for nearly a century, so the Earth will continue to warm in the following decades.

READ FOR SPEED 1

EXERCISE 2: Fill in the sentences with the proper words given below

- *estimated*
- *dramatic*
- *unavoidable*
- *experienced*
- *released*

1. Within 10 years, the advances in artificial intelligence will be ---- by affecting the job economy, education and entertainment.
2. Three decades ago, the Chernobyl disaster ---- 400 times as much as radioactive material as the atomic bomb dropped on Hiroshima.
3. Ethiopia has ---- its worst drought for the last six months as crop production in the country has dropped by 50 % or more.
4. It is ---- that 10.5 million people are undernourished and that 2.4 million pregnant and children under five are at risk of malnutrition.
5. The deaths of some villagers after the eruption of the volcano was ----, for these people refused to abandon their homes despite many warnings.

EXERCISE 3: Word matching drills

MINI WORD TEST 1

1. rise	a. maruz kalmak, yaşamak tecrübe etmek
2. shift	b. artmak, yükselmek
3. undergo	c. benimsemek, uyum sağlamak,
4. melt	d. değişiklik
5. adapt	e. erimek

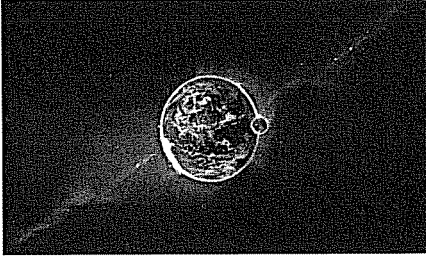
MINI WORD TEST 2

1. accompany	a. eşlik etmek, ardından gelmek
2. varying	b. -den kaynaklanmak ortaya çıkmak
3. result from	c. kalmak, durumunu korumak
4. glacier	d. değişken, farklı
5. remain	e. buzul

6 - THE EARTH

Provide	Sağlamak, temin etmek	Adapt	Uyum sağlamak, adapte olmak
Vast	Fazla, çok, geniş	Heavily	Aşırı derecede
Hospitable	Yaşamaya elverişli	Depend on	Bağlı olmak, güvenmek
Condition	Şart, koşul, durum	Maintain	Sürdürmek, devam ettirmek
Offer	Sunmak, sağlamak	Exploit	Kullanmak, faydalanmak
Sound	Gibi gelmek, etki bırakmak	Wisely	Akıllı bir şekilde
Odd	Garip, tuhaf, ilginç		
Cover	Kaplamak, içermek		
Name	Adlandırmak, isim vermek		
Essential	Temel, esas		
By far	Çok, açık ara, fazlasıyla		
Vital	Hayati, önemli, esas		
Exist	Var olmak		
Compose of	-den oluşmak		
Abundant	Fazla, bol, zengin		
Building block	Temel yapı taşı		
Hardly	Zar zor, güçlülkle		

THE EARTH



The earth is our home and also provides a habitat for millions of other creatures. With its vast resources and hospitable conditions, the Earth offers **(1) the best / better** place to live in the universe.

Actually referring to it as the Earth sounds a little odd **(2) though / because** only one-third of it is covered by land. The other two-third is covered with vast oceans, seas **(3) rather than / as well as** rivers.

(4) Thus / However, it would be better to name it as the water instead.

(5) As well as / Among other essential substances, water is by far the most vital matter that exists in our planet. Without it, we cannot survive. **(6) Moreover / Even so**, without it, we would not have existed. Water is composed of hydrogen and oxygen and we know that the former is the most abundant element in the universe.

(7) Nevertheless / Indeed, hydrogen is one of the building blocks of the universe and **(8) therefore / despite** it is hardly surprising that water may exist on other planets.

While creatures living under the seas and oceans have adapted to living in saline water, humans heavily depend on fresh water resources, **(9) which / these** are becoming scarcer day by day. If we are to maintain our survival, we **(10) have to / may** exploit fresh water resources wisely.

EXERCISE 2: Fill in the sentences with the proper words given below

- *hospitable*
- *exploiting*
- *covers*
- *maintain*
- *abundant*

1. Studies indicate that seven or eight hours of sleep a night is necessary in order to build, repair, and ---- the efficiency of immune system.
2. After discovering the existence of water on the surface of Mars, it is almost certain that the planet may be ---- in the following decades.
3. Japan ---- four different climate zones, from the tropics of Okinawa to the snow country of the far north.
4. Once the most ---- bird in the world, the passenger pigeon became extinct by 1914.
5. By ---- its large oil reserves, Equatorial Guinea has achieved a remarkable economic growth over the last 30 years.

EXERCISE 3: Word matching drills**MINI WORD TEST 1**

1. name	a. var olmak
2. essential	b. bağlı olmak, güvenmek
3. exist	c. adlandırmak, isim vermek
4. adapt	d. temel, esas
5. depend on	e. uyum sağlamak, adapte olmak

MINI WORD TEST 2

1. heavily	a. hayati, önemli, esas
2. vital	b. aşırı derecede
3. offer	c. şart, koşul, durum
4. exploit	d. sunmak, sağlamak
5. condition	e. kullanmak, faydalanmak

7 - AMAZON

Locate	Yerleşmek, yerleştirmek	Due to	-den dolayı
Cover	Kaplamak, kapsamak	Slash-and-burn	Ormanlık araziye yakarak tarla açma
Huge	Büyük, devasa	Seemingly	Görüşüne göre
Vegetation	Bitki örtüsü	Endless	Sonsuz, sınırsız
Constantly	Sürekli, durmaksızın, aralıksız	For instance	Örneğin
Recycle	Geri dönüştürmek	Numerous	Sayılsız, fazla, çok
Describe	Tanımlamak, betimlemek	Endemic	Yerel bitki örtüsü
Produce	Üretmek, oluşturmak	Expose to	Maruz kalmak, yaşamak
Furthermore	Dahası, ayrıca	Exploitation	Sömürme, istismar
Species	Tür	Indeed	Ayrıca, dahası
Diverse	Çeşitli, farklı	Contract	[Hastalığa] yakalanmak
Native	Yerli	Disease	Hastalık
Cure	İlaç, tedavi	A variety of	Çeşitli, farklı
Potion	İksir	Ineffective	Başarısız, etkisiz
Consider	Düşünmek, dikkate almak	Discourage	Cesaretini kırmak
Destroy	Yok etmek, ortadan kaldırmak	Moreover	Ayrıca, dahası
Pace	Hız, adım	Accelerate	Hızlanmak, hızlandırmak
Gradually	Yavaş yavaş, gitgide	Decade	On yıl
Suffer	Sıkıntı çekmek, muzdarip olmak	Current	Mevcut, şimdiki
Severe	Şiddetli, sert	Deforestation	Çölleşme
Drought	Kuraklık	Vanish	Yok olmak, gözden kaybolmak

THE AMAZON



The Amazon Rainforest

(1) is located / was located within a few countries like Brazil and Peru in South America. The rainforest covers an area of over two million square miles. Because its huge vegetation constantly recycles carbon dioxide into oxygen, it **(2) is described / described** as the "Lungs of our Earth". More than 20% of earth's oxygen is produced by the Amazon rainforest. Furthermore, more than 3 million species **(3) can be found / must be found** in the Amazon. The Amazon rainforest is home to a very diverse range of species, many of which **(4) are not found / find** elsewhere in the world.

Native peoples of the Amazon rainforest **(5) used / have used** different plants for centuries as cures and potions for their health and survival. Though the Amazon is considered to be the world's biggest rainforest, it **(6) was being destroyed / is being destroyed** at a great pace gradually. For example, in both 2005 and 2010 the Amazon rainforest **(7) suffered / has suffered** severe droughts. About 10% of the rainforest **(8) was lost / has been lost** due to slash-and-burn agriculture methods since the 1960s, and at the current rate of loss, about half the rainforest **(9) will be destroyed / will destroy** by 2030. In the last 30 years, the seemingly endless Amazon **(10) has lost / lost** at least 17% of its forest area. For instance, the area **(11) has lost / lost** almost 8000 m² of its forests last year.

Numerous endemic species **(12) had been exposed / have been exposed** to waves of resource exploitation in recent years. Indeed, most people **(13) were afraid / are afraid** that they will contract serious diseases such as Malaria or Yellow fever. Also, environmentalists around the world **(14) have failed / failed** to take a variety of effective steps to discourage the destruction of the Amazon Rainforest. Moreover, the pace of damage **(15) has accelerated / accelerated** due to an increase in human population and the introduction of mechanized agriculture in recent decades. If the current rate of deforestation continues, the Amazon Rainforest **(16) will / would** vanish within 50 years.

READ FOR SPEED 1

EXERCISE 2: Fill in the sentences with the proper words given below:

- covers
- vanish
- exposed
- numerous
- huge

1. A/an ---- ice cap in Antarctica is starting to break up due to increasing warming waters.
2. Unless strict measures are taken by organizations, some species will inevitably ---- in the following decades.
3. ---- studies have found that the more firms pay for health insurance, the less they pay in wages.
4. Refugees have to be ---- to many dangerous situations when they travel abroad.
5. A new treaty which ---- 26 African countries, was signed last week.

EXERCISE 3: Word matching drills:

MINI WORD TEST 1

1. deforestation	a. bitki örtüsü
2. vegetation	b. ilaç, tedavi
3. species	c. hız, adım
4. cure	d. çölleşme
5. pace	e. tür

MINI WORD TEST 2

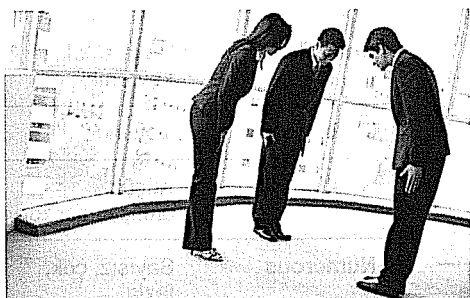
1. drought	a. sömürme, istismar
2. endless	b. hastalığa yakalanmak
3. exploitation	c. sonsuz, sınırsız
4. contract	d. cesaretini kırmak
5. discourage	e. kuraklık

8 - HOW TO GET RESPECT

Merely	Sadece, yalnız
Give-and-take	Karşılıklı özveri, uzlaşma
To tell you the truth	Açıkça söylemek gerekirse
Earn	Kazanmak, elde etmek
Reputation	Şöhret, ün, nam
Simply put	Basitçe söylemek gerekirse
Admiration	Hayranlık, takdir
Esteem	Saygı, itibar
Deed	İş, eylem
Impressive	Etkileyici, çarpıcı
Designation	Belirleme
Humility	Tevazu, alçak gönüllülük
Confidence	Güven, itimat
Yearn	Özlemek, hasretini çekmek
Achieve	Başarmak, elde etmek
Wonder	Merak etmek
Elusive	Anlaşılması zor, tarifi zor
Trait	Özellik, nitelik

Snatch	Yakalamak, kavramak
Through	Boyunca
Subtle	Küçük, anlaşılması zor
Numerous	Sayısız, çok, fazla
Hold	Sahip olmak
Low-esteem	Düşük saygı
Censure	Kınamak, eleştirmek
Blow away	Parçalamak

HOW TO GET RESPECT



As a child, you were perhaps taught that respect is merely a give-and-take policy.

(1) **Therefore / However**, to tell you the truth, respect is never given, instead it's earned! It takes years to build respect, just (2) **like / likewise** your

reputation. Simply put, respect is admiration or esteem that follows

(3) **as a result of / in order to** a good deed, an impressive designation, or a result of humility and confidence, and even power. All of us yearn for respect,

(4) **so / but** only a few achieve it.

(5) **Many / One** wonder what makes 'respect' such an elusive trait? It can't be bought, snatched or stolen. (6) **Indeed / Rather**, it is earned and achieved through time and with great effort. There are (7) **subtle / numerous** ways in which you can command respect.

Self-Respect

(8) **Because of / Regardless of** how fat or dark you are, what you have done in the past, or how big or small your paycheck is, it's important to respect oneself first. Only when you respect yourself can you expect the same from others.

(9) **If / Unless** you hold yourself in low-esteem and censure yourself for every small thing, it may really blow away your self-confidence into million pieces.

(10) **If / In case** you are to be respected by others, start seeing yourself in positive light first.

READ FOR SPEED 1

EXERCISE 2: Fill in the sentences with the proper words given below

- *impressive*
- *hold*
- *confidence*
- *merely*
- *achieved*

1. In spite of intensive studies and attempts, not a single country has ---- gender equality.
2. French secular music of the fourteenth century is ---- due to its distinctive rhythmic flexibility.
3. During digital age, it may take ---- a few minutes to steal someone's personal information, but years to compensate for the damage.
4. Zoologists have been able to ---- sufficient evidence how dinosaurs disappeared in our planet.
5. Surprisingly, lack of ---- is not necessarily related to lack of ability. Instead, it is the result of focusing too much on the unrealistic expectations.

EXERCISE 3: Word matching drill

MINI WORD TEST 1

1. trait	a. düşük saygı
2. admiration	b. boyunca
3. through	c. özellik, nitelik
4. low-esteem	d. tevazu, alçak gönüllülük
5. humility	e. hayranlık, takdir

MINI WORD TEST 2

1. yearn	a. açıkça söylemek gerekirse
2. subtle	b. merak etmek
3. deed	c. özlemek, hasretini çekmek
4. to tell you the truth	d. küçük, anlaşılması zor
5. wonder	e. iş, eylem

9 - AFRICA

Reduce	Azaltmak, indirmek	Invest	Yatırım yapmak
Poverty	Fakirlik, yoksulluk	Continent	Kıta
Generate	Üretmek, oluşturmak	In order to	-mek - mak için
Fundamental	Esas, temel	Corruption	Yolsuzluk
Infrastructure	Altyapı	Violence	Şiddet
Need	İhtiyaç, gereksinim	Maintain	İddia etmek, ileri sürmek
Current	Mevcut, şimdiki	Disruption	Bozukluk
Situation	Durum, vaziyet	In part	Kısmen
Improve	Gelişmek, ilerlemek	Adverse	İstenmeyen, kötü
Gradually	Yavaşça, gitgide	Impact	Etki, tesir
Recent	En son, yeni	Paradox	Çelişki, tutarlılık
Rising	Artan, yükselen	Disparity	Eşitsizlik, fark
Awareness	Farkındalık, bilinç	Cause	Sebepl olmak,
Efficient	Etkili, verimli	Distribution	Dağıtım
Development	Gelişim, ilerleme	Simply	Tek kelimeyle
Scar	Yara	Distribute	Dağıtmak
Conscience	Vicdan	Average	Ortalama
Inflation	Enflasyon	Wealthy	Zengin, varlıklı
Emerge	Ortaya çıkmak	Impoverished	Fakir, yoksul
Thanks to	Sayesinde	Density	Yoğunluk
Indeed	Ayrıca, dahası	Evenly	Eşit olarak

AFRICA



Why does Africa have so many problems?

Over the last 30 years, politicians and international organizations **(1) failed / have failed** to reduce poverty in Africa. **(2) However / Moreover**, they haven't been able to generate growth or build fundamental infrastructure needs.

(3) But / Hence, the current situation has started to improve gradually in recent years **(4) thanks to / despite** rising awareness and efficient development projects.

As the British prime minister declared in 2001, African poverty is "*a scar on the conscience of the world*". In recent years, globalization and technological inflation have made it much worse. **(5) Nevertheless / Therefore**, some of the African countries are now emerging as real economic powers thanks to better leadership. Indeed, many foreign companies started to invest in the continent in order to build infrastructure.

(6) Such as / As well as political and social factors like corruption, and ethnic violence, many economists maintain that economic disruption is in part **(7) due to / in spite of** adverse geographical conditions which have impact on the economy.

The paradox is that in most developing countries, economic disparities cause problems in the distribution of wealth, **(8) yet / as a result** many African countries are simply too poor to distribute anything. The average income level is sometimes **(9) so / such** low that even working people live in poverty.

THE AFRICAN PARADOX: It is both wealthy and impoverished

(10) Though / Now that the continent is made of 54 countries of low population density and rich in natural resources, the resources are not evenly distributed between regions, countries and even within local populations.

BOOST UP YOUR VOCABULARY

EXERCISE 1: Find the closest meaning to the highlighted expression

1. Over the last 30 years, politicians and international organizations have failed to **reduce** poverty in Africa.

The expression “**reduce**” is close in meaning to:

- A) decrease B) increase

2. They haven't been able to **generate** growth or build fundamental infrastructure needs.

The expression “**generate**” is close in meaning to:

- A) destroy B) produce

3. The current situation has started to improve **gradually** in recent years thanks to rising awareness and efficient development projects.

The expression “**gradually**” is close in meaning to:

- A) progressively B) exactly

4. Many economists **maintain** that economic disruption is in part due to adverse geographical conditions which have impact on the economy.

The expression “**maintain**” is close in meaning to:

- A) refuse B) claim

5. The paradox is that in most developing countries, economic disparities **cause** problems in the distribution of wealth.

The expression “**cause**” is close in meaning to:

- A) demolish B) lead to

READ FOR SPEED 1

EXERCISE 2: Fill in the sentences with the proper words given below

- *fundamental*
- *density*
- *causes*
- *gradually*
- *reduce*

- 1- UN has imposed a number of ---- principles that member countries have to obey.
- 2- Once lethal diseases such as Ebola and HIV are ---- defeated thanks to increasing improvements in healthcare.
- 3- The New York city is trying to ---- the amount of garbage that goes to the landfill by encouraging recycling.
- 4- Western firms' corruption is a particular problem that ---- business to slow down in many countries.
- 5- In general, the vast majority of seawater should have a/an ---- between 3.1% and 3.8%.

EXERCISE 3: Word matching drills

MINI WORD TEST 1

1. infrastructure	a. ortaya çıkmak
2. improve	b. yatırım yapmak
3. emerge	c. altyapı
4. invest	d. bozukluk
5. disruption	e. gelişmek, ilerlemek

MINI WORD TEST 2

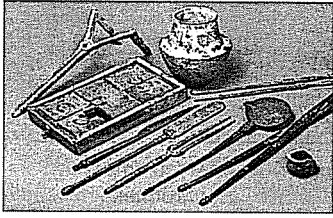
1. income	a. dağıtmak
2. distribute	b. eşitsizlik, fark
3. in part	c. ortalama
4. disparity	d. gelir, kazanç
5. average	e. kısmen

10 - INVENTIONS

Invention	İcat, buluş
Advanced	Gelişmiş, ileri
Era	Çağ, dönem
Owe	Minnettar olmak, borçlu olmak
Ancestor	Ata, cet, soy
Incredible	İnanılmaz
Achieve	Başarmak, elde etmek
Reveal	Açığa çıkarmak, göstermek
Contribute	Katkıda bulunmak
That is	Yani, başka bir deyişle
Assume	Düşünmek, varsaymak
Tend to	Meyilli olmak, yatkın olmak
Lethal	Ölümcül
Associate	İlişkilendirmek, bağdaştırmak
Exist	Var olmak
Device	Alet, araç
As to	Hakkında, konusunda

Invent	İcat etmek
Field	Alan, saha
Perform	Uygulamak, yürütmek
Surgery	Ameliyat
Toothpaste	Diş macunu
Manuscript	El yazısı
Come up with	Bulmak, ortaya koymak (fikir vb.)
Predict	Tahmin etmek, ön görmek
Devise	İcat etmek, bulmak
Cure	Tedavi etmek
Base	Temele dayandırmak, baz almak
Conduct	Uygulamak, yapmak

INVENTIONS



(1) **Since / Although** we live in a technologically advanced era, we still owe this development to our ancestors. Despite all the incredible advancements we (2) **have achieved / achieved** so far, archaeological findings reveal that our ancestors contributed to our modern inventions. That is, (3) **various / much**

inventions that we assume are modern were invented long time ago.

(4) **Provided that / When** we think about ancient times, we tend to imagine broken houses, lethal diseases and messy societies. (5) **Now that / Though** we associate modern inventions to the Industrial Revolution, they somehow existed in ancient times. Most devices were (6) **discovered / invented** thousands of years ago. Here is a list of modern inventions that are actually ancient.

Astronomy: There are still a lot of discussions as to who invented astronomy first. (7) **While / Although** some people argue that ancient Greeks invented astronomy, others believe that the Mali society was interested in this field.

Central Heating: The Greeks needed to find out a method so that they were able to warm their houses. They kept pipes (8) **above / beneath** their houses and thanks to these pipes, warm water could be carried (9) **among / through**.

Plastic Surgery: Ancient Egyptians were the first (10) **introducing / to introduce** plastic surgery. According to an ancient medical text, Egyptian doctors performed (11) **such / so** surgery between 3000 BC and 2500 BC.

Toothpaste: (12) **Once / As far as** an ancient Egyptian manuscript dating back to the 4th century is concerned, Egypt was the first civilization (13) **to come / coming up** with the recipe for toothpaste. They used mint (14) **in order that / in order to** whiten their tooth.

Cataract Surgery: In the 6th century BC, an Indian physician called Sushruta (15) **predicted / devised** a method to cure cataract patients. The earliest reference to a cataract surgery can be found in Hindu records (16) **as well as / so that** in the Bible.

Ice Skates: (17) **Based / Basing** on the research conducted by Federico Formenti and Alberto Minetti, ice skates were first developed by the Finns. They produced ice skates almost 5,000 years ago and they were made of animal bones.

BOOST UP YOUR VOCABULARY

EXERCISE 1: Find the closest meaning to the **highlighted** expression

1. Despite all the incredible advancements we have **achieved** so far, archaeological findings reveal that our ancestors contributed to our modern inventions.

The expression “**achieve**” is close in meaning to:

- A) abandon
B) accomplish

2. When we think about ancient times, we **tend to** imagine of broken houses, lethal diseases and messy societies.

The expression “**tend to**” is close in meaning to:

- A) be apt to do
B) overlook

3. According to an ancient medical text, Egyptian doctors **performed** such surgery between 3000 BC and 2500 BC.

The expression “**perform**” is close in meaning to:

- A) carry on
B) carry out

4. Egypt was the first civilization to **come up with** the recipe for toothpaste.

The expression “**come up with**” is close in meaning to:

- A) present
B) withhold

5. In the 6th century BC, an Indian physician called Sushruta **devised** a method to cure cataract patients.

The expression “**devise**” is close in meaning to:

- A) devastate
B) invent

READ FOR SPEED 1

EXERCISE 2: Fill in the sentences with the proper words given below

- *manuscript*
- *assume*
- *conduct*
- *devices*
- *tend*

1. Implanted ---- such as heart pacemakers are a valuable part of modern medicine's equipment so as to increase the accuracy of diagnosis.
2. Economists ---- that as nations grow richer, the amount of cash in circulation will first grow rapidly and then begin to slow.
3. A newly-discovered ---- dating back 16th century includes a wide variety of subjects like science, medicine, history, philosophy, literature and more.
4. Computer banking allows us to ---- all banking transactions from home.
5. A new research reveals that fat parents ---- to have fat children regardless of their diet or level activity.

EXERCISE 3: Word matching drills

MINI WORD TEST 1

1. conduct	a. yani, başka bir deyişle
2. that is	b. hakkında, konusunda
3. as to	c. ameliyat
4. contribute	d. uygulamak, yapmak
5. surgery	e. katkıda bulunmak

MINI WORD TEST 2

1. reveal	a. alan, saha
2. advanced	b. açığa çıkarmak, göstermek
3. owe	c. inanılmaz
4. incredible	d. minnettar olmak, borçlu olmak
5. field	e. gelişmiş, ileri

11 - AGING

Vital	Hayati, önemli	Remain	Durumunu korumak, kalmak
Situation	Durum, vaziyet	Lead to	Yol açmak, sebep olmak
Grow	Büyümek	Anxiety	Endişe, kaygı
Undergo	Maruz kalmak, yaşamak, tecrübe etmek	Common	Yaygın, ortak
Increasing	Artan, yükselen	Eventually	Sonunda, nihayetinde
Major	Büyük, önemli	Suffer from	Acı çekmek,
Retirement	Emeklilik	Lethal	Ölümcül
Loss	Kayıp	Disease	Hastalık
Cope with	Başa çıkmak, uğraşmak	Deteriorate	Kötüleşmek, bozulmak
Challenge	Zorluk, güçlük	Struggle	Mücadele etmek, çabalamak
Offset	Dengelemek	Prevent	Engellemek, önlemek
Ingredient	İçerik, unsur	Inevitable	Kaçınılmaz
Steadily	Durmadan, sabit bir şekilde, aralıksız	Frustrating	Sinir bozucu
Refreshing	Güçlendirici, canlandırıcı	Inaccurate	Yanlış, hatalı
Landmark	Önemli nokta	Measure	Önlem, tedbir
Mean	Anlamına gelmek	Reduce	Azaltmak
Discover	Keşfetmek, bulmak	Take up	Başlamak, benimsemek
Adapt	Benimsemek, uyum sağlamak	Sharp	Keskin
Preserve	Korumak, muhafaza etmek	Infinite	Sonsuz, sınırsız
		Crucial	Hayati, önemli

AGING



Staying healthy and feeling well is vital at any age and this situation doesn't change **(1) because / even if** you have a few more grey hairs.

(2) As / Though people grow older, they undergo an increasing number of major life changes **(3) including / to include**

changes in career, retirement, children leaving home, the loss of loved ones, and physical changes. Coping with change is difficult no matter how old you are.

(4) But / Indeed, if this challenge is offset by some positive ingredients, you may find the right formula to stay healthy as you age.

Healthy aging can be defined as steadily refreshing yourself **(5) as / unless** you pass through landmark ages like 60, 70, 80 and beyond. It means that people **(6) should / might** discover new things that they enjoy, learn to adapt to change, preserve their health and remain socially active. **(7) However / Indeed**, aging leads to anxiety and fear instead for many people. Some common myths cause people to think negatively.

One of them is that elderly people will eventually suffer from a lethal disease **(8) since / even if** their health deteriorates. The second one is that no matter how much you struggle to prevent it, memory loss is an inevitable part of aging. Another equally frustrating myth is that after a certain age, you cannot learn new things. It is certain that these cannot be true for everyone.

(9) Nevertheless / Indeed, as far as experts are concerned, these myths are inaccurate. Preventive measures such as healthy eating, exercising, and managing stress can help reduce the risk of chronic diseases or injuries.

(10) Furthermore / However, elderly people can take up new hobbies and train their brain in order to keep their memory sharp. For instance, people can learn to play an instrument, speak a foreign language, use the computer or do a new type of sport. The options are infinite.

What is crucial is to find activities **(11) who / which** are not only meaningful but also enjoyable for people.



BOOST UP YOUR VOCABULARY

EXERCISE 1: Find the closest meaning to the highlighted expression

1. As people grow older, they **undergo** an increasing number of major life changes including changes in career, retirement, children leaving home, the loss of loved ones, and physical changes.

The expression “**undergo**” is close in meaning to:

- A) experience B) lead to

2. **Coping with** change is difficult no matter how old you are.

The expression “**coping with**” is close in meaning to:

- A) abandoning B) dealing with

3. One of them is that elderly people will eventually suffer from a **lethal** disease since their health deteriorates.

The expression “**lethal**” is close in meaning to:

- A) permanent B) fatal

4. The second one is that no matter how much you struggle to prevent it, memory loss is an **inevitable** part of aging.

The expression “**inevitable**” is close in meaning to:

- A) indispensable B) flexible

5. What is **crucial** is to find activities which are not only meaningful but also enjoyable for people.

The expression “**crucial**” is close in meaning to:

- A) significant B) trivial

READ FOR SPEED 1

EXERCISE 2: Fill in the sentences with the proper words given below

- *struggle*
- *discovered*
- *suffer*
- *major*
- *lead*

1. Health aid agencies ---- to reach remote areas in Africa so that they may provide poor people with necessary health services.
2. During 19th century, before X-rays were ----, scientists had conducted extensive research in order to study other kinds of rays.
3. Almost 5 million people worldwide ---- from seasonal depression during the winter months.
4. International Monetary Fund warns that any increase in America interest rates may ---- to another devastating economic crisis.
5. Iron plays a/an ---- role in determining a person's general health condition.

EXERCISE 3: Word matching drills

MINI WORD TEST 1

1. vital	a. emeklilik
2. retirement	b. önemli nokta
3. loss	c. korumak, muhafaza etmek
4. landmark	d. hayati, önemli
5. preserve	e. kayıp

MINI WORD TEST 2

1. remain	a. yaygın, ortak
2. common	b. engellemek, önlemek
3. prevent	c. başlamak, benimsemek
4. measure	d. durumunu korumak, kalmak
5. take up	e. tedbir, önlem

12- US or CHINA

Consider	Düşünmek, dikkate almak	Robust	Sağlam, dinç, güçlü
Per capita	Kişi başı	Capable	Yetenekli, kabiliyetli
Enjoy	Faydalanmak, yararlanmak	Ensure	Garantiye almak
Superior	Üstün, yüksek	Rapid	Hızlı, çabuk
Counterpart	Emsal, benzer, eş	Dramatic	Önemli, ciddi
Capital	Sermaye, para	Surpass	Aşmak, geride bırakmak
Increase	Artırmak	Struggle	Çabalamak, mücadele etmek
Foremost	Önde gelen, gelişmiş	Deficit	Açık, zarar, eksiklik
Fertile	Verimli	Burden	Yük, külfet, ağırlık
Abundance	Bolluk, bereket	Budget surplus	Bütçe fazlası
Embark on	Başlamak, girişmek	Face	Karşılaşmak, yüzleşmek, yaşamak
Fundamental	Temel, esas	Disparity	Eşitsizlik, uyumsuzluk
Result in	İle sonuçlanmak, yol açmak	Allocation	Paylaştırma, tahsisat
Unprecedented	Eşi benzeri görülmemiş	Inadequate	Yetersiz, kıt, az
Enable	Olanak sağlamak, kolaylaştırmak	Ahead	İleride, önde
Gross national product	Gayri safı milli hasıla	In terms of	Bakımından, açısından
Overtake	Aşmak, geçmek	Sanitation	Sağlık hizmetleri
Lag behind	Geriyeye düşmek	Durability	Dayanıklılık, sağlamlık
Far	Uzak	Sustainability	Sürdürülebilirlik

US or CHINA



The US has been considered **(1) to have / having** the largest and most technologically powerful economy in the world with a per capita GDP of \$ 49,800 for decades. **(2) However / Moreover**, US business firms have enjoyed superior flexibility than their counterparts in Western Europe

and Japan **(3) when / if** deciding to make capital increase and developing new products.

US has developed the most foremost finance systems **(4) but for / on account of** its thousands of acres of fertile land, lots of fresh water, and abundance of oil, coal and natural gas. On the other hand, China has embarked on a fundamental process of reform and modernization **(5) resulted in / resulting in** an unprecedented rate of economic development. As far as IMF figures are concerned, this **(6) would / will** enable China's gross national product to overtake **(7) that / those** of the United States for a long time, if not forever.

(8) Although / Since China currently lags far behind the United States militarily and technologically, a robust Chinese economy is capable of ensuring rapid and dramatic improvements in these areas. As if it was not bad enough that the US was surpassed by China, United States have had to struggle to improve its declining economy since 2008 economic crisis.

Furthermore, the US has the world's largest deficit burden **(9) while / now that** China possesses the world's greatest budget surplus. **(10) However / No matter** successful China has been in economy, its current health care system faces a number of challenges like regional disparities in resource allocation and, inadequate government funding of public hospitals. Still, the U.S will continue to be ahead in terms of living standards, budget and quality of life **(11) as / even if** it is expected that Chinese economy will surpass that of U.S.

For example, improved water and sanitation stands at 100% in the US - there wasn't a single estimated death due to diarrhea in 2002 **(12) although / while** it is in China by almost 20%. In conclusion, **(13) if / when** a nation whether US or China is to overtake other countries, it should have durability, sustainability and ---- in all fields.

BONUS SORU

A) consistency

B) volatility

BOOST UP YOUR VOCABULARY

EXERCISE 1: Find the closest meaning to the **highlighted** expression

1. US has developed the most foremost finance systems on account of its thousands of acres of **fertile** land, lots of fresh water, and abundance of oil, coal and natural gas.

The expression “**fertile**” is close in meaning to:

- A) barren B) fruitful

2. China has embarked on a fundamental process of reform and modernization **resulting in** an unprecedented rate of economic development.

The expression “**result in**” is close in meaning to:

- A) lead to B) stem from

3. However successful China has been in economy, its current health care system faces a number of challenges like regional disparities in resource allocation, **inadequate** government funding of public hospitals.

The expression “**inadequate**” is close in meaning to:

- A) generous B) meager

4. As far as IMF figures are concerned, this will **enable** China's gross national product to overtake that of the United States for a long time, if not forever.

The expression “**enable**” is close in meaning to:

- A) facilitate B) obstruct

5. Although China currently lags far behind the United States militarily and technologically, a robust Chinese economy is **capable** of ensuring rapid and dramatic improvements in these areas.

The expression “**capable**” is close in meaning to:

- A) impotent B) proficient

EXERCISE 2: Fill in the sentences with the proper words given below

- *overtake*
- *robust*
- *burden*
- *dramatic*
- *challenge*

1. Learning a second language may be a/an ---- for many people, but with ongoing effort and struggle, anyone can make continual progress.
2. There are now hundreds of animal clones around the world, including cows, pigs, mice and goats and, many of them seem ---- and healthy.
3. As far as a recent study is concerned, the economy of India is expected to ---- that of Japan by 2035, making it the world's third largest economy after the U.S. and China.
4. The rise in the number of people who are obese in European countries has led to a/an ---- increase in heart attacks, and high blood pressure.
5. It is estimated that the number of deaths related to smoking in China will reach three million by 2050, putting a great ---- on the country's health service.

EXERCISE 3: Word matching drills**MINI WORD TEST 1**

1. rapid	a. sağlık hizmetleri
2. enjoy	b. hızlı, çabuk
3. allocation	c. faydalanmak, yararlanmak
4. sanitation	d. açık, zarar, eksiklik
5. deficit	e. paylaşırma, tahsisat

MINI WORD TEST 2

1. embark on	a. geriye düşmek
2. unprecedented	b. çabalamak, mücadele etmek
3. lag behind	c. eşitsizlik, uyumsuzluk
4. disparity	d. eşi benzeri görülmemiş
5. struggle	e. başlamak, girişmek

13 - CAN MONEY BUY HAPPINESS?

Evidence	Kanıt, delil	Extrovert	Dışa dönük
Cautious	Dikkatli, tedbiri	Tend to	Meyilli olmak, yatkın olmak
Satisfied	Memnun, hoşnut	Introvert	İçine kapalı
Examine	İncelemek	Income	Gelir, kazanç
Transaction	İşlem, alışveriş	Back up	Desteklemek
Suited	Uygun, yeterli	Invest	Yatırım yapmak
Trait	Özellik, nitelik		
Approach	Yaklaşım, tavır		
Straightforward	Basit, anlaşılır		
Lead to	Sebepl olmak, yol açmak		
Vary	Değişkenlik göstermek		
Extravagantly	Savurgan bir şekilde		
Show off	Hava atmak, şekil yapmak		
Related	İlgili, alakalı		

CAN MONEY BUY HAPPINESS?



THE ANSWER: YES, INVEST IN HAPPINESS:

(1) **Despite / Due to** decades of cliché that money cannot buy happiness, researchers have found new evidence that spending may actually make our lives much better; (2) **unless / only if** we buy the right things. As far as researchers are concerned, we should

be cautious about what we purchase (3) **so that / in case** we become psychologically satisfied with our spending. (4) **Such as / For instance**, scientists examined almost 77,000 bank transactions in the UK, and discovered that those who spent money (5) **on / in** purchases that suited their personality traits were far more satisfied with their lives.

Such an approach may seem straightforward, (6) **but / so** what makes us happier is not what we have bought, it is actually how satisfied we are with our purchase. (7) **Namely / In fact**, a person who has just bought a simple tool such as pen, or an umbrella may be (8) **more / much** happier than someone (9) **whom / who** purchased a brand new Porsche. As clear enough it is, in such an example, as illustrated above, the amount of money (10) **spending / spent** on both purchases may be different. Even so, the former has led to (11) **far / by far** greater pleasure than the latter.

Examples may vary, but the end result will never change. As humans, we do not (12) **necessarily / remarkably** spend on things that we actually need all the time. We like to spend, do shopping or extravagantly invest in things not because we need them, but because we want them. Or simply for showing off. The next time you buy something make sure that it will make you happy. If so, so be it. Researchers have discovered that people (13) **will / would** spend more money on items related to their strong personality traits. For example, extravert individuals tend to spend \$75 more per year on social activities like swimming, trekking than those who are introvert. (14) **However / Therefore**, they seem to be much happier when spending on items that suited their personality. In fact, researchers assume that if spending is tied to personality traits, people do not consider (15) **however / no matter** how much total income is.

The researchers backed this up with a second experiment that (16) **mandated / involved** giving people one of two coupons: either to spend at a bar, or to spend at a bookshop. The extroverts spending their coupons at a bar were happier than introverts, (17) **while / given that** the introverts were more satisfied than the extroverts when they spent the book coupon. Thus, earn money and spend it on items that fit into your living.

BOOST UP YOUR VOCABULARY

EXERCISE 1: Find the closest meaning to the highlighted expression

1. As far as researchers are concerned, we should be cautious about what we purchase so that we become psychologically **satisfied** with our spending.

The expression “**satisfied**” is close in meaning to:

- A) content B) demanding

2. Such an approach may seem **straightforward**, but what makes us happier is not what we have bought, it is actually how satisfied we are with our purchase.

The expression “**straightforward**” is close in meaning to:

- A) vague B) simple

3. We like to spend, do shopping or extravagantly **invest** in things not because we need them, but because we want them.

The expression “**invest**” is close in meaning to:

- A) spend money B) avoid money

4. The researchers discovered that people would spend more money on items **related** to their strong personality traits.

The expression “**related to**” is close in meaning to:

- A) indifferent to B) associated with

5. The researchers **backed** this **up** with a second experiment that involved giving people one of two coupons: either to spend at a bar, or to spend at a bookshop.

The expression “**back up**” is close in meaning to:

- A) support B) withdraw

READ FOR SPEED 1

EXERCISE 2: Fill in the sentences with the proper words given below

- vary
- evidence
- examine
- approaches
- cautious

1. Every pregnancy is different, and the symptoms ----considerably from woman to woman, and even from pregnancy to pregnancy in the same woman.
2. There are many trials in the U.S. that ---- whether stem cells can be used to treat strokes, but most are still at animal testing stages.
3. Experts warn that people who take drugs for a cardiovascular condition should be ---- about drinking alcohol.
4. There is some ---- that people who experience frequent drops in blood pressure or dizziness when suddenly standing up are at increased risk of dementia.
5. In Western Europe, many countries have adopted many new ---- to drug abuse that are less punitive than those in America.

EXERCISE 3: Word matching drills

MINI WORD TEST 1

1. transaction	a. uygun, yeterli
2. trait	b. savurgan bir şekilde
3. extravagantly	c. işlem, alışveriş
4. tend to	d. özellik, nitelik
5. suited	e. meyilli olmak, yatkın olmak

MINI WORD TEST 2

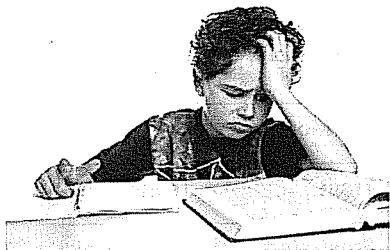
1. income	a. hava atmak, şekil yapmak
2. show off	b. içine kapalı
3. extrovert	c. ilgili, alakalı
4. related	d. gelir
5. introvert	e. dışa dönük

14 - LEARNING DISABILITIES

Learning disability	Öğrenme güçlüğü
Attribute to	Atfetmek
Interfere	Müdahale etmek, araya girmek
Experience	Tecrübe etmek, yaşamak
Certain	Kesin, belirli
Abstract reasoning	Soyut akıl yürütme
Attention	Dikkat
Vary	Değişkenlik göstermek
Comprehend	Anlamak, kavramak
Evidence	Delil, kanıt
Cause	Sebeup olmak, yol açmak
Separate	Farklı, çeşitli
Disorder	Bozukluk, hastalık
Recognize	Tanımak, farkında olmak
In the course of	Boyunca, esnasında
Diagnose	Teşhis etmek, tanı koymak
Receive	Anlamak
Proper	Uygun, münasip

Evaluation	Değerlendirme, ölçüm
Workforce	İşgücü
Treat	Tedavi etmek
Frustrated	Bıkmış, sinirli
Lead to	Sebeup olmak, yol açmak
Low self-esteem	Düşük öz saygı
Average	Ortalama
Intelligence	Akıl, zeka
Cure	Tedavi etmek
Achieve	Başarmak, elde etmek
By means of	Vasıtasıyla, yoluyla
Appropriate	Uygun, münasip
Debunk	Çürütmek
Prevalent	Yaygın, genel
Cut off	Kesmek
Come up with	Bulmak, önermek (fikir vb.)
Unique	Eşsiz, özgün
Trait	Karakter, özellik
Speculate	Düşünmek

LEARNING DISABILITIES



A learning disability **(1)** is attributed to / has been attributed to neurologically-based processing problems **(2)** where / which can interfere learning basic skills such as reading, writing and/or math.

(3) However / Moreover, sufferers may experience certain troubles like time planning, abstract reasoning, long or

short term memory and attention as well. Learning disabilities vary from person to **(4) another/ other**.

One person may have trouble **(5) by / with** reading and writing, **(6) while / in addition** another person with learning disabilities may have problems with comprehending mathematics. **(7) In fact / Indeed**, mental health professionals do not have enough evidence what causes learning disabilities. **(8) Just as / While** there are separate types of learning disorders, there are different causes, **(9) in which / which** may be brain damage, biochemical imbalance and environmental factors.

(10) Since / Although difficulties with reading, writing and math are recognized in the course of the school years, the signs and symptoms of learning disabilities are often diagnosed during that time. **(11) Besides / However**, some individuals cannot receive proper evaluation until they are in post- secondary education or adults in the workforce.

(12) Unless / If people with learning disabilities are treated immediately, they could begin to feel frustrated with school work, leading to low self- esteem, depression and other problems. **(13) As soon as / As far as** most experts are concerned, learning difficulties must not be confused with learning disabilities which are **(14) despite / due to** visual, hearing, or motor troubles. As a matter of fact, people with learning disabilities are of average or above average intelligence.

(15) Although / As a learning disability cannot be cured or fixed, such people can still achieve success in school, at work and in the community by means of appropriate support and aid. For instance, people **(16) with / about** autism display far higher levels of creativity, which debunks the prevalent myth about people with learning disabilities. Scientists have found that people with the development condition are much more likely to **(17) cut off / come up with** unique answers despite having traits that are socially disabling. Some speculate that it may be because they are approaching common things very differently.

BOOST UP YOUR VOCABULARY

EXERCISE 1: Find the closest meaning to the **highlighted** expression

1. People with autism display far higher levels of creativity, which **debunks** the prevalent myth about people with learning disabilities.

The expression “**debunk**” is close in meaning to:

- A) approve B) refute

2. Sufferers may **experience** certain troubles like time planning, abstract reasoning, long or short term memory and attention as well.

The expression “**experience**” is close in meaning to:

- A) face B) reach

3. Learning disabilities **vary** from person to another.

The expression “**vary**” is close in meaning to:

- A) range B) maintain

4. Unless people with learning disabilities are treated immediately, they could begin to feel frustrated with school work **leading to** low self- esteem, depression, and other problems.

The expression “**leading to**” is close in meaning to:

- A) preferring B) triggering

5. Although a learning disability cannot be cured or fixed, such people can still achieve success in school, at work and in the community by means of appropriate support and **aid**.

The expression “**aid**” is close in meaning to:

- A) assistance B) loss

READ FOR SPEED 1

EXERCISE 2: Fill in the sentences with the proper words given below

- *diagnosed*
- *average*
- *prevalent*
- *certain*
- *interfering*

1. Autism can be ---- only by observing behavior given that there is no precise examination for it.
2. Colon cancer is one of the most ---- types of cancer, observed not only men but also women all over the world.
3. A number of African countries accuse Western world of ---- in their own internal affairs.
4. The OECD found that the ---- performance of America's graduates, compared with those of other countries, is low and fluctuating.
5. In order to reduce air pollution, environmental agencies had better take ---- measures against it.

EXERCISE 3: Word matching drills

MINI WORD TEST 1

1. disorder	a. karakter, özellik
2. achieve	b. tanımak, farkında olmak
3. recognize	c. başarmak, elde etmek
4. in the course of	d. bozukluk, hastalık
5. trait	e. boyunca, esnasında

MINI WORD TEST 2

1. unique	a. anlamak, kavramak
2. proper	b. tedavi etmek
3. comprehend	c. değerlendirme, ölçüm
4. treat	d. eşsiz, özgün
5. evaluation	e. uygun, münasip

15 - EGYPTIAN TOMB

Discover	Keşfetmek, bulmak	Construct	İnşa etmek, kurmak
Figure	Şahsiyet, kişi	Intact	Dokunulmamış, el değmemiş
Unearth	Gün yüzüne çıkarmak		
Tomb	Mezar, türbe		
Belong to	Ait olmak		
Wrap	Sarmak		
Linen	Çarşaf, keten		
Deposit	Yerleştirmek		
Remains	Ceset, kalıntılar		
Inscription	Yazıt, kitabe		
Pharaoh	Firavun		
Rule	Yönetmek		
Provide	Sağlamak		
Incredible	İnanılmaz, harika		
Burial	Defin		
Layer	Tabaka, kat		
Cover	Kaplamak		
Rather	Oldukça, çok		
Figure out	Anlamak, çözmek		

EGYPTIAN TOMB



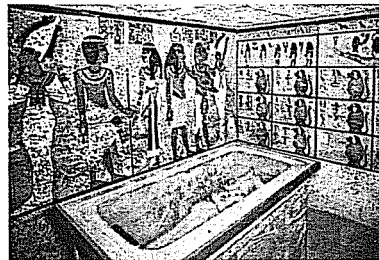
A 3,800-year-old ancient Egyptian mummy (1) **has been discovered / was discovered** in a necropolis and it (2) **may be / may have been** one of the most important figures in the civilisation's history.

Archaeologists (3) **unearthed / have unearthed** the tomb in the necropolis of Qubbet el-Hawa in south-eastern Egypt last week and (4) **believe / believed** it belonged to a woman called 'Lady Sattjeni', a key figure in the Middle Kingdom.

(5) **Wrapping / Wrapped** in linen and deposited inside a wooden coffin inside another wooden coffin, Sattjeni's remains are still (6) **slightly / remarkably** preserved, and were found alongside an inscription (7) **identifying / identified** her as the woman whose family sat directly below pharaoh Amenemhat III, who (8) **was ruling / ruled** ancient Egypt from 1800 to 1775 BC.

This Russian Doll-style double-coffin provided such incredible protection from the outside factors and elements (9) **that / which** remains of Sattjeni's face paint and original burial mask were still intact, made from layers of linen and papyrus, and covered in plaster.

The inner coffin was also rather well preserved, (10) **but / so** archaeologists could not only figure out the type of wood used to construct it - cedar from Lebanon - but also the year that it was cut. The team of Spanish archaeologists behind the discovery will now analyse her remains to figure out what she looked like, when she died, and what the most likely cause of death was.



READ FOR SPEED 1

EXERCISE 2: Fill in the sentences with the proper words given below

- *providing*
- *incredible*
- *cover*
- *figure out*
- *tomb*

1. Some species of sharks have a/an ---- sense of smell, enabling them to detect one drop of blood in a million drops of sea water.
2. Trying to ---- the meaning of new vocabulary by looking at it in context is more useful than simply looking it up in the dictionary.
3. Parents can help their children maintain a physically active lifestyle by ---- encouragement, and opportunities for physical activity.
4. According to recent statistics, tropical rainforests ---- approximately 85% of the main island of Papua New Guinea.
5. The original purpose of a/an ---- was to protect the dead and provide the corpse with a dwelling equipped with necessities for the afterlife.

EXERCISE 3: Word matching drills

MINI WORD TEST 1

1. wrap	a. oldukça, çok
2. figure	b. ceset, kalıntılar
3. rather	c. sarmak
4. discover	d. şahsiyet, kişi
5. remains	e. keşfetmek, bulmak

MINI WORD TEST 2

1. deposit	a. ait olmak
2. layer	b. defin
3. burial	c. yerleştirmek
4. belong to	d. yazıt, kitabe
5. inscription	e. tabaka, kat

16 - SMARTPHONES

Through	Yoluyla, vasıtasıyla
Remain	Kalmak, durumunu korumak
Futile	Gereksiz, boşuna
Hidden	Belirsiz, muğlak
Share	Paylaşmak
Exist	Var olmak
Unveil	Göstermek, açığa çıkarmak
Foster	Teşvik etmek, geliştirmek
Release	Yayımlamak
Restriction	Sınırlama, kısıtlama
Violate	İhlal etmek, bozmak
Desperate	Umutsuz, çaresiz
Keep up with	Yetişmek, ayak uydurmak
Mass	Kitle, yığın
Ensure	Temin etmek, garanti etmek
Allocate	Pay etmek, tahsis etmek
Flow	Akmak
Conduct	Uygulamak, yapmak

Imposter	Sahtekâr
Reach	Erişmek, ulaşmak
Bother	Rahatsız etmek, canını sıkmak
Trace	İz, işaret
Clue	İpucu, işaret
Whereabouts	Bulunduğu yerler
Confession	İtiraf
Complain	Şikâyet etmek, yakınmak
Threat	Tehdit
Enjoy	Yararlanmak, faydalanmak
Sneak	Sinsice ve sessizce ilerlemek / gitmek

SMARTPHONES



the society.

In a world connected through a network of computers and smart phones, no truth remains **(1) futile / hidden**.

We share our moments and thoughts on the web

(2) given that / so that people will understand that we exist in

As people share information on social networks or blogs, they **(3) unveil / foster** information about who they are and what they do. **(4) Rather / Indeed**, people share so much that they often release things that have copyright restrictions, and **(5) so / but** they also violate the law.

(6) On the other hand / Otherwise, governments are desperate about keeping up with all this mass of shared knowledge and **(7) ensuring / allocating** copyright rights. As information of any kind flows through the web, one can learn anything such as making a bomb or **(8) only / even** conducting heart transplants.

(9) As for / But for security, the issue is far more fearsome. Any secret service or imposter will dream of reaching information easily. They do not have to bother much **(10) though / now that** the traces that we leave on the web give clues about ourselves easily and our whereabouts. **(11) Rather / Indeed**, they are confessions declared and signed by us.

Not only do governments complain about the security threats, but they also enjoy the benefits of sneaking into your personal life simply **(12) despite / thanks to** the web.

BOOST UP YOUR VOCABULARY

EXERCISE 1: Find the closest meaning to the **highlighted** expression

1. In a world connected through a network of computers and smart phones, no truth **remains** hidden.

The expression “**remain**” is close in meaning to:

- A) keep B) cease

2. People share so much that they often **release** things that have copyright restrictions, and but they also violate the law.

The expression “**release**” is close in meaning to:

- A) suppress B) issue

3. They do not have to **bother** much though the traces that we leave on the web give clues about ourselves easily and our whereabouts.

The expression “**bother**” is close in meaning to:

- A) encourage B) harass

4. Governments are desperate about **keeping up with** all this mass of shared knowledge and ensuring **copyright** rights.

The expression “**keep up with**” is close in meaning to:

- A) catch up with B) put up with

5. Not only do governments complain about the security **threats**, but they also enjoy the benefits of sneaking into your personal life simply thanks to the web.

The expression “**threat**” is close in meaning to:

- A) assurance B) peril

EXERCISE 2: Fill in the sentences with the proper words given below

- *violated*
- *desperate*
- *reach*
- *allocated*
- *conducted*

1. During the WWII, when Germany ---- Switzerland's neutrality by sending war planes into Swiss airspace, the planes were immediately shot down.
2. According to a survey ---- by experts indicate that while a dog's memory lasts no more than 5 minutes, a cat's can last for up to 16 hours
3. People in a war-torn country are ---- for food and medical supplies.
4. The new budget has ---- an increase of over a billion dollars to the Ministry of Education.
5. During the 1950s, the mainstream idea was that man would never ---- the moon or other planets regardless of all future scientific advances.

EXERCISE 3: Word matching drills**MINI WORD TEST 1**

1. mass	a. var olmak
2. sneak	b. bulunduğu yerler
3. whereabouts	c. ipucu, işaret
4. clue	d. kitle, yığın
5. exist	e. sinsi ve sessizce ilerlemek / gitmek

MINI WORD TEST 2

1. flow	a. paylaşmak
2. restriction	b. iz, işaret
3. trace	c. yararlanmak, faydalanmak
4. enjoy	d. akmak
5. share	e. sınırlama, kısıtlama

17 - EBOLA VIRUS

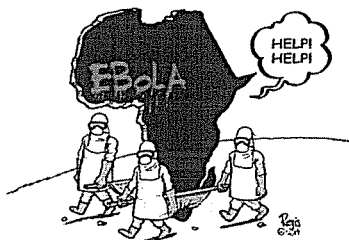
Cursed	Lanetlenmiş	Incidence	Olay, vaka
Undergo	Tecrübe etmek, yaşamak	Subsequently	Sonra
Numerous	Sayırsız	Fatal	Ölümcül
Challenge	Zorluk, güçlük	Overcome	Üstesinden gelmek
Starvation	Açlık	Formidable	Korkunç, ürktütücü
Drought	Kuraklık	Insufficient	Yetersiz, az, kıt
Threat	Tehdit, tehlike	To make matters worse	Bir de bu yetmezmiş gibi
Epidemic	Salgın	Insanitary	Hijyenik olmayan
Pose	Yaratmak (sorun), doğurmak	Refuse	Reddetmek, geri çevirmek
Catastrophic	Felaket getiren	Contract	Yakalanmak (hastalığa)
Claim lives	Can almak, hayatına mal olmak	Underestimate	Küçümsemek, hafife almak
Spread	Yaymak, yayılmak	Cure	Tedavi etmek
Infamous	Kötü şöhretli	Attempt	Teşebbüs etmek
Devastate	Tahrip etmek, mahvetmek	Bright	Parlak
Delicate	Hassas, zayıf	Formerly	Eskiden
Struggle	Mücadele etmek, çabalamak	Neglect	İhmal etmek, göz ardı etmek
Recover	Kurtulmak	Grab attention	Dikkatleri üzerine toplamak
Civil war	İç savaş	Demanding	Zor
Trouble	Sıkıntı, bela	Make up for	Telafi etmek
Peak	Zirve		

READ FOR SPEED 1

Intensify	Şiddetlenmek
Remarkable	Göze çarpan, çarpıcı
Progress	Gelişim, ilerleme
Disrupt	Zarar vermek, bozmak
Scare away	Korkutup kaçırmak
Outbreak	Patlak verme

Export	İhraç etmek
Cancel	İptal etmek
After all	Sonuç olarak
Harm	Zarar vermek
Necessary	Gerekli
Precaution	Önlem
Address	Ele almak

EBOLA VIRUS



Of all continents, Africa may be the most cursed one. The continent

(1) has undergone / underwent numerous challenges including poverty, starvation and drought. **(2) However / Besides**, there is another threat that emerged in Africa. It is the Ebola Virus. The Ebola epidemic in Africa poses a catastrophic threat to the region.

The Ebola disease has claimed some 9,000 people's lives since the virus spread from Guinea to other countries in West Africa. **(3) Moreover / Rather**, this infamous disease has devastated delicate healthcare systems and economies of the countries in Africa. Some of these countries have already been struggling to recover from civil war and economic troubles over the last 50 years. At the peak of the epidemic, the incidence of infections doubled every few weeks. Subsequently, its fatal effects **(4) also / as well** spread across Guinea, Liberia and Sierra Leone. **(5) In order to / In order that** overcome this formidable disease, international organizations such as the WHO, UNESCO and Red Cross had to take action. Yet, there was insufficient protective clothing for health workers. And to make matters worse, most health workers were infected in clinics **(6) because of / rather than** insanitary conditions. Indeed, many healthcare workers refused to work **(7) in case / so that** they contracted the disease. Despite its fatal consequences, the disease have been underestimated by some. No available drug has been found so far so as to cure the disease.

A number of companies attempted to manufacture some drugs but it is not certain **(8) whether / that** they will work or not. Yet, there was a bright side of the issue in that some formerly neglected diseases have grabbed the world's attention **(9) thanks to / despite** Ebola crisis.

When it comes to the economic cost of this disease, it is rather demanding to make up for the huge loss. **(10) Before / Once** the Ebola outbreak intensified, the countries in this region, particularly Sierra Leone and Liberia had made remarkable economic progress. However, in addition to causing enormous and tragic loss of human life, the Ebola epidemic has also had devastating effects on the West African economies in the essential sectors **(11) by / with** disrupting trade, damaging agriculture and scaring investors away. **(12) Given / In spite of** the size of the outbreak and its potential to be exported to any other country in Africa or the world, many international airlines based outside Africa cancelled flights to the Ebola affected countries. After all, it seems that the Ebola virus will continue to harm the humanity **(13) unless / if** the countries take necessary precautions against it. Therefore, it is a global problem that needs to be addressed at all levels (national, regional and international) as quickly and effectively as possible.

BOOST UP YOUR VOCABULARY

EXERCISE 1: Find the closest meaning to the highlighted expression

1. The continent has **undergone** numerous challenges including poverty, starvation and drought.

The expression “**undergo**” is close in meaning to:

A) experience

B) hinder

2. This **infamous** disease has devastated delicate healthcare systems and economies of the countries in Africa.

The expression “**infamous**” is close in meaning to:

A) well-known

B) notorious

3. In order to **overcome** this formidable disease, international organizations such as the WHO, UNESCO and Red Cross had to take action.

The expression “**overcome**” is close in meaning to:

A) handle

B) refrain

4. Despite its fatal consequences, the disease have been **underestimated** by some.

The expression “**underestimate**” is close in meaning to:

A) praise

B) despise

5. When it comes to the economic cost of this disease, it is rather demanding to **make up for** the huge loss.

The expression “**make up for**” is close in meaning to:

A) compensate

B) enhance

EXERCISE 2: Fill in the sentences with the proper words given below

- *drought*
- *disrupts*
- *remarkable*
- *pose*
- *outbreak*

1. The persistent ---- in Brazil has affected a third of coffee plantations there and now endangers the country's supply of drinking water.
2. Memory loss that ---- daily activities is one of the symptoms associated with the early stages of Alzheimer's disease.
3. Peru has enjoyed a/an ---- economic growth because income per person rose at an annual average rate of 3% between 1990 and 2013.
4. Overuse of antibiotic worldwide may ---- an alarming threat that will affect many people's lives in the following years.
5. The ---- of the Zika virus in many parts of the world has caused much concern for health officials.

EXERCISE 3: Word matching drills

MINI WORD TEST 1

1. cursed	a. yaymak, yayılmak
2. challenge	b. lanetlenmiş
3. delicate	c. felaket getiren
4. catastrophic	d. hassas, zayıf
5. spread	e. zorluk, güçlük

MINI WORD TEST 2

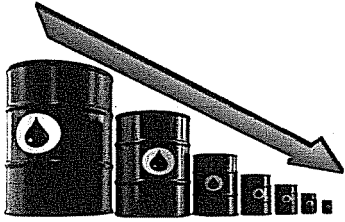
1. devastate	a. olay, vaka
2. incidence	b. hijyenik olmayan
3. subsequently	c. teşebbüs etmek
4. insanitary	d. tahrip etmek, mahvetmek
5. attempt	e. sonra

18 - OIL CRISIS

Manage to	Başarmak, becermek
Plunge	Düşmek, azalmak
Take in stride	Doğal karşılamak, normal karşılamak
Drop	Düşüş, azalış
Seem	Görünmek
Volatile	Değişken, dengesiz
Asset	Mal, mülk
Demand	Talep
Supply	Arz
Force	Zorlamak, mecbur etmek
Conspire	Komplo kurmak, gizlice anlaşmak
Terrified	Dehşete düşmüş
Income	Gelir, kazanç
Eager	İstekli, gönüllü
Run	Çalıştırmak, işletmek
Transport	Taşımak
Drive	Yönlendirmek, tahrik etmek

Deliver	Teslim etmek
Combine	Birleştirmek, bir araya getirmek
Region	Bölge
Rank	Sıra
Substantial	Kayda değer, göze çarpan
Emerging markets	Gelişmekte olan piyasalar
Suffer	Açı çekmek, muzdarip olmak
Significant	Önemli, ciddi
Appear	Görünmek
Boost	Artırmak, geliştirmek
Fear	Korku, endişe
Apparently	Görünüşe göre
Decline	Azalmak, düşmek
Revolution	Devrim, yenilik
Turn out	Ortaya çıkmak
Permanent	Sabit, kalıcı
Surpass	Aşmak, geçmek
Induce	Neden olmak, yol açmak

OIL CRISIS



Over the past two weeks, in just 15 trading days oil prices **(1) managed / have managed** to plunge another 20%, following a fall of 29% in 2015 and 44% in 2014. While markets have taken these drops in stride in the past few years, something **(2) seemed / seems** different about the volatile plunge this year.

Why are oil prices so low? And why are the world's asset markets so concerned about it?

Oil prices are low because both demand and supply forces are conspiring to make it **(3) so / such**. Why markets are terrified is **(4) another / other** story. First, the demand for oil is highly correlated **(5) into / to** economic activity, which currently is looking rather weak in cyclical terms. In good times, consumers typically have growing income, **(6) but / thus** have a higher demand for goods. Companies, ever eager to supply these goods, have to run factories longer or faster, and demand more energy to do so. More goods get produced, more get transported, and more people drive to buy them or to deliver them.

The top 5 oil-consuming countries in the world are the U.S., China, Japan, India, and Russia. Combining all the member countries in Europe would bring this region high in the ranks. None of these **(7) showed / have shown** substantial economic growth in the past few years. **(8) In fact / In addition**, many emerging markets such as Russia are suffering significant recessions.

The U.S., while not in a recession, appears to be in the midst of a soft patch. Japan and Europe **(9) still / formerly** have weak economies, and policymakers are trying – with little success – to boost growth. Investors are focusing their fears on China, the 2nd consumer of oil in the world **(10) as / if** the country's economic growth rate continues to lower, and for once, its government apparently isn't able to turn around the decline.

(11) As such / Nevertheless, the global demand for oil is just not very strong. Low demand brings low prices. **(12) However / On the contrary**, the real story behind the plunge in oil prices lies **(13) in / on** supply. The United States' shale gas revolution has turned out to be a permanent game changer for world oil supply. In fact, in 2014 the International Energy Agency reported that the U.S. had become the largest oil and natural gas producer, **(14) surpassed / surpassing** both Russia and Saudi Arabia. This addition to the global oil market was enough to induce oil prices to fall from their highs **(15) above / below** \$100 per barrel to levels in the \$70s.

READ FOR SPEED 1

EXERCISE 2: Fill in the sentences with the proper words given below

- *plunge*
- *surpasses*
- *volatile*
- *substantial*
- *eager*

1. Child care is one of the highest expenses many American families face, which sometimes ---- the cost of college and even housing in many states.
2. Owing to the uncertainty in interest rates in the United States and Canada, the North American stock markets have been highly ---- over the last few weeks.
3. After the diesel scandal that broke out almost a year ago, it is predicted that the marketing value of Volkswagen may dramatically ----.
4. There has been a/an ---- decrease in the number of AIDS cases thanks to the increasing public awareness campaigns.
5. New Mexico officials have appeared ---- to welcome new international companies after the state has been hit hard by a downturn in the oil and natural gas sectors.

EXERCISE 3: Word matching drills

MINI WORD TEST 1

1. run	a. başarmak, becermek
2. income	b. çalıştırmak, işletmek
3. manage to	c. doğal karşılamak, normal karşılamak
4. seem	d. gelir, kazanç
5. take in stride	e. görünmek

MINI WORD TEST 2

1. terrified	a. azalmak, düşmek
2. asset	b. komplo kurmak, gizlice anlaşmak
3. decline	c. teslim etmek
4. deliver	d. mal, mülk
5. conspire	e. dehşete düşmüş

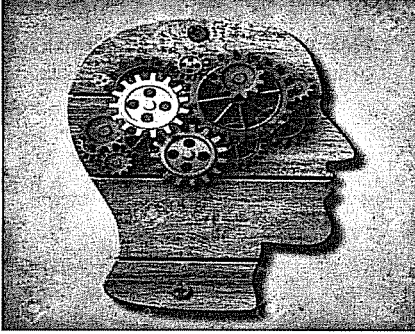
19 - HUMANS AND INVENTIONS

Invention	İcat, buluş
Innovation	Yenilik
Ambiguous	Belirsiz, muğlak
Distinctive	Belirgin, ayırt edici
Aspect	Tavır, görünüş
Separate	Ayırmak
Invent	İcat etmek
Discovery	Keşif
Palm	Avuç içi
Witness	Şahit olmak
Impact	Etki, tesir
Satisfied	Memnun, hoşnut
Achieve	Başarmak, elde etmek
Demand	Talep etmek
Gadget	Alet, araç
Benefit	Faydalanmak, yararlanmak
Ordinary	Sıradan, olağan
Innovative	Yenilikçi, yaratıcı
Stare	Gözlerini dikip bakmak
Appreciate	Takdir etmek, kıymetini bilmek

Take for granted

Cepte görmek, çantada keklik saymak

HUMANS AND INVENTIONS



Invention and innovation is probably the most **(1) ambiguous / distinctive** aspect of humans that separates us from other species. Species, **(2) as well as / except for** humans, do learn, but they don't invent.

Other species may also make discoveries of some sort, but they still cannot invent. **(3) Otherwise / That is,** humans are the only species that learn and create new things.

In the **(4) course / way** of human history, the list of inventions is a very long one. From the invention of clothing, fire, the wheel to the smartphone in your palm, we **(5) have witnessed / witnessed** their impact **(6) on / at** our living. We are **(7) so / such** a species that we are never satisfied with what we have achieved.

We always say "The more, **(8) the better / best**", and when we have the better, we demand the best. Just think of all the inventions and gadgets that we benefit from today. They seem so **(9) ordinary / innovative** to us that we never stare at the TV set and appreciate it. We simply take it for granted.

READ FOR SPEED 1

EXERCISE 2: Fill in the sentences with the proper words given below

- *achieving*
- *discovery*
- *distinctive*
- *impact*
- *gadgets*

1. Smartphones have become the fastest-selling ---- in history, overtaking the growth of the simple mobile phones that preceded them.
2. In recent years, scientists have scrutinized the profound ---- of alien plant invasions in watersheds and river-bank areas in South Africa.
3. The groundbreaking ---- of penicillin in 1928 paved the way for combating lethal infections, which are a leading cause of death.
4. Fingerprints, eyes, vein structure, facial characteristics, voices and the way you walk are ---- features every human-beings possess.
5. Norway's parliament has approved a radical goal of ---- climate neutrality by 2030, two decades earlier than planned.

EXERCISE 3: Word matching drills

MINI WORD TEST 1

1. ordinary	a. icat etmek
2. aspect	b. görünmek
3. seem	c. gözlerini dikip bakmak
4. invent	d. tavır, görünüş
5. stare	e. sıradan, olağan

MINI WORD TEST 2

1. demand	a. icat, buluş
2. ambiguous	b. cepte görmek, çantada keklik saymak
3. separate	c. talep etmek
4. take for granted	d. belirsiz, muğlak
5. invention	e. ayırmak

20 - HARMFUL EFFECTS OF COMMONLY USED ELECTRONIC DEVICES

Vast	Yaygın, geniş
Certainly	Kesinlikle, mutlaka
Seize	Ele geçirmek, sarmak
Contain	İçermek
A host of	Bir sürü
Component	Bileşen, parça
Lead	Kurşun
Flame retardants	Alevlenmeyi geciktirici maddeler
Put at risk	Riske atmak
Manufacture	Üretmek
Throw out	Çöpe atmak
Jeopardy	Tehlike, risk
Exposure	Maruz kalma
Widely	Yaygın bir şekilde
Particularly	Özellikle
Attention	Dikkat
Avoid	Kaçınmak, engellemek
Unnecessary	Gereksiz
Injury	Sakatlık

Cause	Sebeup olmak
Force	Zorlamak, mecbur kılmak
Bend	Eğmek, eğilmek
Strain	Kasların gerilmesi, zorlama
Consequence	Sonuç
Missed	Kayıp
Alter	Değiştirmek, dönüştürmek
Pattern	Şekil, düzen, model
Realize	Farkına varmak
Alert	Uyanık, tetikte

HARMFUL EFFECTS OF COMMONLY USED ELECTRONIC DEVICES



The vast quantity and variety of electronic gadgets that we use in our life certainly **(1) take off / ease off** our routines and business. We are seized with numerous electronic devices that contain a host of materials **(2) considered / considering** potentially harmful to human health.

Electronic devices are a complex mixture **(3) for / of** several hundred materials. **(4) For example / On the other hand**, a mobile phone contains 500 to 1,000 components. Many of these contain toxic heavy metals such as lead, mercury, cadmium and beryllium, **(5) as well as / rather than** hazardous chemicals, such as brominated flame retardants. Polluting PVC plastic is **(6) as well / also** frequently used in these devices. These hazardous substances **(7) bring about / concern about** serious pollution and put workers at risk **(8) though / once** the products are manufactured, used or thrown out. Of particular concern is the **(9) exposure / consumption** of children and pregnant women to lead and mercury **(10) when / given that** these metals are highly toxic. **(11) Indeed / Instead**, they can place children and developing fetuses at jeopardy even at low levels of exposure. **(12) Though / Since** computers and other electronic devices are becoming more widely used — particularly by young people little attention is actually paid to the health risks they pose.

This is a situation that has to change soon, **(13) in case / if** we are to avoid unnecessary injuries and even serious health risks among people using them. Desktop monitors and laptops can cause physical problems, particularly **(14) when / by the time** their users are forced to bend their bodies to see the screens better.

(15) In addition / In addition to, neck or back pain caused by the strain can have serious health consequences. A study **(16) found / has found** that chronic neck or back pain is the leading cause of missed work days in the United States.

(17) In addition / In addition to the risks posed by desktop computers and laptops, other electronic devices such as iPads, tablets and smart phones can alter sleep patterns. A study published in the U.S. Proceedings of the National Academy of Science shows that people using iPads for at least four hours before bedtime **(18) got / took** longer to fall asleep than people not using them. **(19) Moreover / Nevertheless**, iPad readers were sleepier and less alert the following morning.

READ FOR SPEED 1

EXERCISE 2: Fill in the sentences with the proper words given below

- *exposure*
- *particularly*
- *patterns*
- *vast*
- *caused*

1. Changing ocean currents seem to have altered jet streams and storm ---- over the last three centuries.
2. Many countries, ---- the poorest ones, are vulnerable to the effects of a warming planet.
3. The latest recession, high inflation and rising food prices have ---- many riots in Azerbaijan.
4. Constant ---- to a foreign language at an early age can help the children in the acquisition of that language later on in life.
5. The ---- majority of refugees today are trapped in camps in relatively poor nations such as Thailand, Jordan, Kenya and Pakistan.

EXERCISE 3: Word matching drills

MINI WORD TEST 1

1. a host of	a. ele geçirmek
2. seize	b. tehlike, risk
3. put at risk	c. bir sürü
4. throw out	d. çöpe atmak
5. jeopardy	e. riske atmak

MINI WORD TEST 2

1. attention	a. zorlamak, mecbur kılmak
2. force	b. eğmek, eğilmek
3. bend	c. farkına varmak
4. consequence	d. dikkat
5. realize	e. sonuç

21 - SMOKING

Plummet	Düşmek, azalmak
Crack down	Sert önlemler almak
Drop	Düşmek
Exposure	Maruz kalma
Achieve	Başarmak, elde etmek
Increase	Artmak, yükselmek
Underlying	Altında yatan, öncelikli
Document	Belgelendirmek
Leading	Önde olan
Preventable	Önüne geçilebilir
Account for	Oluşturmak, tekabül etmek
Put forward	İleri sürmek, iddia etmek
Reduce	Azalmak
Recognize	Fark etmek, tanımak
Publicize	Tanıtımını yapmak
Raise	Arttırmak
Ban	Yasaklamak
Provide	Sağlamak, temin etmek
Quit	Terk etmek, bırakmak

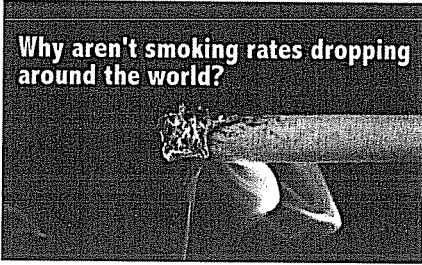
Yield	Sağlamak, vermek
Promising	Umut veren
Properly	Uygun bir şekilde
Impose	Uygulamak, yapmak
Regulation	Yönetmelik
Outweigh	Ağır basmak, -den önemli olmak
Counseling	Danışma, rehberlik
Afford	Satın almaya gücü yetmek
Strict	Sert, katı
Significant	Önemli, kayda değer
Oppose	Karşı çıkmak, reddetmek
Deter	Vazgeçirmek, caydırmak
Release	Yayınlamak
Overall	Genel, tüm
Approximately	Hemen hemen, aşağı yukarı
Launch	Başlatmak, piyasaya sürmek
Encourage	Cesaretlendirmek
Discourage	Cesaretini kırmak
Coupled with	İle birlikte

READ FOR SPEED 1

Means	Yol, yöntem
Prohibit	Yasaklamak
Abandon	Bırakmak, terk etmek
Reluctance	İsteksizlik, gönülsüzlük
Abide by	İtaat etmek, sadık kalmak
Obstacle	Engel, mâni
Overwhelming	Ezici, büyük
Grasp	Anlamak, kavramak
Disregard	Göz ardı etmek, dikkate almamak

Carry on	Devam etmek
Put in jeopardy	Tehlikeye sokmak
Claim lives	Can almak
Rise	Artmak
Formidable	Ürkütücü, korkunç
Measure	Önlem, tedbir
Catastrophe	Facia, felaket
Inevitable	Kaçınılmaz

SMOKING



Over the 50 years, smoking rates **(1) have plummeted / plummeted** in some countries such as Britain, America and other countries that have cracked down on the habit. For instance, the smoking rate among adults in US has dropped **(2) in spite of / thanks to** public

policies like smoke-free air laws and cigarette taxes besides media campaigns and less exposure **(3) to / for** smoking in movies.

However, little progress has been achieved in some countries. Indeed, the numbers smokers is actually increasing in almost 50 countries. **(4) Now that / Although** the underlying risks of smoking are well documented by health organizations, smoking rates haven't dropped around the world. Though smoking is the leading preventable cause of death all over the world, it **(5) embarks on / accounts for** almost 450,000 death every year or about 20 percent of all deaths as far as WHO statistics are concerned.

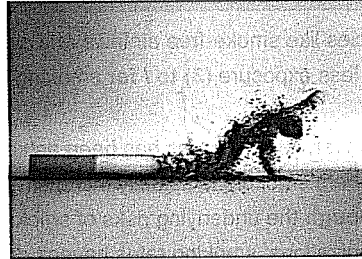
A variety of reasons are put forward by leading experts **(6) as of / as to** why smoking level isn't reducing. Firstly, most of governments aren't doing enough even though the best way methods **(7) to prevent / preventing** people from smoking are well recognized. Governments should publicize the health risks, raise taxes, ban smoking indoors and advertising, and provide support for those trying to quit. **(8) Unless / If** these preventive steps are taken effectively, they may yield promising outcomes. For example, the percentage of Turkish men who smoke fell 11 % in eight years thanks to **(9) properly / awkwardly** imposed regulations at the highest level. If smokers are motivated and if the benefits outweigh probable side-effects, prescription drugs **(10) except for / as well as** proper counseling can help people quit smoking. As some 50 countries impose fixed cigarette taxes, smokers are able to afford cigarettes.

Pressure from tobacco companies against taxes is another story. Strict regulations may play a significant role in reducing smoking rate. **(11) However / Furthermore**, the companies oppose to tobacco taxes fearing that high prices would not reduce smoking levels. Rather, raising prices is one of the most effective methods to deter people **(12) on / from** smoking. According to a report **(13) released / releasing** by WHO, every 10 percent increase in the price of cigarettes reduces overall cigarette consumption by approximately 3 to 5 percent.

READ FOR SPEED 1

In response to increase in taxes, some tobacco companies have launched **(14) by far / far** cheaper products called "light" or "slim" cigarettes. Moreover, tobacco lobbyists have been known to encourage finance ministers in **(15) many / much** developing countries to keep taxes low to discourage black-market cigarettes. But, imposing higher taxes coupled with tighter border controls is an effective means to reduce consumption. Indeed, a number of countries have prohibited tobacco advertising and promotion on billboards and in printed publications **(16) so that / in case** smokers are able to abandon the habit.

The reluctance of smokers to quit smoking or abide by anti-smoking regulations is another **(17) incentive / obstacle**. **(18) Since / Even though** smokers wish to give up their habits, they always fail to do it because of various reasons. An overwhelming majority of people do not fully grasp the health risks of smoking and disregard their own health. If people's future health conditions were shown today, they **(19) would / will** be discouraged from carrying on this addiction. Smokers should recognize that when they smoke, they also put others in jeopardy. As far as the American Heart Association is concerned, almost 40,000 people die of heart and blood vessel diseases **(20) causing / caused** by secondhand smokers.



Today, smoking claims the lives of 6 million around the world. That number is projected **(21) rising / to rise** up to 8 million by 2030 with the majority of cases moving from rich to poor countries. Even so, there is some hope. **(22) however / no matter** formidable the conditions are. For instance, China, home to a third of the world's smokers, has at last begun to take serious measures against smoking.

She banned smoking in public places as of June 1st this year, and government officials can no longer smoke at official functions. **(23) As long as / Unless** governments take necessary measures by introducing strict regulations, a global health catastrophe will become inevitable.

BOOST UP YOUR VOCABULARY

EXERCISE 1: Find the closest meaning to the highlighted expression

1. Over the 50 years, smoking rates have **plummeted** in some countries such as Britain, America and other countries that have cracked down on the habit.

The expression “**plummet**” is close in meaning to:

- A) ascend B) plunge

2. A variety of reasons are **put forward** by leading experts as to why smoking level isn't reducing.

The expression “**put forward**” is close in meaning to:

- A) assert B) deny

3. If smokers are motivated and if the benefits **outweigh** probable side-effects, prescription drugs as well as proper counseling can help people quit smoking.

The expression “**outweigh**” is close in meaning to:

- A) prevail B) lag behind

4. As some 50 countries **impose** fixed cigarette taxes, smokers are able to afford cigarettes.

The expression “**impose**” is close in meaning to:

- A) remove B) introduce

5. Indeed, a number of countries have **prohibited** tobacco advertising and promotion on billboards and in printed publications so that smokers are able to abandon the habit.

The expression “**prohibit**” is close in meaning to:

- A) forbid B) facilitate

EXERCISE 2: Fill in the sentences with the proper words given below

- *obstacle*
- *measure*
- *yield*
- *promising*
- *grasp*

1. After strict measures were taken in New York, car thefts decreased by about half, which is a very ---- sign for the city's safety and well-being.
2. Venezuela's government has imposed a two-day working week for public sector workers as a temporary ---- so that it can overcome a serious energy crisis.
3. Malnutrition can have a detrimental impact on a child's ability to ---- basic skills and diminish concentration and overall learning potential.
4. As far as health authorities are concerned, the eradication of polio has the potential to ---- substantial financial benefits.
5. A major ---- to development of the poorer nations is how to subsidize the huge cost of industrialization process.

EXERCISE 3: Word matching drills**MINI WORD TEST 1**

1. deter	a. itaat etmek, sadık kalmak
2. catastrophe	b. başarmak, elde etmek
3. abide by	c. vazgeçirmek, caydırmak
4. underlying	d. facia, felaket
5. achieve	e. altında yatan, öncelikli

MINI WORD TEST 2

1. exposure	a. uygun bir şekilde
2. crack down	b. başlatmak, piyasaya sürmek
3. properly	c. sert önlemler almak
4. account for	d. maruz kalma
5. launch	e. oluşturmak, tekabül etmek

22 - MONGOLS

Fierce	Öfkeli, acımasız
Ruthless	Acımasız, zalim
Loyal	Sadık, vefalı
Sweep	Hızla yayılmak
Territory	Bölge, alan, toprak
Fall under	Çatısı altında toplanmak
Overwhelming	Çok büyük, ezici
Eventually	En sonunda, nihayet
Stretch	Uzlamak
Victory	Zafer, galibiyet
Seem	Görünmek
Within reach of	-nın yakınında
Conquer	Fethetmek, ele geçirmek
Suddenly	Aniden, birdenbire
Set one's sight on	-e gözünü dikmek
Account	Hesap, açıklama
Sparse	Az, kıt, seyrek
Reveal	Göstermek
Pastureland	Otlak, mera
Decrease	Azaltmak
Hamper	Engellemek, önlemek

Sensitive	Hassas, kırılgan
Add	Ekleme, ilave etmek
Layer	Tabaka, katman
Lack of	Eksiklik, yokluk
Surroundings	Çevre, etraf
Moisture	Nem, ıslaklık
Thaw	Çözülme, erime
Swampland	Bataklık
Terrain	Arazi, bölge
Rely on	Güvenmek
Warfare	Savaş
Dampness	Rutubet, nem
Crop	Ekin, mahsul
Spoilage	Bozulma
Supply	Temin, tedarik
Famine	Açlık, kıtlık
Withdrawal	Geri çekilme, vazgeçme
Incidence	Olay, vaka
Fluctuation	Dalgalanma, değişim
Impact	Etki, tesir
Hint	İma etmek, göstermek

MONGOLS



In 1206, Genghis Khan, a fierce tribal chieftain from northern Mongolia, began to **(1) take over / take after** the world. The khan's ruthless tactics and loyal folk swept across Asia.

One territory after **(2) another / others** fell under the overwhelming force of the Mongol Empire, which would eventually stretch from the eastern shores of China. A series of successful victories in Hungary and Poland made **(3) only / even** Europe seem within reach of conquering. **(4) So / But** this unstoppable wave of victories in Europe suddenly ended.

Almost as soon as the Mongols set their sights on Austria, they **(5) abruptly / gradually** returned to Asia. Historians could only guess why until now, **(6) though / since** written accounts from the point of view of Mongol military leaders are sparse. But a new study in the journal *Scientific Reports* looked at a different kind of record to solve the mystery of their exit from central Europe: tree rings.

This wooden chronicle revealed that a cold and wet period set in for years, and **(7) led / leading** to reduced pastureland and decreased mobility, as well as hampering the military effectiveness of the Mongol cavalry. Trees **(8) were / are** especially sensitive to small changes in climactic conditions: in wet years, they add thick layers of bark to their trunks. In dry years, the rings are thinner, reflecting the lack of water to a tree.

The researchers found the climate in Hungary and its surroundings were unusually cold and wet **(9) for / in** about three years, from 1238 to 1241. The extra moisture and early spring thaw turned the Hungarian plains **(10) from / into** marshes and swampland **(11) unsuitable / proper** terrain for moving the thousands of horses the Mongol armies relied on for transportation and warfare. This dampness also led to crop spoilage, further **(12) reducing / reduced** the food supply for the khan's people. Famine later set in and killed thousands in the region.

The authors conclude that their study of the Mongolian withdrawal **(13) from / of** Hungary, illustrates the incidence of even small climate fluctuations have an impact **(14) upon / of** a historical event. It also hints **(15) at / to** a lesson for our climate future: a few degrees is all it takes to change the course of human history.

READ FOR SPEED 1

EXERCISE 2: Fill in the sentences with the proper words given below

- hamper
- decreased
- rely
- victories
- fluctuation

1. On June 26, 1979, boxer Muhammad Ali were retired as champion with a professional record of 59 ---- and three defeats.
2. Prolonged volatility and ---- in European Union could make some countries such as Italy and Greece suffer from economic difficulties.
3. The newly-introduced trade restrictions will ---- many firms' ability to expand their sales into the overseas markets.
4. Studies show that one of the greatest fears of the elderly is that they may have to ---- on other people's nursing.
5. If the sun's energy output ---- by about ten percent, the entire earth would be covered in ice over one kilometer thick.

EXERCISE 3: Word matching drills

MINI WORD TEST 1

1. crop	a. olay, vaka
2. spoilage	b. kıtlık
3. famine	c. ekin, mahsul
4. territory	d. bozulma
5. incidence	e. bölge, alan, toprak

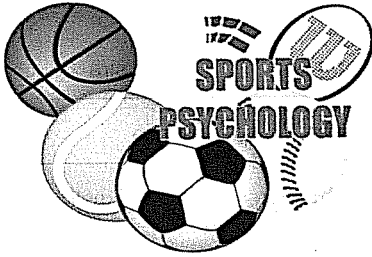
MINI WORD TEST 2

1. hint	a. göstermek
2. reveal	b. savaş
3. warfare	c. ima etmek, göstermek
4. ruthless	d. çok büyük, ezici
5. overwhelming	e. acımasız, zalim

23 - EXERCISES

Specifically	Özellikle	Range	Aralık, sıra
Correlation	İlişki, bağlantı	Doubt	Şüphe
Proficiency	Yeterlilik, uzmanlık	Deliberate	Bilerek, kasti
Experience	Deneyim, tecrübe	Similar	Benzer, aynı
Forget	Unutmak	Necessarily	Mutlaka, muhakkak
Explain	İzah etmek, açıklamak	Craft	Zanaat, beceri
Glory	Şan, görkem	Fall behind	Geride kalmak
Shame	Utanç	Line-up	Sıra, dizi
Achievement	Başarı		
Bring	Getirmek, toplamak		
Result from	-den kaynaklanmak		
Put in	Zaman ayırmak, uğraşmak		
Mean	Anlamına gelmek		
Improve	Gelişmek, artmak		
Suggest	Göstermek, önermek		

EXERCISES



We've all heard the saying, "practice makes perfect," or - more specifically - "perfect practice makes perfect." It might be true that there's a high level of correlation between **(1) random / purposeful** practice and proficiency, but to what extent?

(2) However / Whether your experiences on the sports field are memories you cherish or things you'd rather forget, the findings of a new study could help explain **(3) more / a few** things about your personal glory, or shame. According to research looking at the relationship between practice and athletic achievement, it turns **(4) up / out** that the number of hours put into training is not very much linked to performance.

The study brought together data from 33 **(5) joint / separate** studies, and found that 18 percent of the variance in performance resulted from how much practice people were putting in. **(6) Rather / Indeed**, among "elite-level performers", it was only 1 percent, which might explain why some of the best athletes only have to turn up to perform.

The findings do not mean practice won't improve your game, **(7) so / but** they do suggest that other factors are more important when it comes to the range of abilities that we see out on the pitch, court, and field. The study also showed that there was **(8) any / no** real link between the ages that people started playing sports and how good they ended **(9) in / up** being at them.

There is no doubt that deliberate practice is important, from both a statistical and a theoretical perspective, yet it is **(10) far / by far** less important than has been argued. The findings follow other studies that have come to similar conclusions about practice not necessarily making



perfect. From playing the guitar to playing tennis, it now seems **(11) uncertain / evident** that there's a whole lot more going on besides how much time you put in to master your chosen sport or craft. So if you're falling behind in your local team's line-up, putting in extra hours on the training field may not be the key, **(12) whereas / though** it should still make some difference, and you'll never know if you don't try, right?

READ FOR SPEED 1

EXERCISE 2: Fill in the sentences with the proper words given below

- *craft*
- *experiences*
- *deliberate*
- *linked*
- *fallen behind*

1. Terrorism is defined as the ---- targeting of civilians in order to create a climate of terror.
2. The work on the new stadium has ---- schedule because the government cancelled the original design due to increasing costs.
3. Many studies have uncovered that higher rates of unemployment are ---- to less volunteerism and higher crime.
4. Schools and prisons with ---- programs proclaim that they have a relaxing effect on people and enhance social skills.
5. Some researchers suspect that susceptibility to diseases in adulthood may have a relationship to very early life negative ----.

EXERCISE 3: Word matching drills

MINI WORD TEST 1

1. glory	a. zaman ayırmak, uğraşmak
2. explain	b. ilişki, bağlantı
3. suggest	c. izah etmek, açıklamak
4. put in	d. şan, görkem
5. correlation	e. göstermek, önermek

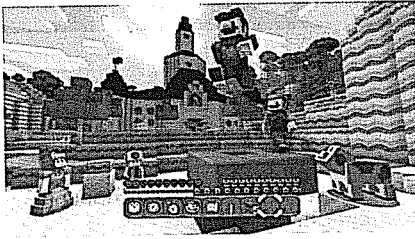
MINI WORD TEST 2

1. shame	a. aralık, sıra
2. result from	b. şüphe
3. range	c. yeterlilik, uzmanlık
4. doubt	d. utanç
5. proficiency	e. -den kaynaklanmak

24 - PLAYING VIDEO GAMES

Prevalent	Yaygın, genel, geçerli	Fatally	Ölümcül biçimde
Belief	İnanış, düşünce	Object-recognition	Nesne tanıma
Beneficial	Faydalı, yararlı	Associated	İlgili, alakalı, bağlantılı
Numerous	Sayırsız, çok, fazla	Reveal	Göstermek, ortaya çıkarmak
Indicate	Göstermek	Conceal	Gizlemek, saklamak
Improve	Geliştirmek, artırmak	Demonstrate	Göstermek, kanıtlamak
Attention	Dikkat, ilgi	Unique	Eşsiz, tek
Cognitive	Bilişsel, kavramsal	Feature	Özellik, nitelik
Strength	Güç, kuvvet	Explore	Keşfetmek, bulmak
Merely	Sadece, yalnız	Contain	İçermek, dahil etmek
Relationship	İlişki, bağlantı	Fuel	Teşvik etmek, artırmak
Boost	Artırmak, geliştirmek	Stimulate	Sebepl olmak,
Feature	Ön plana çıkarmak, özellik taşımak	Contribute	Katkıda bulunmak
Employ	Kullanmak	Complicated	Karmaşık, kapsamlı
Experience	Tecrübe etmek, yaşamak	Counterpart	Mevkidaş, emsal
Request	Talep etmek, rica etmek	To a greater extent	Daha büyük ölçüde / çapta
Relatively	Nispeten, oranla		

PLAYING VIDEO GAMES



There is a prevalent belief that playing video games for hours is not beneficial for people. **(1) However / Therefore**, numerous studies indicate that playing computer games can improve people's attention, our mood, our cognitive strengths, and **(2) merely / even** our relationships. **(3) Rather / Indeed**, playing video games can help boost the formation of memories **(4) if / unless** the games feature effective graphics.

Researchers from University of California employed non-gamer college students to play video games for 30 minutes per day over two weeks **(5) in case / so that** they can observe the effects of games on memory formation. The students were requested to play one of two games: Super Mario 3D game world, or Angry Birds, which is set in a **(6) relatively / fatally** passive and simple 2D environment.

Before and after the game-playing sessions, the students performed object-recognition memory tests **(7) designing / designed** to engage the brain's hippocampus, which is associated with complex learning and memory.

The researchers **(8) revealed / concealed** that the students playing 3D video games improved their scores on the memory tests. For example, their memory performance increased by **(9) some / much** 12 per cent, **(10) whereas / just as** the players of 2D games demonstrated no such boost. How exactly is this possible? First, the 3D games possess **(11) a little / a few** unique features that the 2D ones do not. **(12) Besides / Instead**, 3D games have much more spatial information to explore.

Second, they contain a lot more information to learn. Such kind of learning and memory **(13) retards / stimulates** the hippocampus. **(14) As long as / As far as** most experts are concerned, 3D games can contribute to the memory boost **(15) but for / on account of** their artificial 3D environments. Indeed, 3D games are **(16) far / by far** more complicated than their 2D **(17) counterparts / opponents** and therefore stimulate the hippocampus to a greater extent.

READ FOR SPEED 1

EXERCISE 2: Fill in the sentences with the proper words given below

- *employ*
- *belief*
- *associated*
- *explore*
- *contributes*

1. Scientists will ---- an innovative method so that they are able to prove the existence of water on Mars.
2. Obesity is ---- with significant metabolic and hormone abnormalities, and with chronic inflammation.
3. In contrast to mainstream ----, black cats do not cause bad luck.
4. Production of Libya's oil industry, which ---- to nearly all state revenues, has fallen by 75% since 2011.
5. The new software created by Microsoft enables us to ---- thousands of sites at the same time.

EXERCISE 3: Word matching drills

MINI WORD TEST 1

1. beneficial	a. göstermek, kanıtlamak
2. demonstrate	b. artırmak, geliştirmek
3. boost	c. özellik, nitelik
4. request	d. faydalı, yararlı
5. feature	e. talep etmek, rica etmek

MINI WORD TEST 2

1. improve	a. bilişsel, kavramsal
2. attention	b. göstermek, ortaya çıkarmak
3. contain	c. dikkat, ilgi
4. reveal	d. geliştirmek, artırmak
5. cognitive	e. içermek, dahil etmek

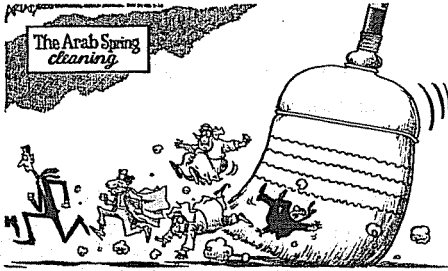
25 -MENA REGION AND ARAB SPRING

Abbreviate	Kısaltmak	Numerous	Sayırsız, çok
Host	Ev sahipliği yapmak	Income	Gelir
Crucial	Önemli, hayati	Widespread	Yaygın, ortak
Divine	İlahi, kutsal	Corruption	Yolsuzluk
Extract	Çıkarmak, elde etmek	Lack	Eksik olmak, yoksun olmak
Rely	Güvenmek, inanmak	Consider	Düşünmek, dikkate almak
Attribute	Atfetmek	Primary	Başlıca, temel
Uprising	Ayaklanma	Represent	Temsil etmek
Rebellion	İsyan	Unique	Eşsiz, tek
Emerge	Ortaya çıkmak, başlamak	Opportunity	Fırsat, imkan
Spread	Yayılmak	Voice	İfade etmek, dile getirmek
Throughout	Boyunca	Independence	Bağımsızlık
Break out	Patlak vermek, başlamak	Instability	İstikrarsızlık, dengesizlik
Permit	İzin vermek	Unemployment	İşsizlik
Prompt	Harekete geçirmek	Unrest	Huzursuzluk
Revolution	Devrim	Rise up	İsyan etmek, ayaklanmak
By means of	Yoluyla, vasıtasıyla	Out of	Arasından
Take hold	Kök salmak	Substantially	Önemli derecede
Outbreak	Salgın, patlak	Revenue	Gelir, kazanç

READ FOR SPEED 1

Decline	Azalmak	Adverse	Kötü, istenmeyen
Soar	Artmak, yükselmek	Impact	Etki, tesir
Considerably	Kayda değer miktarda, çok	Affect	Etkilemek
Overall	Genel, kapsamlı	Escalating	Artan, yükselen
Reach	Erişmek, ulaşmak	To some extent	Bir dereceye kadar
Huge	Büyük, fazla	Overthrow	Devirmek, çöktürmek
In terms of	Bakımından, açısından	Flee	Kaçmak, kurtulmak
Welfare	Refah	In the wake of	Ardından
Investor	Yatırımcı	Step down	İstifa etmek
Halt	Bırakmak, durdurmak	Massive	Büyük, kocaman
Uncertainty	Belirsizlik	Revolt	İsyan, ayaklanma
Involve	İçermek, kaplamak	Obvious	Belirli, kesin
Conflict	Çatışma	Enable	Olanak sağlamak
Suffer	Acı çekmek	Behave	Davranmak, hareket etmek

MENA REGION AND ARAB SPRING



The Middle East and North Africa Region, abbreviated as MENA, have attracted great powers owing to its central location **(1) as / though** it hosts crucial waterways. **(2) Rather / Besides**, MENA region is home to divine places of three major religions.

Some 54 % of the world's oil and natural gas resources are extracted in MENA region. However, almost all MENA countries rely on Western high technology and industrial products **(3) since / even though** they are old colonies of European states. Therefore, any major or minor event in MENA region is a matter of concern for most Western countries.

Arab Spring

Arab Spring is attributed to the anti-government protests, uprisings and armed rebellions that first emerged in Tunisia and spread **(4) across / on** the Arab world throughout 2011. Initial protests broke out in Tunisia, where Mohammed Bouazizi, working as a street vendor, was not permitted to sell vegetables and fruit in the street. He prompted the revolution on 18th December 2010. Then, it spread to other countries with a domino effect by means of cell phones, satellite TVs and social media.

The movement took hold in other countries such as Egypt, Libya, Syria, Yemen, Saudi Arabia, and Jordan. The causes behind the outbreak of the Arab Spring are numerous. For instance, imbalances in income, widespread poverty, corruption, descend of governance from father to son and people lacking a word in governance are considered **(5) being / to be** some of the primary reasons.

(6) Unless / Although Arab Spring represented a unique opportunity for people to voice their democratic rights and economic independence, it also created economic and political instabilities throughout MENA region.

READ FOR SPEED 1

For example, (7) **while / because** unemployment rate was about 9% before the unrest in Egypt, it rose up to over 12% afterwards. Seven out of 10 people in Libya were unemployed as result of protests. (8) **Otherwise / Moreover**, food and oil prices increased substantially in oil-exporting countries like Egypt, Yemen, Tunisia, Syria and Morocco. Tourism revenues in the region (9) **declined / soared** considerably during the unrest.

The overall loss reached up to 40%. (10) **In case / Because** one out of five people in Egypt is employed in tourism sector, the economic loss is huge in terms of the country's revenues and the nation's welfare. Domestic and foreign investors decided to halt major projects.

(11) **due to / but for** economic and political uncertainty. In addition to the ones involved in the conflict and revolutions, other countries such as

Jordan, Morocco, and Algeria also suffered from adverse economic impacts of the Arab Spring (12) **as / if** their economic performances were affected by escalating social unrests to some extent.



(13) **As to / As of** August 2012, governments had been overthrown in four countries: Tunisia, Egypt, Libya, and Yemen. Tunisian President had to flee the country in January 2011 in the wake of the uprisings. In Egypt, President stepped down in February 2011 after the Tahrir Square protests ending his 30-year presidency. Libyan leader Muammar Gaddafi was overthrown and killed after massive domestic revolts in October 2011. Arab Spring has also affected Western countries. For example, it has weakened the obvious dominance of the USA in the region. USA has reconsidered its policies in the region. On the other hand, its weakening leadership has enabled other actors such as Russia and China behave more confidently in the region.

BOOST UP YOUR VOCABULARY

EXERCISE 1: Find the closest meaning to the highlighted expression

1. MENA region is home to **divine** places of three major religions.

The expression “**divine**” is close in meaning to:

- A) commercial B) holy

2. Initial protests broke out in Tunisia, where Mohammed Bouazizi, working as a street **vendor**, was not permitted to sell vegetables and fruit in the street.

The expression “**vendor**” is close in meaning to:

- A) instructor B) seller

3. Tourism **revenues** in the region declined considerably during the unrest.

The expression “**revenue**” is close in meaning to:

- A) expense B) income

4. In addition to the ones involved in the conflict and revolutions, other countries such as Jordan, Morocco, and Algeria also suffered from **adverse** economic impacts of the Arab Spring as their economic performances were affected by escalating social unrests to some extent.

The expression “**adverse**” is close in meaning to:

- A) unwanted B) prominent

5. Tunisian President had to **flee** the country in January 2011 in the wake of the uprisings.

The expression “**flee**” is close in meaning to:

- A) run away from B) give in

READ FOR SPEED 1

EXERCISE 2: Fill in the sentences with the proper words given below

- *halt*
- *spread*
- *enable*
- *prompt*
- *massive*

1. Investment in a country will spur growth, increase tax revenue, which ---- the government to pay more for better social services.
2. Thanks to its success, it is hardly surprising that the American approach to higher education has ---- to other countries.
3. Supported by other Arab countries, Saudi Arabia launched military operations in Yemen so as to ---- the advance of some terrorists groups.
4. Heat exhaustion may ---- a slightly above-normal temperature as well as headaches, nausea and fatigue.
5. ---- deforestation for fuel and farming makes the impoverished regions prone to natural disasters, especially floods.

EXERCISE 3: Word matching drills

MINI WORD TEST 1

1. emerge	a. salgın, patlak
2. rebellion	b. ortaya çıkmak, başlamak
3. opportunity	c. önemli, hayati
4. crucial	d. isyan
5. outbreak	e. fırsat, imkan

MINI WORD TEST 2

1. extract	a. boyunca
2. numerous	b. patlak vermek, başlamak
3. throughout	c. kayda değer miktarda, çok
4. considerably	d. sayısız, çok
5. break out	e. çıkarmak, elde etmek

26 - HURRICANES

Hurricane	Kasırğa, fırtına
Cyclone	Tufan, hortum
Rapidly	Hızlıca, çabuk bir şekilde
Characterize	Nitelemek, simgelemek
Produce	Ortaya çıkarmak
Heavy	Yoğun, çok
Depend on	Bağlı olmak
Pack	Taşıamak
Unleash	Salıvermek
Peak	Zirveye çıkmak, doruğa ulaşmak
Disturbance	Karışıklık, bozulma
Feed	Beslemek, desteklemek
Achieve	Başarmak, elde etmek
Sustain	Sürdürmek, devam etmek
Reach	Erişmek, ulaşmak
Rating	Oran, seviye, derece
Scale	Ölçek
Enormous	Büyük, devasa

Generate	Üretmek, doğurmak
Draw	Çekmek, almak
Release	Salıvermek, yaymak
Through	Yoluyla, vasıtasıyla
Condensation	Yoğuşma, yoğunlaşma
Vapor	Buhar
Spin	Dönmek
Surround	Çevrelemek, kuşatmak
Host	Ev sahipliği yapmak
Destruction	Yıkım, tahribat
Landfall	Toprak kayması
Devastating	Yok edici
Surge	Ani artış, yükseliş
Extend	Uzandırmak, genişletmek

HURRICANES



A tropical cyclone is a rapidly rotating storm system characterized **(1) by / into** a low- pressure centre, strong winds, and a spiral arrangement of thunderstorms that produce heavy rain. Depending on its location and strength, a tropical cyclone **(2) has been referred / is referred to** by names such as hurricane, typhoon, tropical

storm, cyclonic storm, tropical depression, and simply cyclone.

(3) For instance / Moreover, they are known as cyclones in the northern Indian Ocean and Bay of Bengal, and as typhoons in the western Pacific Ocean. They can pack wind speeds of over 160 miles (257 kilometres) an hour and unleash more than 2.4 trillion gallons (9 trillion litres) of rain a day.

The Atlantic Ocean's hurricane season peaks **(4) between / from** mid-August to late October and averages five to six hurricanes per year. Hurricanes begin as tropical disturbances in warm ocean waters with surface temperatures of at least 80 degrees Fahrenheit (26.5 degrees Celsius). These low pressure systems are fed by energy **(5) into / from** the warm seas. **(6) If / Unless** a storm achieves wind speeds of 38 miles (61 kilometres) an hour, it becomes known as a tropical depression. A tropical depression becomes a tropical storm, and is given a name, when its sustained wind speeds top 39 miles (63 kilometres) an hour. When a storm's sustained wind speeds reach 74 miles (119 kilometres) an hour it becomes a hurricane and earns a category rating of 1 to 5 **(7) at / on** the Saffir Simpson scale.

Hurricanes are enormous heat engines that generate energy on a staggering scale. They draw heat from warm, moist ocean air and release it through condensation of water vapor in thunderstorms. Hurricanes spin around a low-pressure centre known **(8) as / for** the "eye." Sinking air makes this 20- to 30-mile-wide (32- to 48-kilometer-wide) area notoriously calm. But the eye is surrounded by a circular "eye wall" that hosts the storm's strongest winds and rain.

These storms bring destruction **(9) ashore / aboard** in many different ways. When a hurricane makes landfall it often produces a devastating storm surge that can reach 20 feet (6 meters) high and extend nearly 100 miles (161 kilometres). Ninety percent of all hurricane deaths result **(10) in / from** storm surges.

EXERCISE 2: Fill in the sentences with the proper words given below

- *characterized*
- *host*
- *extend*
- *generate*
- *surrounded*

1. CFS is one of the biggest mysteries of modern medicine and is ---- by severe fatigue and related issues such as headaches and memory problems.
2. In the late 1990s and early 2000s, notebook designers introduced faster processors that can ---- more heat and require more power.
3. Scientists have discovered that the tail of an average comet can ---- over 84 million miles, nearly the distance between the earth and the sun.
4. In November 2017, London will ---- the COP22 climate summit to discuss preparations for implementing the Paris climate agreement.
5. According to a study, the areas like the Sargasso, which is ---- by ocean currents, may serve as sinks for floating trash.

EXERCISE 3: Word matching drills**MINI WORD TEST 1**

1. enormous	a. salıvermek, yaymak
2. peak	b. erişmek, ulaşmak
3. reach	c. zirveye çıkmak, doruğa ulaşmak
4. vapor	d. büyük, devasa
5. release	e. buhar

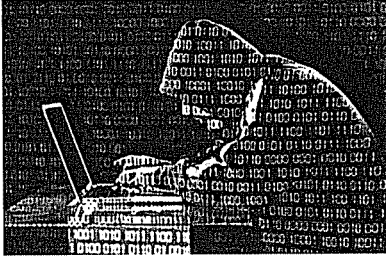
MINI WORD TEST 2

1. surge	a. taşımak
2. through	b. ani artış, yükseliş
3. pack	c. kasırga, fırtına
4. achieve	d. yoluyla, vasıtasıyla
5. hurricane	e. başarmak, elde etmek

27 - CYBERCRIME

Attribute to	Atrıfta bulunmak	Rather	Oldukça
Commit	Yapmak, işlemek	Progress	İlerlemek
Moreover	Ayrıca, dahası	Emerge	Ortaya çıkmak
State	Belirtmek	Adopt	Benimsemek, kabul etmek
Turn into	Değişmek, dönüşmek	Abandon	Bırakmak, terk etmek
Epidemic	Salgın	Overall	Genel
Advent	Başlangıç	Monitor	Gözlemlemek
Attain	Elde etmek, erişmek	Determine	Belirlemek, saptamak
Malicious	Kötü niyetli, zararlı	Pass on	Aktarmak
Purpose	Amaç	Through	Yoluyla, vasıtasıyla
Threat	Tehdit, tehlike	Impact	Etki, tesir
Incidence	Sıklık	Beyond dispute	Tartışmasız
Behave	Davranmak	Lead to	Yol açmak, sebep olmak
Expose	Maruz kalmak, yaşamak	Sneak	Gizlice girmek
Massive	Büyük, devasa	Gather	Toplamak
Destructive	Yıkıcı, tahrip eden	Hence	Bu yüzden
Deal with	Baş etmek, uğraşmak	Critical	Ciddi, önemli
One way or another	Öyle ya da böyle	Privacy	Gizlilik
Indicate	Göstermek	Lack	Eksik olmak
Out of	Arasından	Ever-growing	Sürekli büyüyen
		Infrastructure	Altyapı

CYBERCRIME



Cybercrime is attributed to a crime **(1) where / which** a computer is the object of crime, or is used as a tool to commit an offense. Moreover, experts state that cybercrime has turned into a silent global digital epidemic since the advent of Internet.

Cybercriminals have used computer technology **(2) unless / so that** they attain personal information, business trade secrets for malicious purposes. However, despite the universal threat and high incidence of cybercrime, most people say that they would change the way they behave **(3) only if / when** they were exposed any kind of cybercrime.

(4) Thanks to / Because of its massive destructive potential, all businesses operating online have to deal with cybercrime one way or another. For instance, the National Computer Security Survey indicated that 7 out of 10 surveyed businesses **(5) had been exposed / has been exposed** to at least one sort of cyber-crime. Thus, fighting cybercrime is rather expensive and must always progress **(6) as / though** new threats and methods emerge. So, many companies have **(7) adopted / abandoned** storing customers' financial and personal information such as credit card numbers, social security numbers and birth dates in case of cybercrime attacks.

The **(8) overall / malicious** costs of protection against cybercrime attacks are quite high, and the systems must be tested and monitored regularly to determine whether they are effective against emerging cyber attacks. **(9) Yet / So** these costs are often passed on to the customer through much higher prices of goods and services.

(10) Provided that / Not only that the economic impact of cybercrime is beyond dispute, it also leads to emotional impact on people. Those experiencing such a crime feels **(11) as if / only if** someone sneaked through their home to gather all personal information. Hence, it is critical for the countries to adopt cyber security policies that better protect users **(12) while / despite** respecting their privacy and other human rights. But it seems that many, **(13) if / so** not all, African and European countries lack the capabilities to defend their ever-growing cyber infrastructure.

if not
değilse bile.

BOOST UP YOUR VOCABULARY

EXERCISE 1: Find the closest meaning to the highlighted expression

1. Cybercrime is **attributed to** a crime where a computer is the object of crime, or is used as a tool to commit an offense.

The expression "attribute to" is close in meaning to:

- A) mistrust B) refer to

2. Experts state that cybercrime has **turned into** a silent global digital epidemic since the advent of Internet.

The expression "turn into" is close in meaning to:

- A) convert B) persist

3. Cybercriminals have used computer technology so that they **attain** personal information, business trade secrets for malicious purposes.

The expression "attain" is close in meaning to:

- A) reach B) desert

4. Fighting cybercrime is rather expensive and must always progress as new threats and methods **emerge**.

The expression "emerge" is close in meaning to:

- A) drop B) appear

5. Because of its **massive** destructive potential, all businesses operating online have to deal with cybercrime one way or another.

The expression "massive" is close in meaning to:

- A) immense B) subtle

READ FOR SPEED 1

EXERCISE 2: Fill in the sentences with the proper words given below

- epidemic
- deal
- infrastructure
- malicious
- abandon

1. Because of the threat of death in Syria, most people would rather ---- their homes and lead a new life in other countries.
2. Owing to their ---- purpose to break the law, the officials were detained.
3. Tokyo has been chosen to host Olympic Games in 2020 thanks to its massive transportation, cultural and energy ----.
4. Zika, a mosquito borne virus, is the kind of ---- Latin America has suffered for the last 6 months.
5. The only reasonable way to ---- with Japan's demographic problem is to support higher levels of permanent immigration.

EXERCISE 3: Word matching drills

MINI WORD TEST 1

1. state	a. göstermek
2. advent	b. belirtmek
3. expose	c. başlangıç
4. destructive	d. maruz kalmak bırakmak
5. indicate	e. yıkıcı, tahrip eden

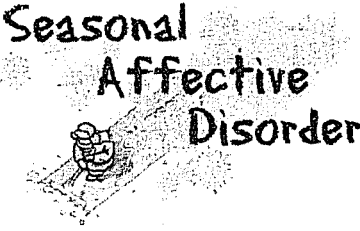
MINI WORD TEST 2

1. progress	a. gözlemlemek
2. monitor	b. belirlemek, saptamak
3. determine	c. eksik olmak
4. lead to	d. ilerlemek
5. lack	e. yol açmak

28 - SAD

Productive	Üretken, verimli	Funk	Uzak durmak, çekinmek
Suffer	Açı çekmek, muzdarip olmak	Steady	Sabit, istikrarlı
Experience	Tecrübe etmek, yaşamak	Throughout	Baştan başa, boyunca
Ongoing	Devam eden, süregelen	Tip	İpucu, yardım
Debate	Tartışma		
Prevalent	Yaygın, ortak		
Exist	Var olmak		
Survive	Hayatta kalmak, yaşamak		
Compare	Karşılaştırmak, kıyaslamak		
Solution	Çözüm, çare		
Cope with	Başa çıkmak, üstesinden gelmek		
Accept	Kabul etmek		
Cycle	Döngü		
Address	Ele almak, uğraşmak		
Keep in mind	Aklında tutmak		
Shift	Değiştirmek		
Require	Gerektirmek		
Attention	Dikkat, ilgi, alaka		

SAD

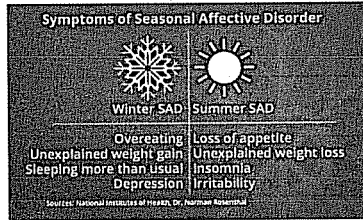


Winter is not the best time for
 (1) a lot of / more people. The days get
 (2) more / much shorter, it is way harder
 to get out of bed, and studies show
 people just do not feel (3) quite / as
 productive when it is cold and rainy
 outside as they do in the warmer
 months.

To make matters worse, some people (4) might suffer / ought to suffer from Seasonal Affective Disorder (SAD), which means that (5) as / though their mental health is generally fine, at the same time each year, usually in winter, they could experience depressive symptoms.

There is still ongoing debate on (6) what / how prevalent this is, and even if it's really a thing. Whether it really exists or not, many people still feel the 'winter blues' (7) if / as the days get shorter. Not to worry, science has some tips on how to survive, and even enjoy, the winter months. People report a/an (8) overall / temporary lowered mood and energy levels in winter compared to the warmer months, but there are many ways to (9) ease / aggravate the symptoms, though there's no magic solution. One way of coping with the symptoms is to get at least 1 hour of outdoor light (10) all / each day, (11) preferably / merely in the morning.

Keeping active (12) for / by continuing activities such as exercise is another reliever. Whatever they do, the key is that people should be realistic and understand that (13) their / whose productivity might not be as high as it is in the warmer months. They need to accept that there is an annual cycle, (14) but / and they may not get as much done during winter.



Although for (15) most / few of us, the mood and energy changes in winter can be addressed with these simple strategies, we should keep in mind that depression (16) at / on any time of year can be difficult to shift and (17) may / must require professional attention.

Don't brush off that yearly feeling as simply a case of the "winter blues" or a seasonal funk that you have to tough out on your own. Take steps to keep your mood and motivation steady throughout the year.

BOOST UP YOUR VOCABULARY

EXERCISE 1: Find the closest meaning to the highlighted expression

1. Don't **brush off** that yearly feeling as simply a case of the "winter blues" or a seasonal funk that you have to tough out on your own.

The expression "**brush off**" is close in meaning to:

A) promote

B) ignore

2. The days get much shorter, it is way harder to get out of bed, and studies show people just do not feel as **productive** when it is cold and rainy outside as they do in the warmer months.

The expression "**productive**" is close in meaning to:

A) creative

B) idle

3. To make matters worse, some people might suffer from Seasonal Affective Disorder (SAD), which means that though their mental health is generally fine, at the same time each year, usually in winter, they could **experience** depressive symptoms.

The expression "**experience**" is close in meaning to:

A) face

B) defeat

4. Take steps to keep your mood and motivation **steady** throughout the year.

The expression "**steady**" is close in meaning to:

A) temporary

B) constant

5. Not to worry, science has some **tips** on how to survive, and even enjoy, the winter months.

The expression "**tip**" is close in meaning to:

A) enigma

B) clue

READ FOR SPEED 1

EXERCISE 2: Fill in the sentences with the proper words given below

- *shift*
- *ongoing*
- *suffered*
- *address*
- *prevalent*

1. Experts should ---- negative and discriminatory behaviors among obese students to prevent or ease emotional distress among them.
2. Like modern people, ancient people ---- from many of the same health problems ranging from heart disease to cancer.
3. According to specialists, the most ---- future uses of robotic technologies will be in environments where humans and robots will operate in proximity and in cooperation.
4. There have long been ---- debates over fishing rights off the coast between Japan and China.
5. As more women have entered the workforce in the last 30 years, the cultural patterns that once encouraged large families began to ----.

EXERCISE 3: Word matching drills

MINI WORD TEST 1

1. require	a. karşılaştırmak, kıyaslamak
2. compare	b. hayatta kalmak, yaşamak
3. survive	c. kabul etmek
4. cope with	d. başa çıkmak, üstesinden gelmek.
5. accept	e. gerektirmek

MINI WORD TEST 2

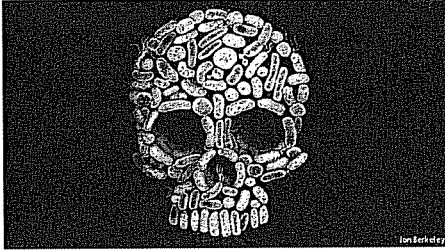
1. exist	a. aklında tutmak
2. cycle	b. baştan başa, boyunca
3. debate	c. var olmak
4. throughout	d. döngü
5. keep in mind	e. tartışma

29 - ANTIBIOTIC RESISTANCE

Cause	Sebepl olmak, yol amak
Save	Kurtarmak
Countless	Saysız, sınırsız
Misuse	Yanlıř kullanımı
Overuse	Ařırı kullanım
Contribute to	Katkıda bulunmak
Resistance	Diren
Develop	Geliřmek, meydana gelmek
Reduce	Azaltmak
Eliminate	Yok etmek
Severe	řiddetli, zor
Include	İermek
Meningitis	Menenjit
Respiratory tract	Solumun sistemi
Cooperation	İřbirlięi
Launch	Bařlatmak
Initiative	Giriřim, inisiyatif
Issue	Yayımlamak
Labeling	Etiket
Regulation	Düzenleme, yönetmelik

Emphasize	Vurgulamak
Prudent	Saęduyulu, ihtiyatlı
Encourage	Cesaretlendirmek
Prescribe	Reete yazmak
Counsel	Tavsiye vermek
Proper	Uygun, müsait
Envision	Zihninde canlandırmak
Vaccine	Ařı
Infectious	Bulařıcı
Pneumonia	Akięer iltihabı

ANTIBIOTIC RESISTANCE



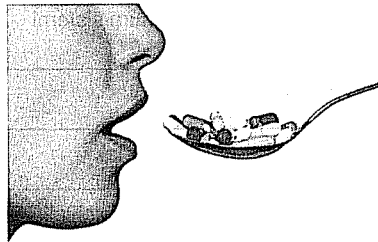
Antibiotics are drugs (1) **used / treating** infections (2) **caused / causing** by bacteria. Also known (3) **as / by** antimicrobial drugs, antibiotics have saved countless lives. (4) **Thus / However**, misuse and overuse of these drugs have contributed to a phenomenon

known as antibiotic resistance. Such resistance develops (5) **when / though** potentially (6) **malign / obscure** bacteria change in a way that reduces or eliminates the effectiveness of antibiotics.

Antibiotic resistance (7) **became / has become** a growing public health concern worldwide. When a person is infected (8) **of / with** an antibiotic-resistant bacterium, not only is treatment of that patient more difficult, but the antibiotic-resistant bacterium may (9) **spread / foster** to other people.

(10) **Unless / If** antibiotics don't work, the result can be severe. Examples of the types of bacteria that have become resistant (11) **to / at** antibiotics include the species that cause skin infections, meningitis, sexually transmitted diseases and respiratory tract infections such as pneumonia.

In cooperation with (12) **other / the other** government agencies, the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) has launched several initiatives to (13) **address / prohibit** antibiotic resistance. The agency has issued drug labeling regulations, emphasizing the prudent use of antibiotics. The regulations encourage health care professionals to prescribe antibiotics (14) **only / even** when clinically necessary, and to counsel patients about the proper use of such drugs. FDA has also (15) **envisioned / encouraged** the development of new drugs, vaccines, and improved tests for infectious diseases.



BOOST UP YOUR VOCABULARY

EXERCISE 1: Find the closest meaning to the highlighted expression

1. Antibiotics are drugs **treating** infections caused by bacteria.

The expression “**treating**” is close in meaning to:

- A) curing B) behaving

2. The agency has issued drug labeling regulations, emphasizing the **prudent** use of antibiotics.

The expression “**prudent**” is close in meaning to:

- A) excessive B) cautious

3. The regulations encourage health care professionals to prescribe antibiotics only when clinically necessary, and to **counsel** patients about the proper use of such drugs.

The expression “**counsel**” is close in meaning to:

- A) meet B) advise

4. FDA has also encouraged the development of new drugs, vaccines, and improved tests for **infectious** diseases.

The expression “**infectious**” is close in meaning to:

- A) contagious B) sanitary

5. The agency has **issued** drug labeling regulations, emphasizing the prudent use of antibiotics.

The expression “**issue**” is close in meaning to:

- A) withdraw B) release

READ FOR SPEED 1

EXERCISE 2: Fill in the sentences with the proper words given below

- *launched*
- *eliminated*
- *encouraged*
- *contributes*
- *severe*

1. Diseases like HIV and AIDS reducing life expectancy and productivity are gradually being ---- thanks to improvements in healthcare.
2. Abortion is illegal in Poland except in cases of rape, ---- prenatal defects or when the mother's life is at risk.
3. As far as a recent study is concerned, at the moment, solar energy ---- more than 1% to the world's electricity production.
4. Facebook has ---- an innovative feature that can publish the latest news articles directly to its site.
5. Low taxes and stable regulations in China have ---- many corporate giants such as Toyota to move their headquarters to the state.

EXERCISE 3: Word matching drills

MINI WORD TEST 1

1. cause	a. kurtarmak
2. save	b. girişim, inisiyatif
3. develop	c. sebep olmak, yol açmak
4. include	d. gelişmek, meydana gelmek
5. initiative	e. içermek

MINI WORD TEST 2

1. regulation	a. vurgulamak
2. proper	b. azaltmak
3. prescribe	c. düzenleme, yönetmelik
4. reduce	d. reçete yazmak
5. emphasize	e. uygun, müsait

30 - BABY BOOMERS

Almost	Hemen hemen	Prosperity	Refah, bolluk
Exactly	Tam olarak, kesin olarak	Profitable	Kârlı, kazançlı
Describe	Tasvir etmek, betimlemek	Labour union	İşçi sendikası
So-called	Sözde	Generous	Cömert, bol
Baby boom	Doğum oranındaki ani artış	Wage	Ücret
Explain	İzah etmek, açıklamak	Plentiful	Bol, fazla
Argue	İleri sürmek, iddia etmek	Affordable	Fiyatı uygun, bütçeye uygun
Outnumbering	Sayıca fazla	Go hand in hand	Bir arada, birlikte
Postpone	Ertelemek, sonraya bırakmak	Modest	Mütevazı, gösterişsiz
Maternity	Annelik, gebelik	Inexpensive	Ucuz
Long for	Özlemek, özlem duymak	Tract house	Birbirinin aynı olan evler
Average	Ortalama	Subsidize	Mali destek sağlamak
Opt	Tercih etmek, seçmek	Earn	Kazanmak, elde etmek
Era	Dönem, çağ		
Look forward	Dört gözle beklemek		
Confident	Kendinden emin		

BABY BOOMERS

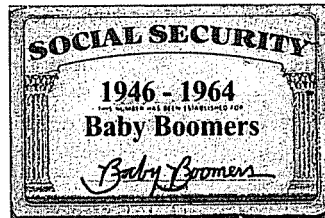


Almost exactly nine months after World War II ended, “the cry of the baby was heard across the land,” as historian Landon Jones later described the trend. More babies were born in 1946 than **(1) ever / even** before: 3.4 million, 20 percent more than in 1945. This was the

beginning of the so-called “baby boom.” In 1947, another 3.8 million babies were born; 3.9 million were born in 1952; and more than 4 million were born every year from 1954 until 1964, when the boom finally tapered off. By then, there were 76.4 million “baby boomers” in the United States. They made **(2) up / out** almost 40 percent of the nation’s population.

What explains this baby boom? Some historians have argued that it was a part of a desire for normalcy **(3) during / after** 16 years of depression and war. Others have argued that it was a part of a Cold War campaign to fight communism **(4) by / in** outnumbering communists. Most likely, **(5) for instance / however**, the postwar baby boom happened for more quotidian reasons. Older Americans, who had postponed marriage and childbirth during the Great Depression and World War II, were joined in the nation’s maternity wards by young adults **(6) longed for / longing for** a family. (In 1940, the average American woman got married when she was almost 22 years old; in 1956, the average American woman got married when she was just 20. And just 8 percent of married women in the 1940s opted not to have children, compared to 15 percent in the 1930s.)

Many people in the postwar era looked forward to having children **(7) though / since** they were confident that the future would be one of comfort and prosperity. In **(8) many / every** ways, they were right: Corporations grew larger and more profitable, labour unions promised generous wages and benefits to their members, and consumer goods were more plentiful and affordable than ever before. **(9) Otherwise / As a result**, many Americans felt certain that they could give their families all the material things that they themselves had done without.



The baby boom and the suburban boom went hand in hand. Almost **(10) as soon as / as long as** World War II ended, developers such as William Levitt (whose "Levittowns" in New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania would become the most famous symbols of suburban life in the 1950s) began to buy land on the outskirts of cities and use mass- production techniques to build modest, inexpensive tract houses there. The G.I. Bill subsidized low-cost mortgages for returning soldiers, which **(11) has meant / meant** that it was often cheaper to buy one of these suburban houses than it was to rent an apartment in the city.

These houses were perfect for young families—they had informal "family rooms," open floor plans and backyards— and **(12) yet / so** suburban developments earned nicknames like "Fertility Valley" and "The Rabbit Hutch." By 1960, suburban baby boomers and their parents accounted **(13) by / for** one-third of the population of the United States.

EXERCISE 2: Fill in the sentences with the proper words given below

- *explained*
- *average*
- *plentiful*
- *opted*
- *postpone*

1. The ---- person in North America uses more than twice as much electricity as his counterpart in Europe.
2. Oil companies around the world will have to make many people redundant and ---- investments to owing to lower energy prices.
3. Despite numerous scientific advancements, there are still some mysteries that scientists have not ---- over the years.
4. Some companies have gone with traditional laptops, because of their robust processing capabilities, whereas others have ---- for the more versatile iPad.
5. Studies have shown that people who eat ---- amounts of fruits and vegetables in their daily diets have lower rates of cancers.

EXERCISE 3: Word matching drills

MINI WORD TEST 1

1. modest	a. annelik, gebelik
2. maternity	b. ücret
3. profitable	c. mütevazı, gösterişsiz
4. wage	d. fiyatı uygun, bütçeye uygun
5. affordable	e. kârlı, kazançlı

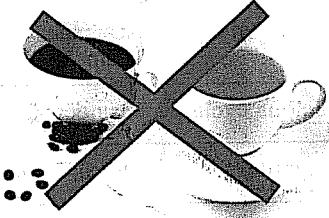
MINI WORD TEST 2

1. earn	a. arzu, istek
2. long for	b. sözde
3. almost	c. kazanmak, elde etmek
4. so-called	d. hemen hemen
5. desire	e. özlemek, özlem duymak

31 - REDUCING CAFFEINE INTAKE

Reduce	Azaltmak, düşürmek	Cut down on	Azaltmak, kesmek
Intake	Alınan miktar, alım	Vicious cycle	Kısır döngü
Fixation	Bağımlılık	Daunting	Üzücü, ürkütücü
Rely on	Güvenmek, dayanmak	Kick	Bırakmak, terk etmek
Allow	İzin vermek, olanak sağlamak	Stimulant	Uyarıcı, etki
Alert	Uyanık, tetikte	Addictive	Bağımlılık yapan
Cognitive	Bilişsel	Fatigue	Tükenmişlik, yorgunluk
Moderate	İlimli, orta karar	Taper	Azaltmak
Consider	Düşünmek, dikkate almak		
Reversal	Geri dönme, tersine çevirme		
Withdrawal	Vazgeçme, bırakma		
In essence	Esas itibarıyla, esasen		
Come off	Kopmak, ayrılmak		
Impact	Etki, tesir		
Spike	Aniden yükseltmek, artırmak		
Road rage	Yol verdin yol vermedin kavgası		
Tense	Gergin, sinirli		

REDUCING CAFFEINE INTAKE



Drinking coffee is a daily fixation for many people **(1) across / on** the world. Many people rely on the caffeine in coffee to wake them up in the morning, to keep them focused in the afternoon, and perhaps to allow for late-night work. Most people start drinking caffeine **(2) though / because** it makes them feel more alert

and improves their mood. Many studies suggest that caffeine actually improves cognitive task performance (memory, attention span, etc.) **(3) in / at** the short-term. Similarly, most experts say a moderate amount of caffeine is OK for healthy adults. Ideally, that's 200 milligrams or **(4) more / less** a day, or about two cups of strong coffee.

(5) Subsequently / Unfortunately, these studies fail to consider the participants' caffeine habits. New research from Johns Hopkins Medical School shows that performance increases **(6) despite / due to** caffeine intake are the result of caffeine drinkers **(7) experienced / experiencing** a short-term reversal of caffeine withdrawal. By checking for caffeine use in study participants, Johns Hopkins researchers found that caffeine-related performance improvement is nonexistent **(8) thanks to / without** caffeine withdrawal. In essence, coming off caffeine reduces your cognitive performance and has a negative impact on your mood. The only way to get back to normal is to drink caffeine, and when you do **(9) so / such**, you feel like it's taking you to new heights. **(10) In fact / Notwithstanding**, the caffeine is just taking your performance back to normal for a short period. Research suggests that caffeine can spike heart rate and blood pressure, **(11) while / just as** increasing feelings of stress, anxiety, and road rage. It can also leave you feeling tense and nervous for up to 16 hours after your last cup, according to the National Institutes of Health. Teaching yourself **(12) what / how** to cut down on coffee consumption will allow you to break free **(13) off / from** this vicious cycle of alertness and drowsiness. Kicking the habit isn't as daunting as it sounds, either. Back away from the coffee pot and try cutting back on caffeine.

But be aware! Like any stimulant, caffeine is physiologically and psychologically addictive. **(14) If / Lest** you do choose to lower your caffeine intake, you should do so slowly under the guidance of a qualified medical professional. The researchers at Johns Hopkins found that caffeine withdrawal causes headache, fatigue, sleepiness, and difficulty concentrating. Some people report feeling flu-like symptoms, depression, and anxiety after reducing intake by as little as one cup a day. Slowly tapering your caffeine dosage each day can **(15) greatly / reluctantly** reduce these withdrawal symptoms.

READ FOR SPEED 1

EXERCISE 2: Fill in the sentences with the proper words given below

- *allows*
- *cognitive*
- *addictive*
- *reduce*
- *failed*

1. While struggling both mental illness and addiction simultaneously, many patients have to seek for psychotherapy and ---- behavioral therapy.
2. The nicotine in cigarettes is extremely toxic, and has been classified as the most ---- drug in existence.
3. Japanese government has enacted some strict gun laws that might ---- the number of crimes such as kidnapping, theft.
4. Ireland ---- abortions only in cases where the woman's own life is endangered by ongoing pregnancy.
5. Unlike other social networks like Facebook and Twitter, Snapchat has ---- to catch on in many parts of Asia.

EXERCISE 3: Word matching drills

MINI WORD TEST 1

1. kick	a. düşünmek, dikkate almak
2. stimulant	b. kopmak, ayrılmak
3. come off	c. alınan miktar, alım
4. consider	d. bırakmak, terk etmek
5. intake	e. uyarıcı, etki

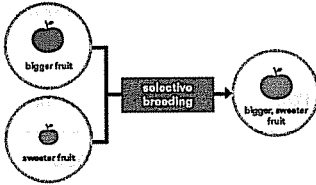
MINI WORD TEST 2

1. rely on	a. ılımlı, orta karar
2. withdrawal	b. aniden yükseltmek, artırmak
3. taper	c. güvenmek, dayanmak
4. spike	d. azaltmak
5. moderate	e. vazgeçme, bırakma

32 - GENETICALLY MODIFIED FOOD

Principle	İlke, prensip, kaide	Emerge	Ortaya çıkmak
Transmit	Aktarmak, iletmek	Previously	Daha önce
Offspring	Yavru	Vulnerable	Savunmasız
Work out	Çözüm üretmek, çözmek	Resistant	Dirençli
Pattern	Şekil, kalıp	Durable	Sağlam, dayanıklı
Seed	Tohum	Move	Hareket ettirmek
Pass on	Aktarmak, devretmek	Exact	Kesin, tam
Advance	İlerlemek, gelişmek	Enable	Olanak sağlamak, imkân vermek
Lead to	Katkıda bulunmak	Promote	Geliştirmek, artırmak
Gain momentum	İvme kazanmak	Insecticide	Böcek ilacı
Selective breeding	Seçici çiftleşme	Novel	Yeni
Breed	Yetiştirmek	Obsolete	Eski, modası geçmiş
Livestock	Çiftlik hayvanı		
Strain	Tür, çeşit		
Underlying	Esas, altında yatan		
Refine	Gelişmek		
Accelerate	Hızlanmak		

GENETICALLY MODIFIED FOOD



An Austrian monk named Gregory Mendel was the first **(1) to understand / understanding** the basic principles by which genes are transmitted from parents to the offspring. He worked this out in the 1860s by **(2) studying / studied** garden peas and the patterns of how certain

characteristics (like seed and flower color) were passed on **(3) beneath / through** the generations of pea plants. Many scientists in the early 1900s further advanced our knowledge of gene transmission. In the following decades, scientists **(4) had discovered / discovered** the molecular nature of genes and their products. **(5) This / Which** led to a revolution in biology which is still gaining momentum.

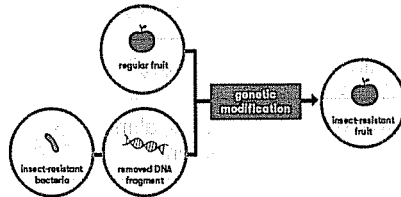
PRODUCING BETTER CROPS

(6) Using / Used selective breeding techniques, scientists bred crop plants and livestock for desired qualities long before people knew anything about the science of genetics. Early plant and animal breeders selected good varieties and strains and bred strong individuals to produce strong offspring without really understanding the underlying genetics. **(7) However / Now that** we do have that understanding, traditional breeding methods have been refined and accelerated. New varieties of plants are always needed. For example, diseases emerge in new forms which can attack previously **(8) vulnerable / resistant** crops. Plant breeders need to be one step **(9) ahead of / aware of** the pathogens and prepare new durable varieties for release.

GENE TECHNOLOGY PROVIDES A NEW TOOL

Traditional methods of selective breeding have been provided **(10) with / about** several new tools including gene technology. We now have the potential to manipulate the actions of a gene or to take a gene from one organism and move it into **(11) other / another**.

Gene technology not only gives us the potential to select the exact characteristics we want in an organism, but it also **(12) enables / promotes** us to cross species barriers. For example, we can take an insecticide-producing gene from a bacterium and **(13) then / so** insert it into a plant. This plant will produce that insecticide itself, **(14) having made / making** the plant resistant to some pest insects. This **(15) novel / obsolete** ability to cross species barriers is what makes gene technology **(16) so / such** a powerful tool.



BOOST UP YOUR VOCABULARY

EXERCISE 1: Find the closest meaning to the highlighted expression

1. This **novel** ability to cross species barriers is what makes gene technology such a powerful tool.

The expression “**novel**” is close in meaning to:

- A) original B) customary

2. Early plant and animal breeders selected good varieties and **strains** and bred strong individuals to produce strong offspring without really understanding the underlying genetics.

The expression “**strains**” is close in meaning to:

- A) powers B) types

3. We do have that understanding, traditional **breeding** methods have been refined and accelerated.

The expression “**breeding**” is close in meaning to:

- A) reproduction B) cultivation

4. This **led to** a revolution in biology which is still gaining momentum.

The expression “**led to**” is close in meaning to:

- A) contributed to B) surrendered

5. Gene technology not only gives us the potential to select the exact characteristics we want in an organism, but it also **enables** us to cross species barriers.

The expression “**enable**” is close in meaning to:

- A) inhibit B) facilitate

READ FOR SPEED 1

EXERCISE 2: Fill in the sentences with the proper words given below

- *underlying*
- *emerged*
- *accelerated*
- *livestock*
- *transmit*

1. Thanks to China's increasing exports, infrastructure services has ---- over the last 5 years in the country and the outlook for growth has become positive.
2. Asia first ---- as a manufacturing power in the 1960s, when some countries, particularly Japan, began exporting electronics and consumer goods.
3. Indian officials have banned the import of secondhand clothing in that it could ---- HIV virus.
4. The widespread drought in southern Africa has had many dire effects including serious falls in crop yields and ---- deaths.
5. Recent research suggests that environment is the major factor ---- the increase in cancers in our society.

EXERCISE 3: Word matching drills

MINI WORD TEST 1

1. work out	a. aktarmak, devretmek
2. pass on	b. devrim
3. revolution	c. hızlanmak
4. offspring	d. çözüm üretmek, çözmek
5. accelerate	e. yavru

MINI WORD TEST 2

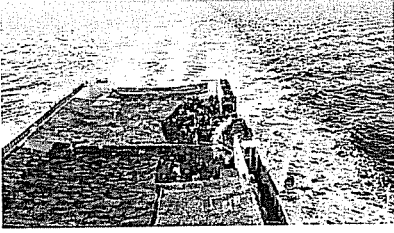
1. pattern	a. dirençli
2. durable	b. şekil, kalıp
3. resistant	c. ilerlemek, gelişmek
4. vulnerable	d. sağlam, dayanıklı
5. advance	e. savunmasız

33 - HUMAN TRAFFICKING

Commodity	Eşya, ürün, mal
Smuggling	Kaçakçılık
Common	Yaygın, ortak
Incredible	İnanılmaz, akıl almaz
Incidence	Vaka, olay
Trafficking	Karaborsacılık
Serious	Ciddi, önemli
Grave	Önemli, ciddi
Obsolete	Eski, işe yaramaz
Violation	İhlal, bozma
Affect	Etkilemek
Destination	Variş noktası, menzil
Victim	Kurban, mağdur
Witness	Şahit olmak, bizzat görmek
Flee	Kaçmak, terk etmek
Ground	Sebep, zemin
Conflict	Çatışma
Seek	Araştırmak, aramak
Mandate	Zörlamak
Pace	Adım, hız

Strict	Katı, sıkı
Immigration	Göç, hicret
Regulation	Yönetmelik, yasa
Refugee	Mülteci, sığınmacı
Choice	Tercih, seçenek
Prey	Kurban, av
Demonstrate	Göstermek
Soar	Hızla yükselmek, tırmanmak

HUMAN TRAFFICKING



Just as commodities are sold, so is human liberty. Smuggling of commodities or illegal substances **(1) has been / was** a common issue for centuries, yet it is incredible and worrying to see that the incidence of humans being smuggled from one

country to another is also rather high.

Trafficking in persons is a serious crime and a/an **(2) grave / obsolete** violation of human rights. Every year, thousands of men, women and children fall **(3) onto / into** the hands of traffickers, in their own countries and abroad. Almost every country in the world is affected by trafficking, **(4) whether / once** as a country of origin, transit or destination for victims.

So far, we have witnessed people trying to flee from places that have become a ground for war. For example, the number of people who ran **(5) away / into** from the conflict in Syria is now at a record level. They **(6) seek / mandate** safety and a better country for their children and are ready to take any risk. In **(7) so / such** sense, European countries stand as the best place to get to. **(8) Thus / However**, strict immigration regulations and border safety make it extremely hard – if not impossible- to get to Europe legally.



Thus, these refugees have no choice **(9) but / as** to take the chance of getting there illegally. **(10) So / Given that**, victims of war become an easy prey for human traffickers. Everyone agrees there is not enough data. No one knows how many migrants are smuggled. **(11) However / Moreover**, enough is known about the money paid – by Eritreans, Syrians, Rohingya, and Afghans, among others – to demonstrate it is a multimillion-dollar business.

(12) As / Though there is such large amounts of money to make from smuggling and wars behind, it seems that news about people seeking refugee will soar.

BOOST UP YOUR VOCABULARY

EXERCISE 1: Find the closest meaning to the highlighted expression

1. Smuggling of commodities or illegal substances has been a **common** issue for centuries.

The expression "**common**" is close in meaning to:

- A) peculiar B) prevalent

2. It is **incredible** and worrying to see that the incidence of humans being smuggled from one country to another is also rather high.

The expression "**incredible**" is close in meaning to:

- A) unbelievable B) sensible

3. Almost every country in the world is **affected** by trafficking, whether as a country of origin, transit or destination for victims.

The expression "**affected**" is close in meaning to:

- A) remained B) influenced

4. So far we have witnessed people trying to **flee** from places that have become a ground for war.

The expression "**flee**" is close in meaning to:

- A) run away B) run into

5. As there are such large amounts of money to make form smuggling and wars behind, it seems that news about people seeking refugee will **soar**.

The expression "**soar**" is close in meaning to:

- A) descend B) mount

READ FOR SPEED 1

EXERCISE 2: Fill in the sentences with the proper words given below

- *victims*
- *witnessed*
- *grave*
- *strict*
- *pace*

1. As more people have moved to urban areas, countries such as India and China have ---- massive urban explosions.
2. Driven by climate change, drought, disease, insects and wildlife are destroying tens of millions of trees at an incredible ----.
3. Indonesian search and rescue teams worked to find ---- of flash floods that killed 20 people and damaged hundreds of homes.
4. Bangladesh considers flooding a ---- threat in many districts in the northwest part of the country, where many communities are classified as extremely poor.
5. An international group of scientists is calling for ---- regulations to protect marine wildlife from noise pollution.

EXERCISE 3: Word matching drills

MINI WORD TEST 1

1. refugee	a. çatışma
2. commodity	b. zorlamak
3. conflict	c. eşya, ürün, mal
4. violation	d. mülteci, sığınmacı
5. mandate	e. ihlal, bozma

MINI WORD TEST 2

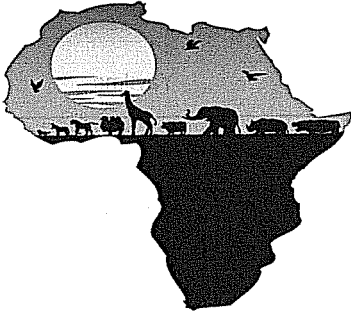
1. border	a. vaka, olay
2. immigration	b. kaçakçılık
3. destination	c. göç, hicret
4. smuggling	d. varış noktası, menzil
5. incidence	e. sınır, hudut

34 - INNOVATION IS INCREASINGLY LOCAL IN AFRICA

Experience	Tecrübe etmek, yaşamak
Numerous	Sayırsız, çok, fazla
Challenge	Zorluk, güçlük
Maintain	İddia etmek, ileri sürmek
Dire	Berbat, korkunç
Supply	Temin etmek, sağlamak
Crucial	Hayati, önemli
Remote	Uzak
Refugee	Mülteci, sığınmacı
Durable	Sağlam, dayanıklı
Strict	Sert, katı
Regulation	Düzenleme, yönetmelik
Regard	Dikkate almak, düşünmek
Congested	Sıkışık, tıkalı
Highlight	Vurgulamak, ön plana çıkarmak
Remarkable	Göze çarpan, kayda değer
Estimate	Tahmin etmek, ön görmek

Spread	Yayıma
Enable	Olanak sağlamak
Struggle	Mücadele etmek, çabalamak
Transform	Değiştirmek, dönüştürmek
Spur	Teşvik etmek, kamçulamak
Infectious	Bulaşıcı
Reduce	Azaltmak
Remind	Hatırlatmak
Worldwide	Dünya çapında
Present	Sunmak, ortaya koymak
Profound	Derin, büyük
Rely on	Güvenmek

INNOVATION IS INCREASINGLY LOCAL IN AFRICA



Africa (1) has experienced / experienced numerous challenges for more than 50 years. Scientists maintain that a small cargo may be the answer to some of Africa's most dire problems. A group of European engineers thinks so. Drones will be able to carry 10 kg of cargo over distances of up to 120 km (2) as long as / so that they may

supply medicine and other crucial products to remote communities or food to refugees. They are designed to be cheap and durable enough to travel across the continent.

(3) Moreover / However, they are likely to serve as testing ground for retailers like Amazon that are unable to operate as freely in the rich world (4) in spite of / because of strict regulations. Test flights are planned in Africa for 2017. The continent is regarded as an ideal arena (5) even though / since its airspace is not congested and free of buzzing planes with crowded airports. Experiments such as this highlight a remarkable change taking place in Africa.

(6) In this way / Yet the continent will increasingly innovate itself. Much of this is made possible by technological advances everywhere. (7) Nevertheless / For example, mobile phones are common today in even the most remote African villages. Ericsson, a technology company, estimates that the number of mobiles (8) will / would rise to 930m by 2019, almost one per African. The spread of Smartphones, some of (9) which / whom now cost as little as \$25, is likely to push internet penetration to 50% within a decade. This enables Africans to go beyond (10) merely / relatively copying technology used elsewhere or adapting it to fit African circumstances.

Mobile money is the best example. A technology that long struggled to gain a foothold in the West has transformed economies in places such as Kenya, (11) where / which millions of unbanked people have been brought into the financial system.

This in turn has spurred another wave of innovation. **(12) Rather / Indeed**, firms are benefitting from mobile money in order that they may sell life insurance policies to people with infectious such as HIV.

BONUS SORU

Phones ---- reduce the cost of collecting insurance premiums ---- allow insurers to remind customers to take their medicine.

A) not only / but also

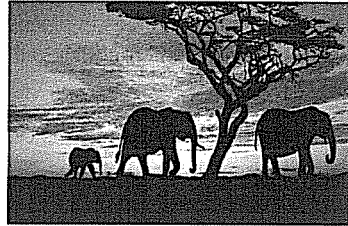
B) either / or

C) neither / nor

D) more / than

New technologies could also make a great difference **(13) at / in** education.

(14) Even though / Because firms worldwide are developing Smartphone applications to teach children to read and write, these innovations present a



(15) by far / far greater impact in Africa. The main advantage of using technology in education is that it has reduced the impact of two common failings in many ordinary schools in Africa: teacher absenteeism and minimal adherence **(16) to / with** the curriculum.

Technology companies also have a profound impact **(17) for / on** African societies by transforming the media. For instance, the 300,000 residents of the Kenyan city of Nakuru have never had their own newspaper. **(18) Therefore / Instead**, they have had to rely on word of mouth for local news. That changed in 2015, when a news website **(19) started / had started** publishing 30 reports a on fires, murders, school graduations, hospital conditions and much else.

EXERCISE 2: Fill in the sentences with the proper words given below

- durable
- remarkable
- spur
- regarded
- enable

1. The Canadian government is hoping that the newly-introduced tax reforms will help to ---- massive investment in the country.
2. Cancer can be dreadful and devastating for many people; however, the last 50 years have been filled with ---- progress in detection and treatment.
3. Despite economists' worries about the direction of overall economic growth, consumer spending has been fairly robust especially for ---- goods like automobiles.
4. New discoveries in genetics may someday ---- health experts to detect many inherited diseases before people actually develop them.
5. Europa is ---- by many people as one of the most likely places in the solar system to look for life and water.

EXERCISE 3: Word matching drills

MINI WORD TEST 1

1. worldwide	a. değiřtirmek, dönüřtürmek
2. challenge	b. sayısız, çok, fazla
3. numerous	c. dünya çapında
4. maintain	d. zorluk, güçlük
5. transform	e. iddia etmek, ileri sürmek

MINI WORD TEST 2

1. congested	a. vurgulamak, ön plana çıkarmak
2. strict	b. mülteci, sığınmacı
3. infectious	c. sert, katı
4. highlight	d. bulaşıcı
5. refugee	e. sıkışık, tıklalı

35 - ENGULFED IN FIRE

Engulf in	İçinde kalmak	Flee	Kaçmak, kurtulmak
Catastrophic	Felaket gibi, yıkıcı	Gather	Toplanmak, bir araya gelmek
Overcrowded	Aşırı kalabalık	Row	Sıra, dizi
Overheated	Aşırı ısınmış	Elaborate	Özenle hazırlanmış, detaylı
Spark	Ateşlemek	Occur	Olmak, meydana gelmek
Blaze	Alev	Conjugal visit	Eş ziyareti
Race	Hızlı gitmek	Trap	Pusuya düşürmek
Through	Boyunca	Suffocation	Boğulma
Gang	Çete	Beyond recognition	Tanınmaz halde
Devoted	Adanmış, bağlı	Death toll	Ölü sayısı
Crackdown	Baskı, kısıtlama, sıkı önlem	Exact	Kesin, tam
Result in	Sonuçlanmak, sebepl olmak	Riot	İsyan, ayaklanma
Nearly	Yaklaşık, hemen hemen	Deny	İnkâr etmek, reddetmek
Accommodate	Barındırmak	Blame	Suçlamak
Explosion	Patlama	Fault	Hata, kusur
Take place	Olmak, meydana gelmek	Responsible	Sorumlu, mesul, yükümlü
Escape	Kurtulmak, kaçmak	Motive	Sebepl
Inmate	Mahkum, tutuklu	Attribute	Bağlamak, yüklemek
Claim	İddia etmek, ileri sürmek		
Prevent	Engellemek		

READ FOR SPEED 1

Discard	Çöp, iskarta	Deceased	Ölü, merhum
Casualty	Yaralı, kazazede	Restrain	Engellemek, zapt etmek
Aid	Yardım etmek	Constant	Sürekli, aralıksız
Victim	Kurban	Inadequate	Yetersiz, eksik
Facility	Tesis	Harsh	Sert, haşin
Fate	Kader, yazgı	Explicitly	Açık bir şekilde
Incarcerated	Gözetimde tutulan	Horrendous	Korkunç, dehşet
Clash	Çatışma, savaş	Face	Yüzleşmek, tecrübe etmek
Attempt	Teşebbüs etmek, denemek	Task	İş, görev

ENGULFED IN FIRE

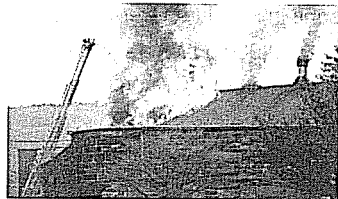


Honduras is **(1) notorious / famous** for a series of unfortunate, catastrophic prison fires in its recent history. To start with, a fire in an overcrowded Honduras prison killed 103 people on 17 May in 1994. An overheated refrigerator motor sparked the horrible blaze that raced through the outdated jail. Only a year earlier, a gang fight at the same prison **(2) left / had left** nearly 70 people dead. The prison, in San Pedro Sula, 100 miles north of the Honduran capital of Tegucigalpa, was largely devoted **(3) for / to** housing gang members arrested in a recent crackdown.

This new emphasis on jailing gang members resulted in a prison population of nearly 2,000, **(4) although / despite** the structure was built to accommodate only 800. The fire and explosion took place in a cell block that housed 186 prisoners belonging to the Mara Salvatrucha gang, also known as MS-13. The fire started in one of two small refrigerators located in the cell block at about 1:30 a.m. Guards reported that they had to fire their guns in the air **(5) in order to / so that** keep the prisoners from attacking the firefighters and escaping.

Inmates claimed that the guards were preventing the prisoners from fleeing the fire. **(6) As / Until** news of the fire became public, relatives of the prisoners began gathering outside the prison. Officials then placed the bodies of the dead **(7) in / to** rows on the ground for identification, which was often made through their elaborate gang-related tattoos, before refrigerated trucks **(8) had transported / transported** them to a morgue.

The Honduran government continued its anti-gang activity in the wake of the tragedy, but also took steps to prevent prison overcrowding. That was not the end of the tragedy. **(9) The other / Another** deadly fire occurred in the Comayagua prison on 14/15 February 2012, killing 360 people. Among the dead were the spouses of inmates on conjugal visits. Prisoners trapped in their cells died by burning or suffocation; dozens were burned beyond recognition.



READ FOR SPEED 1

With a death toll of 360, this is **(10) by far / far** the deadliest prison fire in recorded history, the deadliest fire of any type in Central America, and one of the deadliest structural fires anywhere.

The exact cause of the fire is not yet known. It was initially believed **(11) to have been / having been** the result of a riot, during which an inmate's mattress was set on fire. This was denied by prison authorities who blamed it **(12) of / on** an electrical fault. Survivors reported that an inmate was responsible for the fire. The unidentified man reportedly shouted "We will all die here!" before starting the fire. His motives are unknown. The cause was finally attributed **(13) to / for** an inmate's careless discard of smoking unknown substance.

The Comayagua fire is the fourth prison fire in Honduras since 1994 **(14) resulting / to result** in 70 or more casualties. **(15) Otherwise / In addition**, it was reported that firefighters were unable to aid the victims right away because they heard "gunshots inside the prison," and also because they did not have the keys to enter the cells. Relatives of the prisoners gathered outside the facility to discover the fate of the incarcerated, **(16) eventually / entirely** leading to clashes with the police. Angry family members attempted to storm the prison to claim the remains of deceased inmates and were restrained with tear gas. Some were seen hurling rocks at police officers. The Honduran authorities asked the families to "remain calm" **(17) but for / despite** the "difficult situations" in order to continue with the investigation.

Critics mentioned that the overpopulated cells, the constant prison riots and the inadequate conditions of the prison had brought to light the harsh and terrible conditions of Honduran prisons. The director of the Americas division of Human Rights Watch, José Miguel Vivanco, explicitly said that "the horrendous tragedy **(18) is / was** the result of prison conditions that are symptomatic of the country's larger public security crisis." The Proceso magazine mentioned that prisons in Honduras were made to accommodate and support **(19) up to / at least** 6,000 prisoners, but they currently have more than 12,000 inmates. The prison had over 800 inmates, more than twice its intended capacity.

The security minister of Honduras claimed in 2010 that the overpopulation of the prisons makes them "universities of crime." The police forces in Honduras are believed to face **(20) other / another** difficult task: finding the criminals that escaped from the prison during the fire.

READ FOR SPEED 1

EXERCISE 2: Fill in the sentences with the proper words given below

- *face*
- *death toll*
- *inadequate*
- *responsible*
- *attempted*

1. In Germany, most of the refugees struggle to find jobs because of ---- German language skills, poor education and bureaucratic hurdles.
2. Aid agencies warn that North Korea may ---- a humanitarian disaster after tens of thousands of people have been displaced by flooding.
3. The outermost layer of the brain, the cortex, is ---- for receiving messages from all the senses, and for giving the body all its commands to move.
4. If someone ---- to calculate the stars in a galaxy at a rate of one every second, it would take around 3,000 years to count them all.
5. Local authorities said that more than 50 people were injured in nuclear disaster, indicating that the ---- could be higher.

EXERCISE 3: Word matching drills

MINI WORD TEST 1

1. casualty	a. özenle hazırlanmış, detaylı
2. exact	b. içinde kalmak
3. take place	c. olmak, meydana gelmek
4. elaborate	d. yaralı, kazazede
5. engulf in	e. kesin, tam

MINI WORD TEST 2

1. escape	a. sonuçlanmak, sebep olmak
2. beyond recognition	b. kurtulmak, kaçmak
3. deny	c. ateşlemek
4. spark	d. inkâr etmek, reddetmek
5. result in	e. tanınmaz halde

36 - CUBAN MISSILE CRISIS

Conflict	Çatışma, savaş	Enact	Kanun çıkarmak
Struggle	Mücadele, kavga	Prepare	Hazırlık yapmak
Installation	Tesis, üs, kurulum	Neutralize	Etkisizleştirmek
Missile	Füze, mermi	Threat	Tehdit, tehlike
Launch	Başlangıç, ilk	Disaster	Felaket, facia
Reach	Erişmek, ulaşmak	Avoid	Engellemek, önlemek
Target	Hedef, amaç	Remove	Kaldırmak, vazgeçmek
Operational	Kullanıma hazır	Promise	Söz vermek
Fundamentally	Esasen, özünde	Invade	İşgal etmek, istila etmek
Alter	Değiştirmek	Unique	Eşsiz, tek
Rivalry	Yarışma, rekabet	Hot line	Doğrudan hat, kırmızı hat
Dominate	Hakim olmak, hükmetmek	Eliminate	Yok etmek, ortadan kaldırmak
Uneasy	Huzursuz, tedirgin	Treaty	Antlaşma, uzlaşma
Deployment	Yayıma, genişleme	Related	İlgili, alakalı
Key	Önemli, ciddi		
Hostile	Düşman, rakip		
Address	Hitap, söylev		
Notify	Bildirmek, haber vermek		
Explain	İzah etmek, açıklamak		

CUBAN MISSILE CRISIS



The Cuban Missile Crisis of October 1962 was a direct and dangerous **(1) consensus / confrontation** between the United States and the Soviet Union during the Cold War and was the moment when the two superpowers came closest to nuclear conflict. It was a 13-day political and

military struggle in October 1962 resulting **(2) from / in** the installation of nuclear-armed Soviet missiles on Cuba, just 90 miles from U.S. shores. From that launch point, they were capable of quickly reaching targets in the eastern U.S.

(3) If / When allowed to become operational, the missiles would fundamentally alter the nuclear rivalry between the U.S. and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, which **(4) up to / below** that point had been dominated by the Americans. The Soviets had long felt uneasy **(5) for / about** the number of nuclear weapons that were targeted **(6) at / to** them from sites in Western Europe and Turkey, and they saw the deployment of missiles in Cuba **(7) as / for** a way to level the playing field. Another key factor in the Soviet missile scheme was the hostile relationship between the U.S. and Cuba.

In a TV address on October 22, 1962, President John Kennedy (1917-63) notified Americans **(8) about / for** the presence of the missiles, explained his decision to enact a naval blockade **(9) beneath / around** Cuba and made it clear the U.S. was prepared to use military force if necessary to neutralize this perceived threat to national security. Following this news, many people feared the world was **(10) on / in** the brink of nuclear war.

(11) Accordingly / However, disaster was avoided when the U.S. agreed to Soviet leader Nikita Khrushchev's (1894-1971) offer to remove the Cuban missiles in exchange **(12) for / with** the U.S. promising not to invade Cuba. Kennedy also secretly agreed to remove U.S. missiles from Turkey.

The crisis was unique in a number of ways, featuring calculations and miscalculations **(13) as well as / except for** direct and secret communications and miscommunications between the two sides.

Both the Americans and Soviets were sobered by the Cuban Missile Crisis. The following year, a direct "hot line" communication link was installed **(14) from / between** Washington and Moscow **(15) for / to** help eliminate similar situations, and the superpowers signed two treaties related to nuclear weapons.

BOOST UP YOUR VOCABULARY

EXERCISE 1: Find the closest meaning to the highlighted expression

1. The Cuban Missile Crisis of October 1962 was a direct and dangerous confrontation between the United States and the Soviet Union during the Cold War and was the moment when the two superpowers came closest to nuclear **conflict**.

The expression “**conflict**” is close in meaning to:

- A) battle B) truce

2. In a TV address on October 22, 1962, President John Kennedy (1917-63) notified Americans about the presence of the missiles, explained his decision to enact a naval blockade around Cuba and made it clear the U.S. was prepared to use military force if necessary to neutralize this perceived **threat** to national security.

The expression “**threat**” is close in meaning to:

- A) peril B) reconciliation

3. Disaster was avoided when the U.S. agreed to Soviet leader Nikita Khrushchev’s (1894-1971) offer to remove the Cuban missiles in exchange for the U.S. promising not to **invade** Cuba.

The expression “**invade**” is close in meaning to:

- A) withdraw B) ravage

4. Another key factor in the Soviet missile scheme was the **hostile** relationship between the U.S. and Cuba.

The expression “**hostile**” is close in meaning to:

- A) foe B) hospitable

5. From that launch point, they were capable of quickly reaching **target** in the eastern U.S.

The expression “**target**” is close in meaning to:

- A) response B) purpose

READ FOR SPEED 1

EXERCISE 2: Fill in the sentences with the proper words given below

- *enact*
- *scheme*
- *reach*
- *unique*
- *disasters*

1. In almost every culture, fashion plays a key role, from defining wealth and status to enabling individuals to express their ---- style.
2. In order to make up for the cost of the Napoleonic Wars, Great Britain became the first country in the world to ---- a general income tax.
3. In 1967, a leading American scientist proclaimed that man would never ---- the moon irrespective of all future scientific advances.
4. Lightning kills more people in the United States than any other natural ---- an average of 400 dead, and 1,000 injured yearly.
5. Singapore set up a mandatory saving ---- to ensure that people would have enough money for their retirement or if they lost their job.

EXERCISE 3: Word matching drills

MINI WORD TEST 1

1. explain	a. anlaşma, uzlaşma
2. remove	b. tesis, üs, kurulum
3. treaty	c. hitap, söylev
4. installation	d. izah etmek, açıklamak
5. address	e. kaldırmak, vazgeçmek

MINI WORD TEST 2

1. promise	a. huzursuz, tedirgin
2. struggle	b. söz vermek
3. uneasy	c. yok etmek, ortadan kaldırmak
4. avoid	d. mücadele, kavga
5. eliminate	e. engellemek, önlemek

37 - GIRLS vs BOYS

Severely	Ciddi bir şekilde, sert bir biçimde
Restricted	Sınırlı, kısıtlı
Reveal	Göstermek, ortaya çıkarmak
Outperform	Üstün olmak, geçmek
Literacy	Okur-yazarlık
Achievement	Başarı
Publish	Yayımlamak
Lack of	Mahrumiyet, yoksunluk
Surpass	Aşmak, geçmek, üstün olmak
On average	Ortalama
Regardless of	Bakılmaksızın, düşünmeksizin
Significant	Önemli, kayda değer
Seductive	Karşı konulmaz, baştan çıkarıcı
Gap	Boşluk, aralık
Policy makers	Karar alıcılar
Provide	Sağlamak, temin etmek
Priority	Öncelik, üstünlük

Fuel	Kamçulamak, tetiklemek
Distribution	Dağıtım, bölme
Improper	Uygun olmayan, yanlış
Consistent	İstikrarlı, tutarlı
Policy	Politika, prensip
Lag behind	Geriye düşmek

GIRLS vs BOYS



Girls do better than boys at school, **(1) even / such** in countries where women's liberties are severely restricted, a study has revealed. New research shows that girls outperform boys in mathematics, reading and science literacy in 70 per cent of countries, **(2) due to / regardless of**

levels of national gender equality. Psychologists at the universities of Glasgow and Missouri **(3) have looked / looked** at the educational achievement levels of 1.5 million 15-year-olds by **(4) using / used** the Programme for International Student Assessment (PISA) data taken between 2000 and 2010. The findings, **(5) published / publishing** in the journal *Intelligence*, show that even in countries which are known **(6) to / for** their lack of gender equality, including Qatar, Jordan and the United Arab Emirates, girls still surpass educational performance of boys.

The study showed that there were only three regions for boys **(7) to outperform / outperforming** girls: Colombia, Costa Rica and the Indian state Himachal Pradesh. Girls outperformed boys, on average, in all **(8) the other / other** regions, regardless of high or low levels of social, political and economic equality. However, the pattern was different at the highest achievement levels - with top performing boys doing **(9) much / so** better than top performing girls. The United Kingdom and United States have had no **(10) significant / seductive** difference **(11) in / by** educational achievement between the two sexes, the study indicates.

Dr Gijsbert Stoet, of the University of Glasgow, who led the study, said: "At the moment we see that, with the exception of high-achievers, boys have **(12) much / most** poorer educational outcomes than girls around the world, independent of social equality indicators. If policy makers are to provide gender equality in education, this **(13) ought to / might** be their top priority. It is probably fuelled by a lack of public understanding of the distribution of skills and **(14) improper / consistent** policies in education.

For example, listening to many news stories in the media, one can easily get the idea that girls around the world are lagging behind boys, in particular in countries with known gender inequality.

BOOST UP YOUR VOCABULARY

EXERCISE 1: Find the closest meaning to the highlighted expression

1. Girls do better than boys at school, even in countries where women's liberties are **severely** restricted, a study has revealed.

The expression "**severely**" is close in meaning to:

A) moderately

B) harshly

2. It is probably **fuelled** by a lack of public understanding of the distribution of skills and consistent policies in education.

The expression "**fuelled**" is close in meaning to:

A) proved

B) triggered

3. Listening to many news stories in the media, one can easily get the idea that girls around the world are **lagging behind** boys, in particular in countries with known gender inequality.

The expression "**lagging behind**" is close in meaning to:

A) slowing down

B) advancing

4. New research shows that girls outperform boys in mathematics, reading and science literacy in 70 per cent of countries, **regardless of** levels of national gender equality.

The expression "**regardless of**" is close in meaning to:

A) thanks to

B) irrespective of

5. The findings, **published** in the journal Intelligence, show that even in countries which are known for their lack of gender equality, including Qatar, Jordan and the United Arab Emirates, girls still surpass educational performance of boys.

The expression "**publish**" is close in meaning to:

A) suppress

B) issue

READ FOR SPEED 1

EXERCISE 2: Fill in the sentences with the proper words given below

- *lack*
- *provide*
- *gap*
- *surpassed*
- *consistent*

1. China, including Hong Kong, has ---- America as the country with the most dollar billionaires given that it is home to 568 billionaires compared with America's 535.
2. Traumatic childhoods, bad parenting, awful schools and a ---- of extra-curricular opportunities could make it harder for children to succeed.
3. The term "work" is one of society's most important institutions which ---- people with meaning, structure and identity.
4. Between 2003 and 2010, it was clear that a new era of openness and global supply chains enabled emerging countries to close the ---- with the wealthy countries.
5. Satellites are valuable tools for monitoring deforestation and in recent years, they have also delivered ----- data on forest change over large and often remote areas.

EXERCISE 3: Word matching drills

MINI WORD TEST 1

1. literacy	a. sınırlı, kısıtlı
2. achievement	b. karşı konulmaz, baştan çıkarıcı
3. seductive	c. okur-yazarlık
4. on average	d. başarı
5. restricted	e. ortalama

MINI WORD TEST 2

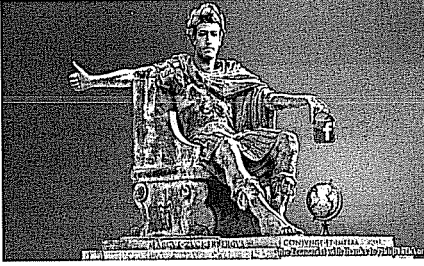
1. improper	a. önemli, kayda değer
2. reveal	b. göstermek, ortaya çıkarmak
3. priority	c. uygun olmayan, yanlış
4. outperform	d. öncelik
5. significant	e. üstün olmak, geçmek

38 - IMPERIAL AMBITIONS OF ZUCKERBERG

Era	Dönem, çağ
Potent	Güçlü, kuvvetli
Mere	Sadece, yalnızca
Vast	Büyük, devasa
Immense	Çok geniş, kocaman
Astonishing	Şaşırtıcı, hayret verici
Account for	Oluşturmak, tekabül etmek
Various	Çeşitli, farklı
Ambition	Hırs, istek, arzu
Impoverished	Fakir, yoksul
Transmit	İletmek, aktarmak
Attempt	Teşebbüs, çaba
Conflict	Çatışma, savaş
Subsequent	Sonradan gelen
Compelling	Merak uyandıran, çok ilginç
Giant	Büyük, dev
Remarkably	Dikkat çekecek derecede
Unprecedented	Eşi benzeri görülmemiş, emsalsiz

Challenge	Meydan okumak, boy ölçüşmek
Profitable	Kârlı, kazançlı
Aim	Amaçlamak, hedeflemek
Harness	Kullanmak, faydalanmak
Trial	Deneme, teşebbüs
Interact	Etkileşim içinde olmak
Face	Yüzleşmek, karşılaşmak
Rival	Rakip, düşman
Invest	Yatırım yapmak
Lag	Geriye düşmek, geride kalmak
Transform	Değiştirmek, dönüştürmek
Surrounding	Çevre
Anticipate	Ummak, tahmin etmek
Launch	Başlatmak, piyasaya sürmek
Certain	Kesin, belli
Hand over	Teslim etmek, vermek
Inadequate	Yetersiz, kıt, az
Process	İşlemek

IMPERIAL AMBITIONS OF ZUCKERBERG

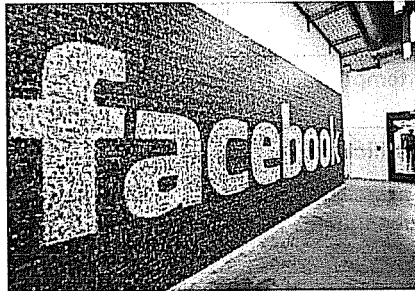


Mark Zuckerberg prepares to fight for the dominance of the next era of computing. Not since the era of imperial Roma has the "thumbs-up" sign been such a potent and public symbol of power. A mere 12 years after it was founded, Facebook has been a great empire **(1) for /**

with a vast population, immense wealth, a charismatic leader, and astonishing reach and influence. The world's largest social network has more than 1.5 billion users, a billion of **(2) whom / which** use it every day for an average of over 20 minutes each.

In the Western world, Facebook accounts for the largest share of the most popular social networking on the most widely used computing devices such as Smartphones. Its various applications and games account for 30% of mobile internet worldwide. **(3) Indeed / Rather**, it is the sixth-most-valuable public company on Earth, worth some \$325 billion.

However, Mark Zuckerberg, Facebook's chief executive, has even **(4) more / much** greater ambitions. He is going to connect the digitally unconnected in impoverished countries **(5) by / at** transmitting internet signals from solar-powered drones. He will also



(6) launch / prohibit studies on artificial intelligence (AI) and virtual reality (VR). Such attempts for dominance will bring him into **(7) declining / escalating** conflict with the other great empires of the technology world, particularly Google. The subsequent battle will shape the digital future for everyone.

Facebook **(8) has prospered / prospered** by building compelling services that attract large audiences, whose attention can be sold to advertisers. The same is true **(9) of / for** Google. The two technology giants **(10) play / reflect** different roles in their users' lives. Google has masses of data about the world, **(11) because / whereas** Facebook knows about you and your friends. For example, you log into Google to finish your task or search for what you

(12) locate / pursue, but turn to Facebook if you want to kill time. **(13) Yet / So** their positions of dominance and their strategies lately have become remarkably similar.

In a today's world data is an economic **(14) asset / challenge**. It can be stored, sold or even hired. Unprecedented treasures of data make both firms to challenge and immensely profitable. **(15) That is / Therefore**; both firms aim to reach more users and collect more data by **(16) extracting / extending** internet access in the developing world.

Their purpose is to harness data, to offer new services and make money in new ways. Facebook's trial on artificial intelligence (AI) is one of these aims. For this reason, it has started to use AI techniques to identify people in photos and decide which status updates and advertisements to show to each other.

AI-powered digital assistants and chat programs **(17) enabling / enabled** users to interact one another via short messages have already been released by Facebook. **(18) Hence / However**, Facebook will face rival in these areas. Google have used AI techniques **(19) so that / in case** it may improve its internet services and guide self-driving cars. Other industry giants are heavily investing in AI as well. But when it comes to voice-driven personal assistants, Facebook lags behind Amazon, Apple, Google and Microsoft.

The scale of Facebook's ambition and other rivalries it faces reflect a consensus that these new technologies will transform how people interact with each other, with data and with their surroundings. Thus, AI will help devices and services anticipate your needs. For example, intelligent services will spread into a plenty of products such as wearable devices, cars and virtual reality (VR) goggles. In a decade's time, computing seems likely to launch new forms of communication, creativity and collaboration like "augmented reality" (AR), interfaces so that information will be available in the world around you.

This is the ambitious vision that Facebook, Google, Microsoft and other technology giants are working towards. **(20) But / So** along the way there will definitely be privacy and security concerns. **(21) As / If** consumers do not feel they will get a good deal in return for handing over their personal details or the security is inadequate, processing information to provide personalized services will cause resentment. As Facebook's dominance grows, it may expect to face more cases, as Microsoft and Google did before it.

EXERCISE 2: Fill in the sentences with the proper words given below

- *lagging*
- *transmitted*
- *launched*
- *unprecedented*
- *ambitions*

1. China ---- its second experimental space laboratory last week, which is a part of a broader plan to have a permanent manned space station in service around 2022.
2. Even during the years of ---- prosperity, Russia barely invested in infrastructure and social services, while military spending grew perpetually.
3. Japan's population is shrinking and aging the fastest among G7 countries, and its demographic crisis is deepened by productivity that is ---- behind its G7 peers.
4. Microcephaly, an underdeveloped skull and brain, is the hallmark birth defect caused by Zika, which is mainly ---- by mosquito bite.
5. China's apparent economic growth has stopped in recent years, but the nation's scientific ---- show no signs of disappearing.

EXERCISE 3: Word matching drills

MINI WORD TEST 1

1. subsequent	a. yüzleşmek, karşılaşmak
2. certain	b. yetersiz, kıt, az
3. face	c. kesin, belli
4. remarkably	d. sonradan gelen
5. inadequate	e. dikkat çekecek derecede

MINI WORD TEST 2

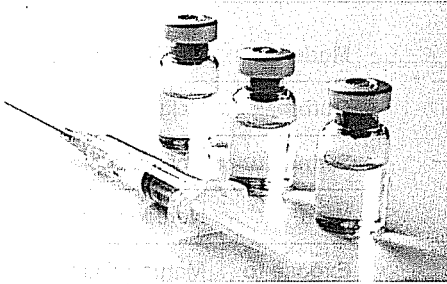
1. impoverished	a. çevre
2. trial	b. sadece, yalnızca
3. mere	c. güçlü, kuvvetli
4. potent	d. fakir, yoksul
5. surrounding	e. deneme, teşebbüs

39 - ACHILLES HEEL OF VIRUSES

Capable	Yetenekli, kabiliyetli
Target	Amaçlamak, hedef almak
An array of	Bir dizi
Horizon	Ufuk
Influenza	Grip
Invade	İstila etmek, hücum etmek
Through	Yoluyla, vasıtasıyla
Unveil	Göstermek, ortaya koymak
Key	Önemli, anahtar
Determine	Belirlemek, saptamak
Penetrate	Nüfuz etmek, içine girmek
Diverse	Çeşitli, farklı
Lead to	Yol açmak, sebep olmak
Lethal	Ölümcül
Cure	Tedavi etmek
Identify	Tanımlamak, tespit etmek
Explain	İzah etmek, açıklamak
Severely	Şiddetli bir şekilde
Mildly	İlimli, biraz

Moderate	Hafif derecede, orta
Outbreak	Salgın
Swine flu	Domuz gribi
Hardly	Neredeyse hiç
Expose to	Maruz kalmak, tecrübe etmek
Worldwide	Dünya çapında
Respond	Karşılık vermek, cevap vermek
Cause	Sebepl olmak

ACHILLES HEEL OF VIRUSES



A new class of drugs capable of targeting an array of different viral infections is **(1) on / in** the horizon, after scientists discovered the Achilles heel of viruses **(2) ranging / separating** from influenza to Ebola. New research reveals that viruses **(3) invade / have invaded**

human cells through their outer membrane. It has also unveiled the possibility of blocking many kinds of viral infections before they become dangerous.

Researchers **(4) have found / find** a key human gene that plays a central role in determining **(5) that / whether** a virus is able to penetrate a cell. The finding could be used to develop drugs that work **(6) for / against** viral infections as diverse as yellow fever, dengue and flu.

The scientists believe that the research could one day lead to a class of anti-virals that could do for viruses **(7) what / that** antibiotics have done for many lethal bacterial infections that are now routinely cured with drugs.

Genome scientists have identified a human gene that can explain **(8) that / why** some people are severely affected by viruses **(9) just as / while** others are only mildly affected or not affected at all.

The question that is often asked is when there is a viral infection why do some people get severely ill **(10) whilst / during** others have a moderate or mild disease or indeed not disease at all? Is it the pathogen or is it the human that has different response **(11) to / against** the infection. A study on the outbreak of swine flu in 2009 **(12) found / finds** that variants of the IFTM3 gene could explain why some people were hit hard by the virus, while others were hardly affected.

About 23 per cent of people when exposed to swine flu have no symptoms at all. **(13) But / So** 0.1 per cent of people, which is about half a million people worldwide or a thousand or so in the UK, have severe symptoms or die, and it's those individuals we are interested in **(14) because / in case** it tells us how we fail to respond to a virus. When a person has this variant he has a four to five-fold increased chance of severe influenza when exposed to a virus that is **(15) otherwise / hence** causing mild or no disease in the wider population.

READ FOR SPEED 1

EXERCISE 2: Fill in the sentences with the proper words given below

- *exposed*
- *lethal*
- *cure*
- *penetrate*
- *explain*

1. When the bacteria comes into contact with a cell, it hides proteins that ---- through the cell and facilitate the process of invasion.
2. Some of the worst outbreaks in recent history have been caused by pathogens that were not known to science until they triggered ---- epidemics.
3. In areas without child-resistant packaging requirements, children may be ---- to harmful nicotine.
4. Scientists have identified a gene that could ---- the reason why some people drink more coffee than others.
5. No studies have demonstrated that playing brain games can ---- or prevent Alzheimer's disease or other forms of dementia.

EXERCISE 3: Word matching drills

MINI WORD TEST 1

1. worldwide	a. çeşitli, farklı
2. horizon	b. hafif derecede, orta
3. mildly	c. ufuk
4. diverse	d. dünya çapında
5. moderate	e. ılımlı, biraz

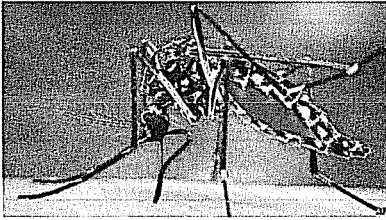
MINI WORD TEST 2

1. target	a. istila etmek, hücum etmek
2. hardly	b. bir dizi
3. invade	c. neredeyse hiç
4. key	d. önemli, anahtar
5. an array of	e. amaçlamak, hedef almak

40 - ZIKA – A DEADLY VIRUS

Advent	Geliş, varış	Transmit	Bulaştırmak
Expanding	Genişleyen, büyüyen	Cure	Tedavi, çare
Disease	Hastalık	Vaccine	Aşı
Turn into	Değişmek, dönüşmek	Available	Mevcut, müsait
Varied	Çeşitli, farklı	Despair	Umutsuzluk, çaresizlik
Poultry	Kümes hayvanları	Scare	Korkutmak
Break out	Patlak vermek	Pest	Zararlı böcek
Mosquito-borne	Sivrisinek tarafından taşınan	Reduce	Azaltmak, indirmek
Originate	Doğmak, ortaya çıkmak	Eradicate	Kökünü kazımak
Move across	İlerlemek	Spread	Yayılmak
Suspect	Şüphelenmek, kuşkulananmak	Prevent	Engellemek, önlemek
Catch	Yakalanmak (bir hastalığa)		
Permanently	Kalıcı bir şekilde		
Sharp	Keskin, sert, sivri		
Increase	Artış		
Immune system	Bağışıklık sistemi		

ZIKA – A DEADLY VIRUS



With the advent of globalization and expanding transportation links, any local disease could turn into a/an **(1) endemic / pandemic**. And globalization means that such **(2) plagues / treatments** can travel far, wide and terrifyingly fast. Diseases such as HIV/AIDS, SARS, West Nile virus

and Ebola fever **(3) emerged / conducted** in places as varied as African jungles and Chinese poultry markets. Then they broke out to **(4) scatter / spread** panic around the world. This mosquito-borne virus, which originated in Africa, was **(5) eradicated / spotted** in Brazil last year. It is now moving across Latin America and the Caribbean, with cases in more than 20 countries. Originally, it was thought **(6) causing / to cause** a little worse than a rash and fever. **(7) Thus / But**, now doctors suspect that when pregnant women catch it, their babies may be permanently damaged.

Zika is the **(8) prime / subtle** suspect for a sharp increase in the number of babies with microcephaly in Brazil. Children are born **(9) by / with** abnormally small heads and are likely to be brain-damaged.

BONUS SORU

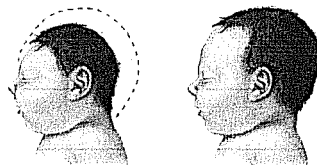
Which one of the following can be inferred?

- A) Zika is a highly deadly virus.
- B) When infected with Zika, chances of survival are slim.
- C) It is not yet certain whether Zika leads to microcephaly.

Scientists are striving to confirm the link between Zika and microcephaly. Some suspect that the virus may also **(10) hardly / occasionally** cause serious damage to nerves and the immune system in infected adults. **(11) Though / Since** a mosquito bite is the main way to catch it, there are fears that it can also be transmitted sexually.

Zika has no cure and a vaccine will not be available for at least a decade. But that is no cause for despair, **(12) so / nor** for governments to scare women into not having babies. Two things are known

(13) for / as certain. The first fact is that the main, possibly only, transmission route is **(14) amid / via** mosquitoes, which pick up the virus from infected people and pass it **(15) on / from** when the pests take the next meal. The second one is that the number of mosquitoes should be reduced—and preferably they should be eradicated- so that the spread of the disease can be prevented.



BOOST UP YOUR VOCABULARY

EXERCISE 1: Find the closest meaning to the **highlighted** expression

1. Scientists are **striving to confirm** the link between Zika and microcephaly.
The expression “**striving to confirm**” is close in meaning to:

A) fighting for an approval B) trying hard to establish

2. With the advent of globalization and expanding transportation links, any local **disease** could turn into a pandemic.

The expression “**disease**” is close in meaning to:

A) wellness B) malady

3. This mosquito-borne virus, which **originated** in Africa, was spotted in Brazil last year.

The expression “**originate**” is close in meaning to:

A) emerge B) fade away

4. The second one is that the number of mosquitoes should be reduced —and preferably they should be eradicated- so that the spread of the disease can be **prevented**.

The expression “**prevent**” is close in meaning to:

A) hamper B) facilitate

5. Diseases such as HIV/AIDS, SARS, West Nile virus and Ebola fever emerged in places as **varied** as African jungles and Chinese poultry markets.

The expression “**varied**” is close in meaning to:

A) akin B) diverse

READ FOR SPEED 1

EXERCISE 2: Fill in the sentences with the proper words given below

- *sharp*
- *spread*
- *cure*
- *despair*
- *eradicate*

1. There was a mood of ---- in the meeting room after the company announced that they would lay off more than 50 staff.
2. Thanks to significant advances in genetics, perhaps someday a/an ---- will be found for AIDS.
3. The ---- increase in oil prices is expected to lead to a devastating economic crisis all over the world.
4. New Zealand aims to ---- all harmful predators within 35 years in order to protect the country's indigenous wildlife.
5. WHO authorities confirmed the first local ---- of the Ebola virus through contact with an infected animal in the Western Africa.

EXERCISE 3: Word matching drills

MINI WORD TEST 1

1. available	a. şüphelenmek, kuşkulanmak
2. vaccine	b. mevcut, müsait
3. suspect	c. kalıcı bir şekilde
4. transmit	d. aşı
5. permanently	e. bulaştırmak

MINI WORD TEST 2

1. immune system	a. geliş, varış
2. advent	b. değişmek, dönüşmek
3. reduce	c. bağışıklık sistemi
4. turn into	d. kümes hayvanları
5. poultry	e. azaltmak, indirmek

41 - FRIDAY 13

Shroud	Gizlemek, örtmek	Mischance	Talihsizlik, şanssızlık
Perception	Algı, düşünce	Set off	Hareket etmek, yola çıkmak
Particularly	Özellikle, bilhassa	Hang	Asmak, sallandırmak
Consider	Düşünmek, göz önünde bulundurmak	Prove	İspat etmek, kanıtlamak
Witch	Cadı, büyücü	Prone	Savunmasız, zayıf
Mischief	Kötülük, zarar	Note	Belirtmek
Joy	Eğlence, neşe	Increase	Artmak, yükselmek
Thrust into	Hücum etmek, taarruz etmek	Cost	Mal olmak
Apostles of Jesus	İsa'nın havarileri	Approximately	Yaklaşık olarak, aşağı yukarı
Betray	İhanet etmek, aldatmak	Belief	İnanç, düşünce
Supposedly	İddialara göre	Superstition	Batıl inanç
Yield	Sağlamak, sahip olmak	Average	Sıradan, ortalama
Clue	İpucu	Anxious	Endişeli, kaygılı
Perceive	Algılamak, anlamak	Distracted	Şaşkına dönmüş
Tempt	Baştan çıkarmak, kıskırtmak	Lead to	Sebepl olmak, yol açmak
Forbidden	Yasak		

READ FOR SPEED 1

Prophecy	Kehanet	Force	Zorlamak
Decline	Düşüş, gerileme	Aground	Karaya oturmuş
Order	Emir	Explode	Patlamak, infilak etmek
Destroy	Yok etmek, tahrip etmek	On board	Gemide
Disappear	Gözden kaybolmak, yok olmak	Touch-and-go	Sonucu belli olmayan, meçhul
Turn up	Çıkagelmek		

FRIDAY 13



The origins of the Friday the 13th being an unlucky date are shrouded **(1) with / in** mystery. The most commonly held perception is **(2) that / what** Friday is an unlucky day and 13 is a particularly unlucky number. In numerology 13 is considered to be an irregular number and is also the number of

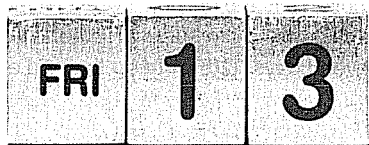
witches you need to form a coven. Some say the roots of 13 being considered unlucky lie **(3) on / in** a Nordic myth about 12 gods having a dinner party at Valhalla. The 13th guest was Loki, the god of mischief, who shot the god of joy and gladness with a mistletoe-tipped arrow. He died and the **(4) whole / all** world was thrust into mourning.

There is also a biblical reference to 13 being considered unlucky. Judas, one of the twelve apostles of Jesus who later betrayed him, was supposedly the 13th guest **(5) sitting / to sit** down at the last supper.

Ancient Christianity may also yield some clues **(6) as to / as of** why Friday is perceived as unlucky. Christ was crucified on a Friday and Cain is commonly believed **(7) to have killed / killing** his brother Abel on a Friday, perhaps even Friday 13th. Some biblical scholars believe that Eve tempted Adam with the forbidden fruit on a Friday. In the 14th century Geoffrey Chaucer referenced Friday as being an unlucky day in his Canterbury Tales, "And on a Friday fell all this".

Seafarers have long considered it is bad luck **(8) setting off / to set off** on a journey on a Friday. It was also historically known as the day that people were usually hanged in Britain.

In the 1990s medical researchers tried to prove whether or not people are particularly prone **(9) for / to** misfortune on Friday 13th. The results published in the British Medical Journal noted that the number of motor accidents in the South West Thames region



(10) increased / were increasing from a total of 45 on the six Friday 6ths between 1989 and 1992, to some 65 accidents on the six Friday 13ths in the same period – an increase of 52 per cent.

READ FOR SPEED 1

According to historian Donald Dossey, Friday the 13th costs the American economy approximately \$800- \$900 million (£500 million- £570 million) **(11) though / because** people will not fly or do business they normally would do. However, Dr Caroline Watt of the University of Edinburgh says that it is the belief in the Friday 13th superstition **(12) what / that** could, in fact, prove the greatest risk to the average person:

“If people believe in the superstition of Friday the 13th then they believe they are in greater danger on that day. **(13) Otherwise / As a result** they may be more anxious and distracted and this could lead to accidents. It becomes a self-fulfilling prophecy.”

SOME UNFORTUNATE EVENTS THAT HAPPENED ON FRIDAY THE 13TH

The *Da Vinci Code* popularised the link **(14) with / between** the Friday the 13th superstition and the decline of the religious order the Knights Templar. On Friday 13 in October 1307, King Philip IV of France ordered the Templar Grand Master Jacques de Molay **(15) to be arrested / having arrested** along with thousands of other Templars.

Buckingham Palace was hit by five German bombs on Friday 13 September 1940 with both King George VI and Queen Elizabeth coming close to being killed. One member of the royal staff died and the palace chapel was destroyed.

A Chilean Air force plane ‘disappeared’ in the Andes on Friday 13 October 1972, with 16 survivors **(16) turned up / turning up** two months later. They **(17) were forced / had been forced** to eat dead passengers in order to survive.

The rapper Tupac Shakur died **(18) of / by** his wounds on Friday September 13 1996 six days after being shot multiple times in a drive-by shooting. The Costa Concordia cruise ship ran aground on Friday 13 in January 2012 off the western coast of Italy **(19) killed / killing** 30 people.

Apollo 13 is the only unsuccessful moon mission thus far. An oxygen tank exploded and the survival of the astronauts on board was pretty touch-and-go for several days, **(20) but / so** they did all come home safely in the end.

READ FOR SPEED 1

EXERCISE 2: Fill in the sentences with the proper words given below

- *average*
- *prone*
- *shrouds*
- *prove*
- *disappeared*

1. During the last 50 years, chimpanzees have ---- from the forests of Indonesia due to the destruction of their natural habitat.
2. The ---- price of houses in London has risen by almost 10% over the last six months.
3. Breast-fed babies have healthier immune systems, score higher on I.Q. tests and so may be less ---- to obesity than other babies.
4. A team of scientists is conducting tests of a drug that may ---- useful in the fight against AIDS.
5. Because of the stigma that ---- mental illness, families tend to deliver their sick loved ones not to medical treatment but to spiritual healers.

EXERCISE 3: Word matching drills

MINI WORD TEST 1

1. hang	a. mal olmak
2. superstition	b. algılamak, anlamak
3. cost	c. sebep olmak, yol açmak
4. perceive	d. batıl inanç
5. lead to	e. asmak, sallandırmak

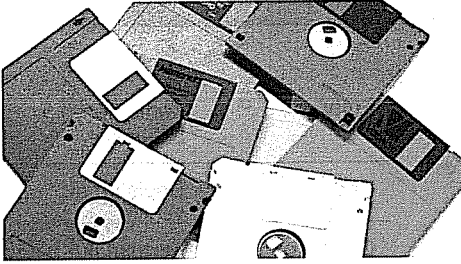
MINI WORD TEST 2

1. set off	a. hücum etmek, taarruz etmek
2. mischief	b. çıkagelmek
3. clue	c. kötülük, zarar
4. thrust into	d. ipucu
5. turn up	e. hareket etmek, yola çıkmak

42 - FLOPPY DISKS

Expect	Ummak, beklemek	Fully	Tamamen, bütünüyle
Pretty	Oldukça, fazla	Replace	Değiştirmek
Reveal	Göstermek, ortaya çıkarmak	Get rid of	Kurtulmak, başından savmak
Rely	Güvenmek, itibar etmek	Stuck	Saplanmış, takılmış
Huge	Büyük, devasa	Current	Mevcut, şimdi
Release	Yayınlamak	Experience	Tecrübe etmek, yaşamak
Legacy system	Eski sistem		
Run	Çalıştırmak		
Giant	Kocaman, dev		
Preliminary	Ön hazırlık, başlangıç		
Eventually	Nihayet, sonunda		
Overshadow	Gölgede bırakmak, geçmek		
Spend	Harcamak		
Maintain	Sürdürmek, devam etmek		
Out-of-date	Modası geçmiş		
Upgrade	Güncellemek, geliştirmek		
Assembly language	Donanım dili		

FLOPPY DISKS



You'd expect one of the most important weapons program in the world to be pretty high-tech, **(1) so / but** a government report has just revealed that the US nuclear weapons force still relies on huge, 8-inch floppy disks and a computer system **(2) from / in** the 1970s.

Seriously. The report **(3) was released / is released** by the Government Accountability Office, as part of an upgrading of "ageing legacy systems" still being used by the Federal government. **(4) Among / Amid** the findings is the fact that the Department of Defense, **(5) where / which** controls America's nuclear weapons, ballistic missiles, and tanker support aircraft, runs on "an IBM Series/1 Computer - a 1970s computing system - and uses 8-inch floppy disks".

For **(6) those / these** who weren't around when those 8-inch disks were something, they were the giant preliminaries of the 3.5 to 5.25-inch floppy disks **(7) what / that** we used back in the '90s, before even they were eventually overshadowed by CDs.

The report also showed that the US government spends more than \$60 billion of taxpayer dollars a year **(8) on / for** maintaining this out-of-date technology - more than three times as **(9) much / many** as it spends on modern IT systems.

It's not only the nuclear weapons program either. The US treasury **(10) also / even** needs to upgrade its systems, which the report says uses "assembly language code - a computer language **(11) initially / reluctantly** used in the 1950s and typically tied to the hardware for which it was developed".

The good news is **(12) what / that** the Pentagon is planning to fully replace the system by the end of 2020, and will be getting rid of the floppy disks **(13) even / at least** sooner.

It's not the first time the US government has been criticised **(14) with / for** being stuck in the technological dark ages. Last year, the current US Chief Technology Officer Megan Smith told about the 'culture shock' experienced by the Obama campaign when they had to start using floppy disks and Blackberrys in the White House. Let's hope the next administration will be **(15) on / at** board with bringing the technology that runs the company into the future - or at least the 21st century.

BOOST UP YOUR VOCABULARY

EXERCISE 1: Find the closest meaning to the highlighted expression

1. You'd **expect** one of the most important weapons program in the world to be pretty high-tech.

The expression "expect" is close in meaning to:

- A) anticipate B) overlook

2. Let's hope the next administration will be on board with bringing the technology that **runs** the company into the future - or at least the 21st century.

The expression "run" is close in meaning to:

- A) cease B) manage

3. a government report has just revealed that the US nuclear weapons force still relies on **huge**, 8-inch floppy disks and a computer system from the 1970s.

The expression "huge" is close in meaning to:

- A) subtle B) massive

4. they were the giant preliminaries of the 3.5 to 5.25-inch floppy disks that we used back in the '90s, before even they were **eventually** overshadowed by CDs.

The expression "eventually" is close in meaning to:

- A) ultimately B) virtually

5. The good news is that the Pentagon is planning to fully replace the system by the end of 2020, and will be **getting rid of** the floppy disks even sooner.

The expression "get rid of" is close in meaning to:

- A) discard B) embrace

READ FOR SPEED 1

EXERCISE 2: Fill in the sentences with the proper words given below

- *replace*
- *spend*
- *rely*
- *released*
- *maintain*

1. Most of us today live in cities and ---- far less time outside in green, natural spaces than people did several generations ago.
2. It may not be feasible to ban all cigarette advertising in the sporting world given that many tournaments and competitions ---- on that source of revenue.
3. In 1905, Albert Einstein ---- five scientific papers that fundamentally changed our understanding of space, time, light and matter.
4. Studies reveal that even when women enter the labor force, their responsibilities to ---- the household do not diminish.
5. It is really interesting that the crocodile continually grows new sets of teeth so that it is able to ---- old teeth.

EXERCISE 3: Word matching drills

MINI WORD TEST 1

1. pretty	a. tamamen, bütünüyle
2. stuck	b. ön hazırlık, başlangıç
3. out-of-date	c. oldukça, fazla
4. preliminary	d. saplanmış, takılmış
5. fully	e. modası geçmiş

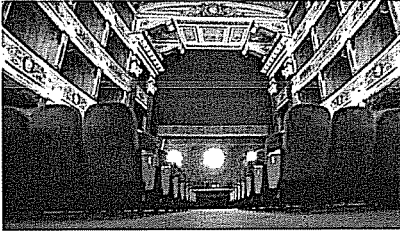
MINI WORD TEST 2

1. current	a. göstermek, ortaya çıkarmak
2. overshadow	b. çalıştırmak
3. reveal	c. kocaman, dev
4. giant	d. gölgede bırakmak, geçmek
5. run	e. mevcut, şimdi

43 - SHOW BUSINESS

Spend	Harcamak	Pillar	Kol, bölüm
Invest	Yatırım yapmak	Target	Hedef
Venture	Girişim, yatırım	Related	İlgili, alakalı
Lucrative	Kârlı, kazançlı	Overall	Genellikle
Put off	Ertelemek	Seek	Aramak
Deal with	Ele almak, uğraşmak	Meet	Karşılmak
Massive	Fazla, çok	Demand	Talep
Giant	Büyük, devasa		
Comprise	İçermek, kapsamak		
Aspect	Yön, hal		
Apply to	Uygulamak		
Crucial	Hayati, çok önemli		
Survival	Hayatta kalma		
Turn to	Yönelmek		
Fine arts	Güzel sanatlar		
Aim	Amaç, hedef		
Stage	Sahne		
Ultimate	Son, nihai		
Satisfaction	Memnuniyet, tatmin		
Quote	Alıntı yapmak		

SHOW BUSINESS



(1) **Though / Just as** we spend money on almost everything, we invest in any venture that seems lucrative. When we think of industries that (2) **put off / deal with** massive sums of money, probably none of us would first mention the entertainment business -the show business. (3) **Yet /**

Thus, it is in fact a giant industry that comprises numerous aspects and people. The term applies to all aspects of the entertainment industry from the business side, which includes managers, agents, producers, and distributors to the creative element, (4) **including / included** artists, performers, writers, musicians, and technicians.

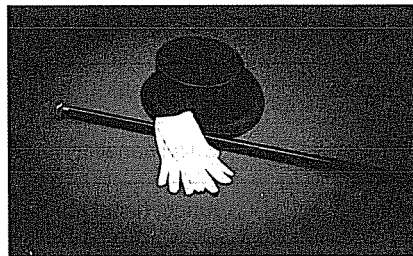
Why Do People Spend Money On Entertainment?

We do so (5) **as / although** enjoyment is one of crucial needs. (6) **Once / Unless** people feel relaxed about their survival, they will turn to fine arts, sports or (7) **other / the other** occupations that will make them feel happy.

(8) **Though / As** the activities of each entertainment event may be different, the main aim is always the same. That is, making the audience pleased.

(9) **No matter / However** what stage play it is or what kind of sports event it is, the ultimate goal is customer satisfaction.

As one businessman quoted, "happiness cannot be sold or bought, but pleasure could". In (10) **such / so** a sense, show business is a broad market with a huge variety of items, (11) **along with / also** a broad range of customers. There are three main (12) **individuals / pillars** of the entertainment business; the product, the audience and how it is presented.



The first one refers to the sort of entertainment – a sports event or a film, (13) **while / just as** the second refers to the target group – the viewers of the event. And (14) **the other / other** is related to the arena of the event- whether it is a football stadium, theater (15) **or / as well as** TV broadcast. Overall, (16) **even if / as long as** people seek for things that make them feel good; entrepreneurs will find ways to meet the demand.

"The show must go on, so does business."

EXERCISE 2: Fill in the sentences with the proper words given below

- *lucrative*
- *seek*
- *ultimate*
- *comprises*
- *applied*

1. The World Health Organization has released an international guidance that will be — to all travelers, whether or not they show symptoms of the Ebola virus.
2. Studies have shown that individual cells in the brain respond to inadequate supplies of nutrients by motivating a person to — food.
3. The — goal of doing sport is for people to have fun and learn lifelong physical activity skills.
4. Cotton has become one of California's most — crops, valued at more than \$6.5 billion in 2015.
5. Scientists estimate that hydrogen — around 90 to 99 percent of all matter in the universe.

EXERCISE 3: Word matching drills**MINI WORD TEST 1**

1. stage	a. alıntı yapmak
2. related	b. ilgili, alakalı
3. quote	c. sahne
4. meet	d. talep
5. demand	e. karşılamak

MINI WORD TEST 2

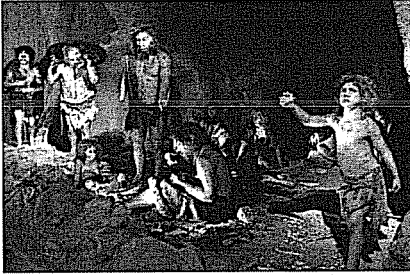
1. pillar	a. kol, bölüm
2. turn to	b. ele almak, uğraşmak
3. deal with	c. büyük, devasa
4. giant	d. harcamak
5. spend	e. yönelmek

44 - NEANDERTHALS

Purpose	Amaç, hedef
Unclear	Belirsiz, anlaşılması zor
Attribute	Atıfta bulunmak
Thrive	Gelişmek, başarılı olmak
Vanish	Gözden kaybolmak, yok olmak
Roughly	Yaklaşık olarak, kabaca
Appear	Ortaya çıkmak, görünmek
Drip	Damlamak
Trace	İz, işaret
Provide	Sağlamak, temin etmek
Glimpse	Kısa bakış
Extinct	Soyu tükenmiş
Challenging	Zorlu, uğraştırıcı
Crude	Ham, çiğ
Capable	Yetenekli, becerikli
Interbreed	Melezlemek
Shelter	Sığınak
Artefacts	İnsan yapımı eşyalar
Chamber	Oda, mahzen

Bone	Kemik
Fragment	Kırık, parça
Belong	Ait olmak
Herbivore	Otçul hayvan
Rich	Zengin, varlıklı
Contain	İçermek, kapsamak
Mere	Sadece, yalnız
Remain	Kalmak
Enigma	Gizem, bilmece
Evident	Belli, aşikar
Portray	Betimlemek
Indicate	Göstermek
Employ	Kullanmak
Sophisticated	Gelişmiş
Perform	Uygulamak
Burial	Defin, gömme
Aware	Farkında, bilincinde
Existence	Mevcudiyet, varoluş
Publish	Yayınlamak
Overlook	Göz ardı etmek
Mainstream	Yaygın, genel
Reject	Reddetmek

NEANDERTHALS



Recently, scientists **(1) have discovered / have been discovering** six rock structures about 1,100 feet (336 meters) inside Bruniquel Cave in France's Aveyron region. **(2) As / While** their purpose is unclear, they are among the

oldest-known constructions by a human species. The scientists attributed the work **(3) to / with** Neanderthals, who thrived in Europe at the time but vanished roughly 40,000 years ago, after our species Homo sapiens, which first appeared in Africa about 200,000 years ago, and trekked into Europe.

The six short-walled structures were built with pieces of stalagmites, rock formations made **(4) out / of** mineral deposits from water dripping onto a cave floor. All six had traces of fire. They are roughly 175,000 years old, which means they easily **(5) predate / had predated** the arrival of modern humans in Europe. They **(6) were built / had been built** at a time when Neanderthals were the only hominines in the region.

Today we can only make a guess **(7) as to / as of** why a group of Neanderthals built a series of large stalagmite structures in a French cave – but the fact they did provides a rare glimpse into our extinct cousin's potential for social organization in a challenging environment. Gone are the days when we thought of Neanderthals **(8) as / of** crude and unintelligent.

Archaeological evidence now suggests they **(9) are / were** capable of symbolic thought, had a basic knowledge of chemistry, medicine and cooking, and perhaps some capacity for speech. They **(10) may even have taught / should even have taught** modern humans new artisanal skills when the two species met and interbred.

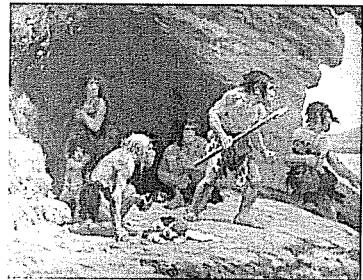
What we do know is that the structures were built in dark, challenging conditions and the builders had no natural light to help them. **(11) Indeed / Otherwise**, the research team found traces of fire at several points around and on the structures.

The **(12) simpler / simplest** explanation is that the structures served as some sort of shelter or refuge – perhaps the stalagmite “walls” supported a roof of perishable wood, **(13) such as / for example** – but there are no other artefacts and very few signs of domestic activity in the chamber beyond the presence of one bone fragment possibly **(14) belonging / belonged** to a bear or large herbivore.

That draws comparisons **(15) in / with** much later cave sites such as Chauvet, a 30,000-year-old site of modern human occupation that is rich in cave art but contained a mere handful of artefacts. So perhaps Bruniquel – like Chauvet – served **(16) some / any** ritual role. If **(17) so / such**, it would provide more evidence for the Neanderthal’s capacity for symbolic thought.

The purpose of these structures built in the “underworld” remains an enigma. The site probably was not a place **(18) to / for** live or cook, so far from daylight. The findings make it more evident **(19) that / whether** Neanderthals were not our dimwitted cousins, as they have long been portrayed. Other research indicates Neanderthals used complex hunting methods, spoken language, pigments for body painting, employed fire in a sophisticated way and performed burials.

The Bruniquel cave was **(20) subsequently / actually** discovered and studied in the 1990s. But until now **(21) few / many** researchers were really aware of the structures’ existence. This is **(22) entirely / partly** because the previous work wasn’t published in the international scientific literature, but there was



(23) the other / another reason the Bruniquel finds were overlooked in the late 90s and early 2000s: mainstream scientific thinking at the time simply rejected the idea of intelligent and sophisticated Neanderthals.

EXERCISE 2: Fill in the sentences with the proper words given below

- *employed*
- *enigma*
- *evident*
- *thrive*
- *vanished*

1. Numerous planes and ships have apparently ---- in the area known as the Bermuda Triangle for unknown reasons.
2. The cultural diversity of Nigeria's people is ---- in their various customs, languages and styles of dress.
3. The detectives have ---- a number of different methods so that they can gather enough evidence for the trial.
4. Coffee plants ---- in stable environments where a precise combination of temperature and precipitation allows beans to grow.
5. Lightning has been around since the dawn of mankind, but what triggers it is still a/an ---- for scientists.

EXERCISE 3: Word matching drill

MINI WORD TEST 1

1. capable	a. mevcudiyet, varoluş
2. reject	b. yetenekli, becerikli
3. existence	c. gelişmiş, çok yönlü
4. sophisticated	d. zorlu, uğraştırıcı
5. challenging	e. reddetmek, geri çevirmek

MINI WORD TEST 2

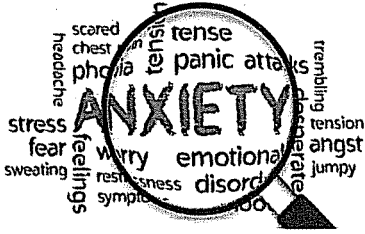
1. crude	a. ait olmak
2. mere	b. ham, çiğ
3. perform	c. damlamak
4. drip	d. uygulamak
5. belong	e. sadece, yalnız

45 - FRIENDLY FACE OF ANXIETY

Be attuned to	Uyum sağlamak
Anxiety	Endişe, kaygı
Suggest	İleri sürmek, iddia etmek
Alertness	Uyanıklık, tetiklik
Surge	Aniden yükselmek
Through	Yoluyla, vasıtasıyla
Threat	Tehdit, tehlike
Permanent	Kalıcı, sabit, değişmez
Impair	Bozmak, zarar vermek
Benefit	Fayda, yarar
Hyper vigilant	Aşırı derecede gözü açık ve dikkatli
Responsible	Sorumlu, yükümlü
Trigger	Tetiklemek, sebep olmak
Laid-back	Rahat ve geniş insan
Confront	Yüzleşmek, karşılaşmak
Associated	İlgili, alakalı

Perception	Algı, idrak
Monitor	Gözlemlemek, denetlemek
Display	Göstermek, sergilemek
Detect	Belirlemek, keşfetmek
Purpose	Amaç, hedef
Evolve	Evrim geçirmek
Sting	Sokmak
Avoid	Engellemek, kaçınmak
Suffer	Açı çekmek, muzdarip olmak
Prescription	Reçete
Shift	Değiştirmek
Key	Önemli
Enhance	Geliştirmek, artırmak
Gaze	Bakış
Response	Karşılık, cevap
Facial expression	Yüz ifadesi
Communicate	İletmek, aktarmak

FRIENDLY FACE OF ANXIETY



(1) **Having discovered /**

To have discovered that nervous people are more attuned to danger, scientists have concluded that anxiety

(2) **may act / may have acted** like a 'sixth sense' which could save our lives.

For decades research (3) **suggested / has suggested** that being in a chronic state of alertness is bad for health because it causes cortisol - the stress hormone – (4) **to surge / surging** through the body, damaging cells. In the past it was also thought that anxiety led to an oversensitivity to threat signals, which (5) **could cause / could have caused** a permanent state of nervous excitement and may even impair the body's ability to react quickly – such as when a person is 'frozen' with fear.

(6) **However / Moreover**, a new study suggests that there is a benefit to such a 'hyper-vigilant' state. Anxiety seems to allow warning signals to quickly reach the regions of the brain which are responsible for action, (7) **triggering / triggered** a surge of adrenalin and the 'fight or flight' response.

In contrast, laid-back people are not so quick off the mark when they sense a threat. (8) **Indeed / Instead**, when they are confronted by danger, initial brain signals travel to a region of the brain associated with sensory perception and the recognition of faces.

The researchers discovered the difference (9) **from / by** monitoring the brain activity of 24 volunteers while they looked at pictures of people displaying various levels of threatening or placid behavior. The human brain is able to detect social threats in these regions in a fast, automatic fashion, within just 200 milliseconds.

EXERCISE 2: Fill in the sentences with the proper words given below

- *perception*
- *permanent*
- *monitor*
- *avoid*
- *purpose*

1. The main ---- of the educational system is to facilitate the transition from participating in the family to involvement in the affairs of the larger society.
2. Some people are of the opinion that the ---- of beauty is influenced to a certain degree by subjective components which are culturally dependent.
3. Women living in South American countries are advised to ---- pregnancy until a treatment for the Zika virus can be found.
4. A high body temperature could lead to ---- brain and organ damage.
5. Specialists has launched an innovative surveillance system that can ---- drug-resistant infections as well as antibiotic use in medicine.

EXERCISE 3: Word matching drills

MINI WORD TEST 1

1. enhance	a. göstermek, sergilemek
2. alertness	b. reçete
3. display	c. evrim geçirmek
4. evolve	d. uyanıklık, tetiklik
5. prescription	e. geliştirmek, artırmak

MINI WORD TEST 2

1. associated	a. yoluyla, vasıtasıyla
2. trigger	b. uyum sağlamak
3. through	c. ilgili, alakalı
4. be attuned to	d. tehdit, tehlike
5. threat	e. tetiklemek, sebep olmak

46 - CAR SEATS

Autonomous	Özerk
Capability	Kabiliyet, özellik
Remain	Kalmak
Trivial	Önemsiz, ufak tefek
Exception	İstisna
Heating	Isıtma
Ventilation	Havalandırma
Afterthought	Sonradan akla gelen düşünce
Account for	Oluşturmak, tekabül etmek
Roughly	Yaklaşık olarak, aşağı yukarı
Innovative	Yenilikçi
Predict	Tahmin etmek, ön görmek
Evolve	Değişmek, dönüşmek
Offer	Sunmak, sağlamak
Pump up	Şişirmek, hava basmak
Bolster	Minder, yastık
Deflate	Havasını boşaltmak
Feature	Özelliğini taşımak
Capable	Hünerli, yetenekli

Versatile	Çok yönlü, çok amaçlı
Conventional	Geleneksel
Thorough	Ayrıntılı, eksiksiz, tam
Eliminate	Ortadan kaldırmak, yok etmek
So-called	Sözde
Restrict	Sınırlamak, kısıtlamak
Fatigue	Yorgunluk, bitkinlik
Rest	Dinlenmek
Engage	Çalıştırmak
Extend	Uzanmak
Slightly	Çok az, hafifçe
Vehicle	Taşıt, araç
Visible	Göze çarpan, görülebilir
Decrease	Azaltmak
Unveil	Ortaya çıkarmak, göstermek
Rotate	Döndürmek, çevirmek
Increase	Artırmak, geliştirmek
Yoke	Esaret, bağlılık
Posture	Duruş, pozisyon

CAR SEATS



Amid the introduction of everything from hydrogen fuel cells and active aerodynamics to full-on autonomous driving capabilities, the seats in a car generally remains to be a trivial concern **(1) in / with** comparison.

Certainly, there **(2) were / have been** some exceptions, including the addition of heating, ventilation and massage functions. But by and large, seats are an afterthought, which is surprising, **(3) given that / notwithstanding** they account for roughly 5% of a car's total cost and about 6% of its weight.

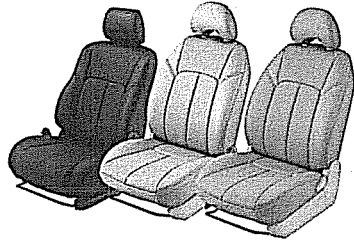
(4) So / But that dynamic is changing as car designers look to interiors as the next laboratory for innovative differentiation. And **(5) as / though** driverless cars become a reality, experts predict that seat designs **(6) evolve / will evolve** even further and head in previously unimaginable directions.

Bentley upped its interior game last year with 22-way adjustable driver's seat. The seat cushion **(7) can / should** extend forward for better thigh support. Massage programs offer hard or soft rubs for shoulders and backs. Passengers **(8) have to / can** pump up bolsters for more comfort, then deflate them for easier egress.

In the US, the Ford Motor Company's 2017 Lincoln Continental **(9) features / has featured** a 30-way throne of comfort that seems capable of doing everything. This versatile front seat can be finely adjusted **(10) to / for** suit a driver's comfort levels. And surprisingly enough, the 30-way seats aren't bigger than conventional seats; **(11) in that / in fact**, they actually use less foam, thanks to a flexible suspension system that provides the support typically **(12) offered / having offered** by thicker cushioning. The new seat reflects a thorough study of basic human biomechanics. Thusly educated, designers created better support systems in key areas and eliminated so-called "hard points" **(13) restricting / restricted** blood flow and create stress and fatigue in the neck, shoulder and thighs.

For example, since one leg typically rests **(14) while / although** the other engages the throttle and brake pedals, the seat offers independent thigh cushions that can move up or down – or even extend **(15) toward / outside** the steering wheel. The headrest moves four ways — up, down, forward and back. And the bottom cushion is designed for the way humans sit, with their legs slightly separated, **(16) using / used** a concept similar to NASA-designed seating for space vehicles.

Some of the innovations are less visible, such as the use of composites for seat frames. Such materials **(17) not only / both** decrease weight, they also give designers the freedom to push the design envelope. Last year, JCAE



unveiled the ID15 "innovation demonstrator", a concept passenger compartment **(18) which / in which** the front seats can move away from the dashboard during driverless operation, and also rotate about 20 degrees toward each other to increase interactivity as occupants are freed from the yoke of keeping eyes on the road.

What else **(19) does / might** the future of car seats hold? Perhaps a seat that senses the occupant's weight and height and adjusts automatically? JCAE already has developed technology called "pre-adjust", in which a seat occupant uses a smart phone app to "tell" the car his or her height, and the seat then automatically **(20) has taken / takes** the best seating posture.

EXERCISE 2: Fill in the sentences with the proper words given below

- *versatile*
- *eliminate*
- *accounts*
- *roughly*
- *capable*

1. A latest study indicates that the human brain is ---- of recording over 86 million bits of information daily.
2. Although women and men are supposed to be equal, it will be a rather difficult task to utterly ---- sexual discrimination from society.
3. Health care is the government's biggest public expense, which ---- for more than one third of the total budget.
4. Because newly-invented robots are ----, they can be programmed to perform any difficult task in the manufacturing process.
5. Fossils of insects have been found that are up to 350 million years old, whereas the oldest human ancestor appeared ---- 15-20 million years ago.

EXERCISE 3: Word matching drills**MINI WORD TEST 1**

1. extend	a. ortaya çıkarmak, göstermek
2. exception	b. yorgunluk, bitkinlik
3. heating	c. uzanmak
4. fatigue	d. istisna
5. unveil	e. ısıtma

MINI WORD TEST 2

1. increase	a. değişmek, dönüşmek
2. posture	b. çok az, hafifçe
3. slightly	c. artırmak, geliştirmek
4. evolve	d. duruş, pozisyon
5. remain	e. kalmak

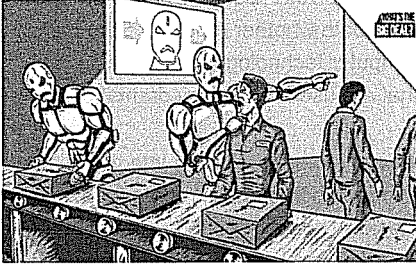
47 - ROBOTS ARE ALREADY HERE

Integral	Bütünleyici, entegre	Shortcoming	Eksiklik, hata
Handy	Kullanışlı, hünerli	Superiority	Üstünlük, büyüklük
Mainly	Başlıca, esasen	Conduct	Uygulamak, yürütmek
Boost	Artırmak, geliştirmek	Artificial intelligence	Yapay zekâ
Precision	Keskinlik	Exhibit	Göstermek, sergilemek
Assembly line	Seri üretim hattı	Diverse	Çeşitli, farklı
Unimaginable	Düşünülemez	Almost	Hemen hemen, neredeyse
Device	Alet, aygıt	Evolve	Değişmek, evrim geçirmek
Reliable	Güvenilir, itimat edilir	Advanced	Gelişmiş, ileri
Cost effective	Uygun maliyetli	Achieve	Başarmak, elde etmek
In comparison to	İle kıyaslandığında	Debate	Tartışma
Fragile	Savunmasız, zayıf, hassas	Evolution	Evrim, gelişim
Injure	Sakatlanmak, yaralanmak	Transform	Değiştirmek, dönüştürmek
Break	Mola, ara, paydos	Dramatically	Önemli ölçüde, çarpıcı bir şekilde
Recover	İyileşmek, kurtulmak	Soar	Yükselmek, artmak
Exhaustion	Yorgunluk, tükenmişlik	Perform	Uygulamak, yapmak
Force	Zorlamak, mecbur kılmak	Task	Görev, iş
Apply	Uygulamak, yapmak	Indication	Gösterge, belirti
Compensate	Telafi etmek, tazmin etmek	Pose	Göstermek, ortaya çıkarmak

READ FOR SPEED 1

Merge	Birleşme	Excessively	Çok fazla, aşırı
Take over	Devralmak	Participation	Katılım, iştirak
Account for	Oluşturmak, tekabül etmek	Intriguing	Merak uyandıran, şaşırtıcı
Versatile	Çok yönlü, becerikli	Evident	Açık, net, belirgin
Hire	İşe almak	Unrest	Huzursuzluk
Invest	Yatırım yapmak	Come up with	İleri sürmek, önermek
Loss	Kayıp, zarar		

ROBOTS ARE ALREADY HERE



Robots are everywhere. They have become such an integral part of our modern living that it **(1) has to / would** be impossible to think a day without these handy machines. In the early days of robots, they **(2) were / have been** mainly used in the industry, in particular for the production of cars. They boosted the

car manufacturing industry **(3) as / though** they provided better precision and lower costs for manufacturers.

Today, an assembly line **(4) would be / must be** unimaginable with these devices. Until the 2000s, robots **(5) have been / were** strong, reliable, and cost effective and they never complained about their jobs. But, they **(6) lacked / served** one thing; intelligence.

In comparison to a robot, human is weak and always **(7) durable / vulnerable** to making mistakes. Humans are **(8) also / as well** fragile. **(9) On the other hand / That is;** they are always under the threat of being injured or even be killed while working. Indeed, humans always need a break.

That could be whether for time to recover from exhaustion or illness. In addition, humans have rights. You cannot force a human worker, if not any all workplaces, to work for more than he is paid.

When it comes to a robot, on the other hand, none of these factors apply.

But humans compensate for their shortcomings with their intelligence. **(10) By / As** humans, we could learn from and adapt to new situations easily. This gives us superiority **(11) below / over** these machines. That is, no business can be conducted only by robots, which has been the case for now. **(12) However / Moreover,** what happens tomorrow looks like a different story.

ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE (AI):

The intelligence exhibited by machines or software. Thanks to AI, the use of robots has become **(13) so / such** diverse that we use them in almost any area, such as from production to arts or from space science to farming.

IS THIS GOOD OR BAD?

Humans have evolved from a primitive life style **(14) to / with** an advanced one. Yet, we have achieved all the advances by ourselves. Today, we have a new partner; robots. Of course, it is a matter of debate whether robots are the part of the human evolution. Developments in computer technology **(15) have transformed / transformed** the robots that are used in industry dramatically.

(16) As / Even if robots and computers became more and more integrated, the skills of robots also soared. **(17) Thanks to / Rather than** AI, robots today have the capacity of performing a multitude of tasks. Though robots have become close to a level of human thinking, perhaps performing better in some cases, they are still no match to the functionality of the human intelligence.

Still, advances in robotics and AI show indications of **(18) so / such** a possibility. Robot arms, bionic eyes, or transplanted bionic limbs pose the possibility of human-robot physical merge.

ARE WE GOING TO BE TAKEN OVER BY ROBOTS?

It seems so. Actually, we have already been taken over in various fields, **(19) apparently / particularly** in the work place.

Especially in the developed world robots today account for almost half the jobs in mining, manufacture and farming. The more versatile robots are, the less companies need human laborers.

As a result, rather than hiring staff, companies invest in machines and robots. As they get more intelligent, it is quite clear that robots will take over most of the **(20) lacking / remaining** jobs in the future.

A HUGE LOSS

The rise of the robots will **(21) enhance / eliminate** more than 5 million jobs over five million additional jobs will have been lost **(22) by / in** 2020 as a result of developments in genetics, artificial intelligence, robotics and other technological change, according to World Economic Forum research.

Administrative and office jobs will account for two-thirds of the losses. Women will be excessively hit by the changes **(23) because of / despite** their low participation in the fields of science, technology, engineering and mathematics.

WHAT WILL THE UNEMPLOYED OF THE FUTURE DO?

This is an intriguing question to answer, but it is evident that such huge numbers of unemployed people will create social unrest. Thus, governments **(24) would / had better** come up with a solution to such an upcoming problem.

READ FOR SPEED 1

EXERCISE 2: Fill in the sentences with the proper words given below

- *conducted*
- *transformed*
- *exhibit*
- *recover*
- *pose*

1. Weekly surveillance of the mosquitoes has been ---- over the last three months in South America to understand the exact origin of the Zika virus.
2. We have all witnessed how the music and book industries have been ---- by companies such as Apple and Amazon by means of digitization.
3. Learning a second language may ---- a serious problem for those who immigrate to a new country.
4. To ---- respect when speaking to another person in Thailand, you should stand with your arms folded behind your back.
5. A recent study indicates that people tend to ---- more quickly when they feel that they have control of their circumstances and when they have social support.

EXERCISE 3: Word matching drills

MINI WORD TEST 1

1. device	a. çok fazla, aşırı
2. come up with	b. uygulamak, yapmak
3. apply	c. önemli ölçüde, çarpıcı bir şekilde
4. excessively	d. ileri sürmek, önermek
5. dramatically	e. alet, aygıt

MINI WORD TEST 2

1. handy	a. huzursuzluk
2. achieve	b. sakatlanmak, yaralanmak
3. take over	c. başarmak, elde etmek
4. injure	d. kullanışlı, hünerli
5. unrest	e. devralmak

48 - HERO

Distinguished	Seçkin, tanınmış	Adore	Çok sevmek
Courage	Cesaret	Revere	Saygı göstermek
Admired	Çok beğenilen, takdir edilen	Race	İrk
Deed	İş, eylem, başarı	Engrave	Derin iz bırakmak
Noble	Asil, soylu	Witness	Şahit olmak, tanık olmak
Perform	Uygulamak, yapmak	By virtue of	Sayesinde, yoluyla
Regard	Düşünmek, dikkate almak	Attain	Elde etmek
Divine	İlahi, kutsal	Look up to	Saygı duymak, hürmet etmek
Gifted	Yetenekli, hünerli	Emulate	İmrenmek, özenmek
Strength	Güç, kuvvet	Certain	Belli başlı, kesin
Illustrious	Şöhretli, tanınmış	Commoner	Sıradan insan/kişi
Warrior	Savaşçı	Foremost	Önde gelen
Formidable	Heybetli, ürkütücü	Implicit	Belirsiz
Admirable	Beğenilen	Foster	Teşvik etmek, geliştirmek
Principal	Asil, esas, başlıca	Overcome	Üstesinden gelmek
Outstanding	Göze çarpan, seçkin	Confront	Yüzleşmek, tecrübe etmek
Achievement	Başarı	Challenge	Zorluk, güçlük
Exhibit	Göstermek, sergilemek	Linger in	Var olmak, yer almak
Virtue	Erdem, fazilet	Virtuosity	Ustalık

READ FOR SPEED 1

Aspect	Hal, görünüş
Obstacle	Engel, mani
Judicious	Tedbirli, mantıklı
Grasp	Kavramak, anlamak
Cease	Son vermek, durdurmak
Opportunity	Fırsat, olanak, imkan
Present	Takdim etmek, sunmak
Destination	İstikamet, varış yeri
Be laden with	ile dolu olmak
Instrumental	Yardımcı, yararlı
Accomplish	Başarmak
Seek	Aramak
Sacrifice	Feda, özveri
Unique	Eşsiz, tek
Willing	İstekli, hevesli
Cast off	Terk etmek, bırakmak
Indispensable	Vazgeçilmez, zaruri
Welfare	Refah, huzur
Determination	Kararlılık, azim
Persistent	İsrarcı, inatçı
Trace	İz, işaret
Prominent	Öne çıkan, belirgin
Redundant	Gereksiz, fazla

Hardly	Güç bela, zorlukla
Sole	Yalnız, tek
Purpose	Amaç, hedef
Preach	Öğüt vermek, tavsiye vermek
Nonviolence	Şiddete başvurmama
Compassion	Şefkat, merhamet
Benevolent	Cömert, hayırsever
Tenderness	Şefkat, yakınlık
Embrace	Kabul etmek, benimsemek
Attitude	Davranış, tavır, hal
Determination	Azim, kararlılık
Encounter	Karşılaşmak, yüzleşmek
Failure	Başarısızlık
Determined	Kararlı, azimli
Get over	Atlatmak, başa çıkmak
Give up	Bırakmak, terk etmek
Withstand	Karşı koymak, direnmek
Dedication	Fedakarlık
Selflessly	Özverili bir biçimde
Wholeheartedly	Cansıparane
Honesty	Dürüstlük
Endeavor	Çaba, gayret

Take up	Benimsemek	Bright	Parlak, şaşıklı
Goal	Hedef, amaç	Responsibility	Sorumluluk, mesuliyet
Loyalty	Sadakat, bağılılık	Entail	Gerektirmek
Fierce	Sert, şiddetli	Utmost	En yüksek, en fazla
Faithful	Vefalı, sadık	Sincerity	Samiriyet, içtenlik
Commitment	Bağılılık, sadakat	Wisdom	Akıl, bilgelik, irfan
Intrepidity	Yiğittik, cesurluk	Horde	Kalabalık
Unshaken	Sarsılmaz, sabit	Beast	Hayvan, yaratık
Resolute	Kararlı, dayanıklı	Astute	Akıllı, ferasetli
Conviction	İnanç, kanı	Attribute	Özellik, nitelik
Alter	Değiştirmek	Fundamental	Temel, esas
Fortitude	Cesaret, metanet	Invariably	Sürekli olarak
		Hoi polloi	Yaygara

HERO

- A man of distinguished courage or ability, admired for his brave deeds and noble qualities.
- A person who, in the opinion of others, has heroic qualities or has performed a heroic act and is regarded as a model or ideal.
- A mythological or legendary figure often of divine descent gifted with great strength or ability.
- An illustrious warrior with formidable strength and admirable qualities
- The principal male character in a literary or dramatic work
- The central figure in an event, period, or movement

PROTAGONIST / ANTAGONIST



THE QUALITIES OF A HERO

The Oxford English dictionary defines a hero as “a person, typically a man, who is admired for his courage, outstanding achievements, or noble qualities.” Both the history of the mankind and the world literature are rife with characters who have exhibited the virtues mentioned in the definition, in fact many more and have been admired, adored and revered by the entire human race.

We all have read about heroes like those in the Greek or Turkish mythologies and all their deeds are engraved in our minds as the model of heroism. Indeed, it is also true that the world has witnessed many heroes who like all of us were crafted in blood and flesh, **(1) yet / so** by virtue of their qualities still attained godhood. Albert Einstein referring to Gandhi once quoted “Generations to come will scarcely believe that such a one as this ever in flesh and blood walked upon this earth.”

BONUS SORU

1. As we can infer for the paragraph, Albert Einstein ---

- A) poses an admiring attitude towards Gandhi
- B) implicitly ridicules Gandhi
- C) states that Gandhi was just an ordinary person
- D) underestimates how people view Gandhi

However, the question is what those essential qualities are that make a person hero. Different people have different heroes whom they look up to or try to emulate. Even so, whoever they may be, sport stars, film stars, politicians, social activists or businessman they all possess certain qualities which set them apart from the commoners

CHARACTERISTICS OF A HERO

Courage

The first and the **(2) foremost / implicit** quality of a hero is his courage. A hero always **(3) fosters / overcomes** his fears and confronts any challenge head on. Even the faintest tinge of fear doesn't linger in the heart of a hero.

Virtuosity

Virtuosity is the key **(4) aspect / obstacle** of a hero's character. A hero is **(5) never / even** foolishly brave. **(6) Indeed / Rather**, he always is judicious and well skilled to grasp and seize the opportunities, which present themselves on the way **(7) onto / towards** his destination. A hero is laden with all the essential powers, which are instrumental to accomplish what he seeks.

Sacrifice

Sacrifice is a quality that is **(8) opaque / distinct** from all the other virtues which makes a hero noble in his deeds. He or she is always quite willing to cast off his personal comforts whenever they become indispensable for a higher cause or for the welfare of others.

Determination

A hero is persistent in his determination **(9) as / though** s/he believes in his ability to do anything without a trace of doubt.

Focus

Being focused is also one of the most **(10) prominent / redundant** qualities of a hero. It seems **(11) in case / as if** all the heroes that have walked on the surface of the earth have been born with definite motives. **(12) From / Throughout** all their life, they hardly lose focus of what they want to achieve or establish. For instance, it appears that Mahatma Gandhi was born with the sole purpose of driving the British forces out of India and to preach the world the ideology of nonviolence.

Compassion

A true hero is always empathetic, benevolent and shows **(13) a great deal of / many** compassion and tenderness to those suffering. He embraces an attitude that serves others.

Determination

This quality is what makes the hero special. **(14) If / Even if** they encounter failure on their way, they are determined to get over it and fight till they achieve success. They do not give up simply; **(15) rather / indeed**, they are focused to withstand all the consequences that they may encounter in their **(16) interest / path**.

Dedication

The heroes are selflessly dedicated to their task and will **(17) thus / yet** focus their actions towards its achievement. They whole-heartedly dedicate themselves to the task, which is set, and work towards its completion.

Honesty

In all the endeavors that a hero takes up, honesty forms the base of all his efforts. This honesty earns him the respect of **(18) the others / others** and helps him leading his followers to the desired goal.

Loyalty

A hero is considered **(19) to possess / possessing** fierce loyalties in the sense that he is faithful to whatever tasks he takes up. His commitment to a particular cause leads him way beyond others citing an example for others to follow him.

Intrepidity

The heroes have a courage that is unshaken despite anything that comes in their path of their focused success. They are determined **(20) fight to / fighting** challenges with resolute courageousness.

Conviction

Heroes have a strong conviction **(21) though / as** they have strong beliefs regarding a particular situation. It is a set of unshakable thoughts or beliefs, which cannot be altered by any chance.

Fortitude

Fortitude can be defined as a habit that is involved **(22) in / at** encountering a deed that is dangerous with a bright spirit that is adopted with passive courage.

Responsibility

Whatever be the type of responsibility entailed on them, they take it up with utmost sincerity and take it to its logical conclusion.

Wisdom

Wisdom is the most desired quality, which a leader must possess. A fool can lead a horde of beasts but not human beings set **(23) on / off** a definite purpose. Only a wise and astute person can do so. Whatever a hero maybe—a warrior, a preacher—wisdom is always an attribute that all of them possess.

A hero is not born, he is self-made. Above mentioned are some of the most fundamental qualities, which a hero invariably possesses. We all do possess some of the virtues, which have been explained above. However, **(24) what / that** sets a hero apart from the hoi polloi is that he can be said to be the highest or the perfect embodiment of all of these virtues.

EXERCISE 2: Fill in the sentences with the proper words given below

- *encountered*
- *persistent*
- *indispensable*
- *overcome*
- *ceased*

1. If the countries are to ---- terrorism all over the world, they must take a joint action.
2. In many parts of the world, the cultivation of fish in lakes and ponds provides people a/an ---- source of food.
3. We have ---- a number of difficulties during our week-long hike along the coast, but we were able to overcome each one of them by working as a team.
4. Czechs and Slovaks shared a common national history beginning after World War One, but that ---- with the creation of two separate republics in 1993.
5. Some experts assume that patients who experience ---- low back pain may benefit from psychotherapies to improve emotional control and reduce pain.

EXERCISE 3: Word matching drills

MINI WORD TEST 1

1. prominent	a. vefalı, sadık
2. withstand	b. öne çıkan, belirgin
3. obstacle	c. refah, huzur
4. faithful	d. karşı koymak, direnmek
5. welfare	e. engel, mani

MINI WORD TEST 2

1. present	a. göstermek, sergilemek
2. get over	b. gerektirmek
3. unique	c. atlatmak, başa çıkmak
4. exhibit	d. takdim etmek, sunmak
5. entail	e. eşsiz, tek

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49 - EUROPEAN ECONOMY

Raise	Artırmak, geliřtirmek	The extent to which	- diđi ölçüde
Aid	Yardımd etmek	Structural	Yapısal
Recovery	İyileřme, düzelme	Persistent	Kalıcı, devam eden
Warn	Uyararak	Implementation	Uygulama, yürütme
Reveal	Göstermek, ortaya koymak	Push	Sevke etmek
Strongly	Fazlasıyla, şiddetle	Sustainably	Sürdürülebilir bir şekilde
Underline	Vurgulamak, altını çizmek	Approach	Yaklaşım, tavır
Contribute	Katkıda bulunmak	Tackle	Ele almak, uğrařmak
Decisively	Kararlı bir şekilde, kesinlikle	Propose	Önermek, teklif etmek
Declare	Beyan etmek, duyurmak	Invest	Yatırım yapmak
Require	Gerektirmek	Infrastructure	Altyapı
Long-run	Uzun dönem	Embark	Başlamak
Experience	Tecrübe etmek, yaşamak	Wide-ranging	Geniş kapsamlı
Mild	İlman, hafif	Stance	Görünüş, durum
Deflation	Para darlığı	Worrisome	Endiře verici
Boost	Artırmak, yükseltmek		
Assess	Deđerlendirmek, yorumlamak		

EUROPEAN ECONOMY



Europe's politicians must raise their game **(1) provided / if** they are to aid the region's economic recovery, the European Central Bank has warned.

Minutes of the central bank's last meeting **(2) revealed / has revealed** that policymakers had "strongly underlined the

need for other policy areas to contribute much more decisively" in assisting economic reform **(3) to / of** the euro area.

Members of the ECB's governing council declared that such efforts were required "both at the national and European levels" in order to provide support to long-run economic growth.

Euro area inflation **(4) remained / has remained** below the ECB's target of close to 2pc since early 2013. The most recent data revealed that the euro zone is currently experiencing mild deflation. It is thought that economic reforms could help **(5) boost / boosting** activity and price growth.

ECB officials said that they **(6) will / would** need to assess "the extent to which structural reforms affected developments in inflation, including possibly persistent disinflation effects arising **(7) from / of** too slow an implementation".

Claus Vistesen, a Pantheon Macroeconomics analyst, said that the accounts "reflect an increased focus **(8) for / on** structural reforms as necessary in order to push GDP growth sustainably **(9) higher / the highest**".

The governing council referenced recent calls for a "three- pronged approach" to tackling low growth, proposed by the International Monetary Fund in its annual update on the global economy. The fund recommended that governments invest in infrastructure, keep interest rates low, and embark **(10) from / upon** wide-ranging economic reforms to boost growth.

The central bank elected to keep its monetary policy stance unchanged last month. The decision was made **(11) despite / due to** low inflation expectations, described as "worrisome", given that they remained as such **(12) only / even** after a rebound in oil prices.

READ FOR SPEED 1

EXERCISE 2: Fill in the sentences with the proper words given below

- *infrastructure*
- *embarked*
- *aid*
- *implementation*
- *boost*

1. Breakfast is an opportunity to consume more nutrients such as calcium, magnesium, potassium and protein in order to ---- energy and thinking power.
2. It has been revealed in numerous studies that vitamin C can ---- in the prevention of colds and infections.
3. Researchers have ---- upon a detailed project by using motion-activated cameras and sound recorders to investigate wildlife in different areas of the exclusion zone.
4. Despite its high economic growth rate, Laos remains a country with a primitive ----; it has no railroads, a simple road system, and limited external and internal telecommunications.
5. The ---- of the new policy has ended up costing a lot more than originally thought.

EXERCISE 3: Word matching drills

MINI WORD TEST 1

1. reveal	a. kararlı bir şekilde, kesinlikle
2. wide-ranging	b. ele almak, uğraşmak
3. sustainably	c. geniş kapsamlı
4. decisively	d. sürdürülebilir bir şekilde
5. tackle	e. göstermek, ortaya koymak

MINI WORD TEST 2

1. underline	a. beyan etmek, duyurmak
2. raise	b. vurgulamak, altını çizmek
3. recovery	c. yatırım yapmak
4. invest	d. iyileşme, düzelme
5. declare	e. artırmak, geliştirmek

50 - BAIL OUT SHANGHAI

Venture	Girişim, teşebbüs
Introduce	Tanıtmak, sunmak
Bailout	Kurtarma paketi
Scheme	Plan, taslak
Fundamentally	Esasen, temelde
Bid	İhale, teklif
Boost	Desteklemek, canlandırmak
Regulation	Düzenleme, yasa
Offset	Dengelemek
Loss	Zarar, kayıp
Compensate	Telafi etmek, karşılamak
Investment	Yatırım
Prone	Savunmasız, zayıf, hassas
Ideally	En iyi şekilde, tercihen
Harshly	Sert bir şekilde
Distorted	Çarpık, bozuk
Ill-conceived	Eksik planlanmış
Absolutely	Kesinlikle, mutlaka
Work out	Çözüm üretmek
Review	İncelemek, gözden geçirmek

Application	Uygulama
Clear	Açık, net
Eligible	Uygun, hak sahibi
Allocate	Pay etmek, tahsis etmek
Explain	Açıklamak, izah etmek
In line with	Uyumlu
Unique	Eşsiz, tek
Come up with	İleri sürmek, sürmek (fikir vb.)
Foster	Teşvik etmek, geliştirmek
Open-mindedness	Açık fikirlilik
Come about	Ortaya çıkmak
Entrepreneur	Girişimci, müteşebbis
Failure	Başarısızlık
Top-notch	Birinci sınıf, en iyi kalite
Strictly	Sert bir biçimde
Advise	Tavsiye etmek
Grounds	Sebeup, temel
Devise	Geliştirmek, tasarlamak
Encourage	Teşvik etmek, geliştirmek
Subsidize	Mali destek sağlamak

BAIL OUT SHANGHAI



By nature, venture capitalism is a risky business. But not in Shanghai — at least not any longer. China's financial capital introduced a bailout scheme last month **(1) that / what** fundamentally changes the laws of venture capitalism. In a bid to boost a

healthy tech start-up scene, Shanghai's new regulation will offset as much as 6m yuan (about \$1m) of a venture capital firm's losses. The theory behind it is **(2) what / that** compensating bad investments will make venture capitalists more prone **(3) against / to** taking risks and looking at a broader number of start-ups, which, ideally, would boost innovation in the sector. **(4) So / But** the scheme has been harshly criticized by experts and insiders, who have called it "distorted", "clearly ill-conceived" and "absolutely nuts".

According to the new regulations by the city government, **(5) if / unless** an investment in a tech start-up doesn't work out, firms can ask for compensation from the city's Science and Technology Commission. A committee formed by the municipality will review applications **(6) from / for** bailouts, but **(7) as yet / as to**, it isn't clear exactly **(8) that / how** the scheme will work as few details have been made available to the media. Details on which companies or investments would be eligible **(9) for / to** bailouts or whether the funds were allocated have not yet been explained. Shanghai is already a growing industry when it comes to venture capital. Last year, venture capital investments in all of China grew **(10) by / at** 25%. In line with central government policies, the city is pushing for unique ideas that **(11) turned / will turn** into successful businesses, like pioneer Alibaba, that dominate China's e-commerce. After decades of only copying **(12) what / that** other countries had already come up with, China is trying to take its economy a step further. Innovation is the new buzzword, not imitation. What has fostered the success of some of the world's biggest innovation hubs is the right mix of great universities, support services and industries **(13) cooperating / cooperated** with one another, as well as tolerance and general open-mindedness.

(14) In addition / To illustrate, Silicon Valley, the world's biggest start-up scene, came about by mixing a government **(15) supported / supporting** research and development, serial entrepreneurs who celebrate failure as a learning process and talent from top-notch university Stanford. That is why the scheme is strictly criticized. **(16) Instead of / In addition to** offering bailouts for failed investments, experts advise Shanghai to invest in the right nurturing grounds for good start-ups. It needs to build a culture **(17) of / to** collaboration across the entire ecosystem of companies, investors, universities and supportive institutions.

Besides, the scheme would do little to help the technological start-up directly. Singapore **(18) devised / had devised** similarly bad investment schemes in the early stages of development, but they have learned and today, they are the best in Asia. Experts add that a lot of localities in Asia have policies **(19) that / whether** encourage investment, but subsidizing bad investments doesn't do **(20) so / such**.

EXERCISE 2: Fill in the sentences with the proper words given below

- *offset*
- *prone*
- *foster*
- *subsidized*
- *eligible*

1. Applicants will be ---- for a permanent position in the company once they satisfactorily complete the six-month training period.
2. It is a mainstream idea that foreign students may be ---- to homesickness, which is a typical part of the cycle of culture shock.
3. Punishing children for bad behavior instead of talking to them may ---- feelings of guilt which result in future problems.
4. Advanced education is heavily ---- in Singapore now that the government pays up to 90% of university tuition fees.
5. Experts predict that neither the increased mountain snow nor rising reservoirs may ---- all of the groundwater depletion in recent years.

EXERCISE 3: Word matching drills

MINI WORD TEST 1

1. devise	a. ileri sürmek, (fikir vb.)
2. come up with	b. eksik planlanmış
3. explain	c. eşsiz, tek
4. ill-conceived	d. açıklamak, izah etmek
5. unique	e. geliştirmek, tasarlamak

MINI WORD TEST 2

1. regulation	a. açık fikirlilik
2. allocate	b. çarpık, bozuk
3. open- mindedness	c. düzenleme, yasa
4. encourage	d. pay etmek, tahsis etmek
5. distorted	e. teşvik etmek, geliştirmek

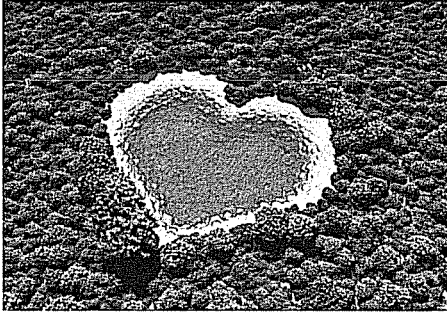
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51 - PLANTS and AFFECTION

Affection	Sevgi, şefkat, ilgi
Evidence	Delil, kanıt
Depend on	Bağılı olmak
Stimulation	Uyarma, tahrik
Receive	Almak
Drop	Damla
Assume	Düşünmek, var saymak
Sensitive	Hassas, duyarlı
Appear	Görünmek
Complain	Şikâyet etmek, yakınmak
Step on	Ayakla ezmek
Fully	Tamamen, bütünüyle
Aware	Farkında, bilincinde
Respond	Karşılık vermek, cevap vermek
Treatment	Davranış, tavır
Suggest	Göstermek
Resemble	Benzemek

Perception	Algı, kavrama
Pretty	Oldukça, bayağı
Surrounding	Çevre
Communicate	İletişim kurmak
Via	Yoluyla, vasıtasıyla
Visible	Gözle görülür, açık
Prepare	Hazırla(n)mak
Spray	Püskürtmek, sprey sıkamak
Curious	Meraklı
Trigger	Sebepl olmak, yol açmak
Run away	Kaçmak, kurtulmak
Harmful	Zararlı, kötü
Develop	Geliştirmek
Intricate	Karışık, girift
Detect	Keşfetmek, hissetmek
Appropriately	Uygun olarak

PLANTS and AFFECTION



It is something that plant lovers have long **(1) confirmed / suspected**, but now Australian scientists have found evidence that plants really can feel we touch them. Not only that, but different sensations **(2) obstruct / trigger** a series of physiological and genetic changes, depending on the stimulation the plants are receiving, **(3) whether / neither**

it's a few drops of rain, or a little soft pat. **(4) Whereas / Much as** people generally assume plants don't feel when they are being touched, this shows that they are actually very sensitive to it.

(5) Since / While plants don't appear to complain when we pinch a flower, step on them or just brush by them while walking, they are fully aware of this contact and **(6) rapidly / adamantly** respond to our treatment. But of course we don't have evidence to suggest that they actually 'feel' in any way resembling our perception of the sense. Previous research **(7) showed / has shown** that plants do have pretty good awareness of their surroundings. For example, they can 'hear' when they're being chewed on by insects, and **(8) unleash / release** chemicals to stop it. And they're also able to communicate with each **(9) other / others** via a subterranean net of fungus.

While there's **(10) no / some** visible response to any of this stimulus, what this input does is help the plant be aware of its surroundings and prepare itself for any potential danger, or get ready to take advantage **(11) from / of** changing weather conditions. One thing the scientists found was that spraying water droplets on plants caused them to change the expression of thousands of genes - a **(12) trivial / dramatic** physiological response that started within minutes of the stimulus and stopped within half an hour.

Curious to know **(13) how / where** else they might respond, the team also found that gently patting the plants or touching them with tweezers could trigger a similar physiological cascade. **(14) So / And** that lead to a sudden shadow falling over their leaves.

(15) Like / Unlike animals, plants are unable to run away from harmful conditions. **(16) Instead / Besides**, plants appear to have developed intricate stress defense systems to sense their environment and help them detect danger and respond appropriately.

READ FOR SPEED 1

EXERCISE 2: Fill in the sentences with the proper words given below

- *responds*
- *detected*
- *triggers*
- *visible*
- *aware*

1. Doing exercise ---- the release of chemicals in the brain like serotonin, endorphins, dopamine that eases pain, lightens mood and relieves stress.
2. Thanks to advanced diagnostic techniques, kidney cancer can be ---- earlier and thus, patients can receive appropriate treatment.
3. A recent study indicates that the left hemisphere of the dogs' brains ---- more strongly to the meanings of words as human brains do.
4. In contrast to the often ---- pollution of air or water, soil contamination is difficult to detect without professional equipment.
5. People who struggle with their weight are often not ---- that they are eating too fast, which can lead to them feeling uncomfortable afterward.

EXERCISE 3: Word matching drills

MINI WORD TEST 1

1. assume	a. delil, kanıt
2. treatment	b. uygun olarak
3. appropriately	c. düşünmek, var saymak
4. droplet	d. davranış, tavır
5. evidence	e. damla

MINI WORD TEST 2

1. complain	a. oldukça, bayağı
2. surrounding	b. şikayet etmek, yakınmak
3. curious	c. sevgi, şefkat, ilgi
4. affection	d. meraklı
5. pretty	e. çevre

52 - MAIZE

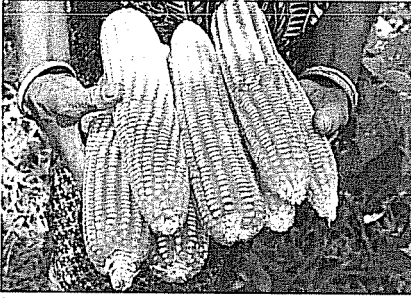
Maize	Mısır, darı
Extensively	Geniş ölçüde, kapsamlı şekilde
Cultivate	Ekip biçmek, işlemek
Crop	Ürün, mahsul
Domestication	Evcilleştirme
Obscure	Belirsiz, muğlak
Estimate	Tahmin etmek, ön görmek
Suppose	Düşünmek, varsaymak
Originate	Ortaya çıkmak, başlamak
Particularly	Özellikle, bilhassa
Regard	Dikkate almak, düşünmek
Staple	Temel gıda maddesi
An array of	Bir dizi, çeşitli
Provide	Sağlamak, temin etmek
Livestock	Çiftlik hayvanı
Raw material	Ham madde
Process	İşlemek
Perish	Perişan olmak, yok olmak
Assortment	Çeşit, tür

Range	Sıralanmak
Byproducts	Yan ürünler
Compostable	Gübrelenebilir
Simultaneously	Eşzamanlı olarak, aynı anda
Controversial	Tartışmalı
Food additive	Gıda katkı maddesi
Thrive	Büyümek
Suitable	Uygun, elverişli
Ripen	Olgunlaşmak, büyümek
Withstand	Karşı koymak, direnmek
Considerable	Önemli, kayda değer
Necessary	Gerekli, temel
Widely	Geniş çapta
Nearly	Yaklaşık, aşağı yukarı
Versatile	Çok yönlü, çok amaçlı
In terms of	Bakımından, açısından
Yield	Ürün vermek
Distinctive	Ayırt edici, farklı
Feature	Özellik, nitelik

READ FOR SPEED 1

Commercial	Ticari	Mainly	Esasen
Field corn	Yemlik mısır	Shell	Kabuk
Feed	Beslemek	Benefit	Faydalanmak
Convert	Değiştirmek, dönüştürmek	Spoil	Bozulmak, çürümek
Contain	İçermek, kapsamak	Nutrition	Besin, gıda
Emerge	Ortaya çıkmak		
Consist	- den meydana gelmek, tekabül etmek		

MAIZE



Commonly **(1) known / knowing** as corn, maize is one of the most extensively cultivated cereal crops on Earth besides rice and wheat. The exact domestication point for maize is obscure, **(2) so / but** it is estimated that it is at least 9,000 years old. Some agriculturalists suppose that maize originated in America and was **(3) evenly / particularly** cultivated

by people of ancient civilization of the Incas and Aztecs.

Maize is regarded as staple food all over the world. Almost every country cultivates maize for an array of causes. Maize provides nutrients for humans and livestock **(4) as well as / in addition** being served as a basic raw material for the production of starch, oil and protein, alcoholic beverages, food sweeteners and even fuel. Farmers **(5) process / perish** maize to make an assortment of products ranging from fructose corn syrup to biofuels. It is also at the forefront of the green revolution with byproducts like compostable containers and biofuel, **(6) while / or else** simultaneously being used as a controversial food additive in the form of corn syrup and other derivatives. It thrives best in a warm climate and is grown in places with suitable conditions **(7) given that / much as** it can ripen in a short hot summer and withstand extreme heat. **(8) Even so / Indeed**, a considerable amount of water is necessary in order to cultivate maize.

Maize is the most widely grown crop in the world, with 70-100 million acres grown annually in the US alone, accounting **(9) for / to** nearly 40% of the all maize grown in the world. **(10) Even though / Because** maize is a versatile crop, and has long been grown in a number of different environments, it can be cultivated on every continent **(11) so / but** Antarctica. In terms of production, maize yields much more than all **(12) other / the other** grains and therefore it is less expensive. **(13) Such as / Along with** wheat and rice, maize is one of the three most important crops in the world. There are two types of maize with distinctive features and uses. **(14) Having / To have** great commercial value, dent corn also called field corn are used to feed livestock and ground into corn meal. It is also the variety converted **(15) as / into** corn oil and corn syrup, and contains 4 percent sugar. It has emerged as a source of biofuel **(16) once / even if** concerns about the environment led to research on new fuel sources.

Another type, flour corn, consists mainly **(17) of / with** starch covered by a thin outer shell. This variety of maize is used to create flour to bake goods, so people have benefitted from it since ancient times. **(18) Besides / In fact**, it could be stored for months without spoiling, making it a good source of nutrition during winter months.

EXERCISE 2: Fill in the sentences with the proper words given below

- *convert*
- *emerged*
- *estimate*
- *particularly*
- *considerable*

1. Most people, ---- women and children, are vulnerable to violence during war times.
2. Space exploration has been a massive undertaking that has consumed ---- time, money and manpower for the last 50 years.
3. As fish are cold-blooded, they do not have to eat to stay warm, and thus ---- more of their food into body mass.
4. Economists ---- that if oil prices continue to plummet in the following months, Venezuela's economy will deteriorate much worse than expected.
5. As technology has become cheaper and more reliable, social sites has ---- as a practical approach to reaching more customers.

EXERCISE 3: Word matching drills

MINI WORD TEST 1

1. simultaneously	a. beslemek
2. spoil	b. perişan olmak, yok olmak
3. livestock	c. bozulmak, çürümek
4. perish	d. eşzamanlı olarak, aynı anda
5. feed	e. çiftlik hayvanı

MINI WORD TEST 2

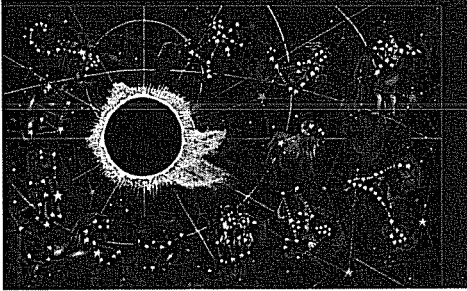
1. yield	a. uygun, elverişli
2. consist	b. ayırt edici, farklı
3. cultivate	c. ürün vermek
4. suitable	d. - den meydana gelmek, tekabül etmek
5. distinctive	e. ekip biçmek

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53 - ASTROLOGY

Credit	İnanmak, itibar etmek	In the course of	Boyunca, esnasında
Enable	Olanak sağlamak, imkan tanımak	Affair	Olay, vaka, mesele
Predict	Tahmin etmek, öngörmek	Approximately	Yaklaşık, aşağı yukarı
Certain	Bazı, belli başlı	Possess	Sahip olmak
Celestial	Gökyüzü ile ilgili	Distinct	Farklı, çeşitli
Event	Olay, vaka	Associated with	İlgili, alakalı
Regard	Dikkate almak, hesaba katmak	Far-reaching	Kapsamlı
Embrace	Kabul etmek, benimsemek	Consequence	Sonuç, etki
Spread	Yaymak	Ridicule	Alay etmek, dalga geçmek
Throughout	Baştan başa	Influence	Etki, tesir
Apparent	Göze çarpan, aşikâr	Reach	Erişmek, ulaşmak
Utilize	Kullanmak, faydalanmak	Sacred	Kutsal
Pattern	Şekil, model	Nearly	Hemen hemen
Primarily	Öncelikle, başlıca	Nonsense	Saçmalık
Purpose	Amaç	Acknowledge	Kabul etmek
Eventually	En sonunda	Gravitational force	Yerçekimi kuvveti
Broaden	Genişlemek	Exert	Kullanmak, uğraşmak
Forecast	Tahmin		
Disaster	Felaket		

ASTROLOGY



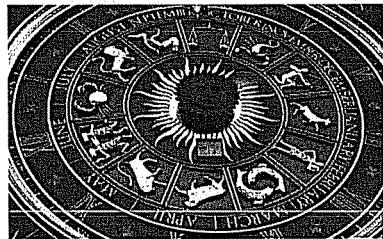
Astrology has been around for thousands of years. It is generally the Babylonians who are credited **(1) for / with** the birth of astrology. Their astrological charts enabled them to predict the recurrence of seasons and certain celestial events. So in the beginning and for more than 2,000 years,

astrology and astronomy **(2) were / have been** the same science. Babylonian astrology was introduced to the Greeks early in the 4th century B.C. and, **(3) by means of / regardless of** the studies of Plato, Aristotle, and others, astrology came to be highly regarded as a science. It was soon embraced by the Romans and the Arabs and later spread throughout the **(4) complete / entire** world.

(5) While / Unlike earliest astrology was used to bring a sense of order out of apparent chaos, it was soon utilized to predict weather patterns, primarily for agricultural purposes. It was eventually broadened to include forecasts of natural disasters and war and **(6) other / the other** events in the course of human affairs. Approximately in 2000 B.C., Babylonian astrologers believed that the Sun, Moon, and the five planets known at that time (Jupiter, Mars, Mercury, Saturn, and Venus) possessed distinct powers. Mars, **(7) however / for example**, appeared to be red and was associated with aggression and war.

Astrology is an all-encompassing science which has far-reaching consequences in the lives of countless numbers of people worldwide. For centuries it has been respected, **(8) yet / and** ridiculed in almost the same breath. Its influence reaches back to the time when gods are said **(9) to have talked / to talk** with men. It was studied and practiced by all the great nations of antiquity and predates the sacred writings of nearly all religions and philosophies.

Some may regard astrology as superstitious nonsense and without scientific basis. Others acknowledge the gravitational forces exerted **(10) on / to** our planet by the Sun and Moon and deduce that the planets have similar powers that can be charted through astrology. The ancient civilizations are gone, but their gift of astrology survives. If it didn't work, it would long ago have taken its place alongside them in the footnotes of history.



BOOST UP YOUR VOCABULARY

EXERCISE 1: Find the closest meaning to the highlighted expression

1. It was soon **embraced** by the Romans and the Arabs and later spread throughout the entire world.

The expression “**embrace**” is close in meaning to:

- A) adopt B) decline

2. While earliest astrology was used to bring a sense of order out of **apparent** chaos, it was soon utilized to predict weather patterns, primarily for agricultural purposes.

The expression “**apparent**” is close in meaning to:

- A) obvious B) obscure

3. Their astrological charts enabled them to **predict** the recurrence of seasons and certain celestial events.

The expression “**predict**” is close in meaning to:

- A) overestimate B) anticipate

4. It was studied and practiced by all the great nations of antiquity and predates the sacred writings of **nearly** all religions and philosophies.

The expression “**nearly**” is close in meaning to:

- A) roughly B) hardly

5. Mars, for example, appeared to be red and was **associated** with aggression and war.

The expression “**associated**” is close in meaning to:

- A) restricted B) relevant

READ FOR SPEED 1

EXERCISE 2: Fill in the sentences with the proper words given below

- *credited*
- *utilizing*
- *far-reaching*
- *approximately*
- *distinct*

1. Cars are built nowadays in highly sophisticated factories, ---- robots and computers to turn the raw components into the finished product.
2. According to an ancient manuscript, the Sumerians of Mesopotamia are ---- with the invention of writing in the 4th millennium B.C.
3. Celiac disease is an autoimmune disorder which is said to affect ---- 1% of the population although most are unaware that they have it.
4. Contrary to common wisdom, most researchers now accept that African elephants are actually two ---- species.
5. The pricing problems in automobile market require more ---- solutions involving cooperation among insurers, government and manufacturers.

EXERCISE 3: Word matching drills

MINI WORD TEST 1

1. throughout	a. gökyüzü ile ilgili
2. influence	b. baştan başa
3. disaster	c. genişlemek
4. celestial	d. felaket
5. broaden	e. etki, tesir

MINI WORD TEST 2

1. enable	a. kabul etmek
2. pattern	b. tekrar
3. acknowledge	c. şekil, model
4. reach	d. olanak sağlamak, imkan tanımak
5. recurrence	e. erişmek, ulaşmak

54 - COLD WAR

Major	Büyük	Attitude	Tavır, davranış, hâl
Axis powers	Mihver devletleri	Buildup	Takviye, artış
Tired of	Bıkkın, bıkmış	Approach	Yaklaşım
Tyrannical	Acımasız, gaddarca	Hostile	Düşmanca
Blood-thirsty	Kana susamış	Entirely	Tamamen, bütünüyle
Resent	Alınmak, gücenmek	Inevitable	Kaçınılmaz, elzem
Treat	Davranmak, muamele etmek	Last	Sürmek, devam etmek
Legitimate	Meşru	Antagonist	Rakip, muhalif
Delay	Gecikmek	Free market	Serbest pazar
Grievance	Kindarlık, şikâyet	Struggle	Mücadele etmek, çabalamak
Ripen	Olgunlaşmak, gelişmek	Expand	Genişlemek
Overwhelming	Ezici, bunaltıcı	Remote	Uzak
Mutual	Karşılıklı, ortak	Battleground	Savaş alanı
Distrust	Güvensizlik	Pattern	Kalıp, model, desen
Enmity	Düşmanlık, nefret	Retreat	Geri adım atmak
Fuel	Kamçulamak, arttırmak	Stance	Duruş
Fear	Korku, kaygı	Wage	Savaş açmak
Perceive	Algılamak,	Blame for	Suçlamak

COLD WAR



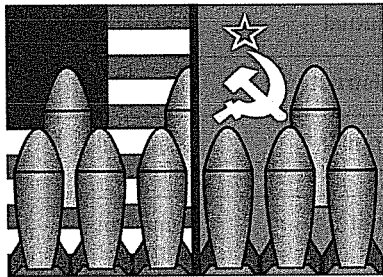
In 1945, one major war ended and **(1) another / the other** began. During World War II, the United States and the Soviet Union fought together **(2) as / like** allies against the Axis powers. Yet, the relationship between the two nations was a tense one. Americans had long

been tired of Soviet communism and concerned **(3) about / with** Russian leader Joseph Stalin's tyrannical, blood-thirsty rule of his own country. For their part, the Soviets resented the Americans' decades-long refusal to treat the USSR as a legitimate part of the international community **(4) despite / as well as** their delayed entry into World War II, which resulted **(5) from / in** the deaths of tens of millions of Russians.

After the war ended, these grievances ripened **(6) for / into** an overwhelming sense of mutual distrust and enmity. Postwar Soviet expansionism in Eastern Europe fueled many Americans' fears of a Russian plan to control the world. **(7) Instead / Meanwhile**, the USSR came to resent what they perceived as American officials' bellicose attitude, arms buildup and interventionist approach to international relations. In such a hostile atmosphere, no single party was entirely to blame for the Cold War; **(8) in fact / nevertheless**, some historians believe it was inevitable.

The Cold War lasted about 45 years. There were no direct military campaigns between the two main antagonists, the United States and the Soviet Union. **(9) So / Yet** billions of dollars and millions of lives were lost in the fight.

The United States became the leader of the free-market capitalist world. America and its allies struggled to keep the communist, totalitarian Soviet Union **(10) from / away** expanding into Europe, Asia, and Africa. Theaters as remote as Korea and Vietnam, Cuba and Grenada, Afghanistan and Angola, became battlegrounds **(11) among / between** the two ideologies. One postwar pattern quickly became clear. The United States would not retreat into its former isolationist stance **(12) as long as / although** there was a Cold War to wage.



EXERCISE 2: Fill in the sentences with the proper words given below

- *treat*
- *attitude*
- *fueling*
- *mutual*
- *inevitable*

1. Scientists warn that if humankind is to have a bright future on our planet, it is almost ---- that we must find another energy source.
2. Isaac Newton discovered the principle which holds that objects attract each other with a/an ---- force, which we call gravity.
3. Health experts should ---- people with dignity, compassion, and respect so that they can fight drug addiction.
4. The increasing sum of global population is ---- an urgent demand for much safer and better food.
5. Laborers in China can gain bonuses for being productive and punctual, for perfect attendance, and for having a positive ---- towards their work.

EXERCISE 3: Word matching drills**MINI WORD TEST 1**

1. struggle	a. ezici, bunaltıcı
2. perceive	b. düşmanca
3. stance	c. mücadele etmek, çabalamak
4. overwhelming	d. algılamak, anlamak
5. hostile	e. duruş

MINI WORD TEST 2

1. blood-thirsty	a. savaş vb açmak
2. expand	b. kana susamış
3. distrust	c. alınmak, güçenmek
4. wage	d. güvensizlik
5. resent	e. genişlemek

55 - HUMAN IN SPACE

Gaze	Gözünü dikerek bakmak
Marvel	Hayret etmek, şaşırarak
Firmly	Kesin olarak
Plant	Yerleştirmek
Venture	Tehlikeye atmak, riske atmak
Undermine	Baltalamak, kuyusunu kazmak
Undertake	Yüklenmek, üstlenmek
Blast	Göndermek, havaya uçurmak
Allow	İmkan sağlamak, izin vermek
Enforce	Zorlamak, mecbur etmek
Adapt	Uyum sağlamak
Abruptly	Ansızın, birdenbire
Incredibly	İnanılmaz bir şekilde
Subtle	Hemen göze çarpmayan, ince, küçük
Provide	Sağlamak, temin etmek
Reliable	Güvenilir
Fresh air	Temiz hava

Breathe out	Nefes vermek
Emit	Yaymak, salmak
Quantity	Miktar, ölçü
Float	Su üzerinde durmak
Unappetizing	İştah kaçıracı
Range	Sıra, çeşit
Impressive	Etkileyici, çarpıcı
Celebrity	Ünlü kişi, şöhretli
Evaluate	Değerlendirmek
Allocate	Tahsis etmek, pay etmek
Diverse	Çeşitli
Cater	İhtiyacını karşılamak
Monitor	Gözlemek, denetlemek
Ensure	Garantiye almak, emin olmak
Require	Gerektirmek
Receive	Almak, kabul etmek
Intake	Alınan miktar
Influx	Akış, giriş
Perform	Uygulamak, yürütmek
Required	Gerekli, esas
Duty	Görev, vazife

HUMAN IN SPACE



Humans (1) **have gazed / gazed** at the stars, marveled at the universe and dreamed of what lay beyond for millennia. Our heads were in the sky, but our feet were firmly planted on the ground. This all changed on 12 April 1961, when Russian cosmonaut Yuri Gagarin became the first human being (2) **making / to**

make it into space—and back again. Since then, more than 500 people have (3) **ventured / released** into space. In the decades to come, even more will (4) **undermine / undertake** this adventure.

We have created some of the most technically advanced equipment and machinery (5) **to blast / blasting** us into space, allow us to reside there for a while, and get us home again. But, at the end of the day, astronauts are (6) **also / still** human. They still need to eat, sleep, move, breathe, have a wash, be entertained and go to the toilet. So how do they do it?

BREATHING

(7) **For / Of** all the things humans need to do to survive, breathing is number one. The atmosphere on Earth makes this easy; we're perfectly (8) **enforced / adapted** to living on our planet. But space is a/an (9) **entirely / abruptly** different environment. Incredibly (10) **complex / subtle** technology is needed not only to provide astronauts with reliable, continuous fresh air, but also to remove the carbon dioxide they breathe out, (11) **in addition / as well as** the other gases which people emit in small quantities.

EATING

It's quite possible that astronauts floating 370,000 meters above the Earth enjoyed a similar meal last night to the one you ate at home. Early space food was basic and unappetizing. (12) **Hence / But**, today, the range of options is impressive. Some space meals are (13) **even / still** designed and cooked by celebrity chefs. Each astronaut is (14) **evaluated / allocated** three meals a day, plus snacks. Menus are diverse and cater to (15) **each / all** tastes and dietary requirements.

Diets are closely monitored to (16) **ensure / require** that astronauts receive the recommended daily (17) **intake / influx** of vitamins, minerals, calories and nutrients to perform the required duties in space. The main difference (18) **among / between** food eaten on Earth and that consumed in space is its packaging and design. In space, it not only has to last a long time, but must be carefully contained (19) **unless / so that** it doesn't float around and potentially damage equipment.

BOOST UP YOUR VOCABULARY

EXERCISE 1: Find the closest meaning to the **highlighted** expression

1. This all **changed** on 12 April 1961, when Russian cosmonaut Yuri Gagarin became the first human being to make it into space—and back again.

The expression “**change**” is close in meaning to:

- A) extend B) transform

2. Diets are closely monitored to ensure that astronauts receive the recommended daily intake of vitamins, minerals, calories and nutrients to **perform** the required duties in space.

The expression “**perform**” is close in meaning to:

- A) implement B) cease

3. We have created some of the most technically advanced equipment and machinery to blast us into space, **allow** us to reside there for a while, and get us home again.

The expression “**allow**” is close in meaning to:

- A) enable B) deny

4. Today, the range of options is **impressive**.

The expression “**impressive**” is close in meaning to:

- A) insignificant B) remarkable

5. Diets are closely monitored to ensure that astronauts **receive** the recommended daily intake of vitamins, minerals, calories and nutrients to perform the required duties in space.

The expression “**receive**” is close in meaning to:

- A) gain B) drop

READ FOR SPEED 1

EXERCISE 2: Fill in the sentences with the proper words given below

- *undermine*
- *allocate*
- *range*
- *assess*
- *influx*

1. Some experts maintain that Britain's decision to leave EU may ---- its domestic security and make it harder to co-operate in the fight against terrorism.
2. European Union will start negotiations so that they can ---- more funds for 120,000 refugees waiting in border camps.
3. Over the last 20 years, China has successfully absorbed many refugees from Vietnam, but it is ill-prepared for another ----.
4. As well as dealing with ways of making the insects resistant to the microbes, genetic engineering also promises a wide ---- of new vaccines.
5. In order to ---- the Prime Minister's proposals, experts should consider their potential costs as well as their potential benefits.

EXERCISE 3: Word matching drills

MINI WORD TEST 1

1. subtle	a. yüklenmek, üstlenmek
2. duty	b. gerektirmek
3. undertake	c. hayret etmek, şaşırmak
4. require	d. hemen göze çarpmayan, ince, küçük
5. marvel	e. görev, vazife

MINI WORD TEST 2

1. reliable	a. tehlikeye atmak, riske atmak
2. release	b. kaldırmak, çıkarmak
3. venture	c. alınan miktar
4. intake	d. serbest bırakmak, salıvermek
5. remove	e. güvenilir

56 - EARLY HUMANS

Appear	Ortaya çıkmak	Embrace	Benimsemek, kabul etmek
Become extinct	Nesli tükenmek	Inevitably	Kaçınılmaz surette
Demise	Ölüm, yok oluş	Widespread	Yaygın
Flourish	Gelişmek, zenginleşmek	Face	Tecrübe etmek, yüzleşmek
Entirely	Tamamen, bütünüyle	Raid	Baskın
Aware of	Farkında, bilincinde	Plunder	Yağma
Adapt	Alışmak	Emerge	Ortaya çıkmak
Concrete evidence	Somut kanıt	Feed	Beslemek
Average	Ortalama	Warfare	Savaş
Bless	Kutsamak, bahşetmek	Share	Paylaşmak
Cognitive	Bilişsel	Conflict	Çatışma
Giant	Büyük, devasa	Go through	Tecrübe etmek, yaşamak
Evolution	Evrim	Contribute to	Katkıda bulunmak
Settle in	Yerleşmek	Bother	Rahatsız etmek
Make use of	Kullanmak, faydalanmak	Deadly	Ölümcül
Nomad	Göçebe	Strengthened	Kuvvetlendirilmiş
Come out of the blue	Çat kapı gelmek, gökten zembille inmek	Invulnerability	Sağlamlık
Struggle	Mücadele etmek, uğraşmak		

EARLY HUMANS

With the creation of the Earth, many species appeared on the planet, many of which would soon become extinct. As their demise opened **(1) room / question** for others to flourish, one species that was entirely different from others became

the master of the planet earth, who was nothing but man.

This new species - homo sapiens as we know -was far different **(2) on / than** others in that he was aware of his environment, he could adapt to it and create tools. Though there is no concrete evidence **(3) by / as** to the life-style of the first humans, we certainly know that their life was simple and centered **(4) on / for** survival. Just like other species, an average day was all **(5) about / above** finding food.

Humans were blessed with cognitive abilities and **(6) rather / thus** they somehow invented farming. This was a giant step forward in our evolution **(7) though / as** it eliminated the need to **(8) wander / settle** almost forever. From then **(9) on / at**, humans would settle in one place and make use of the fruits and vegetables of Mother Nature. As a result, humans became farmers **(10) rather than / despite** nomads. Of course this did not come out of the blue since it took thousands of years for all human populations to **(11) struggle / embrace** farming.

(12) If / As the practice of farming paid back, it became inevitably widespread. **(13) Still / Indeed**, early humans who turned to farming faced raids, plunders and murder from other human populations. This gave rise to securing the lands and, so a class of early soldiers emerged. On the other hand, with **(14) resilient / available** food stocks and more security, they could now feed themselves efficiently. With a full belly and security of some kind, our ancestors could produce tools for fun, beauty and early artistry, **(15) as well as / unlike** tools of warfare.

(16) Provided that / Once early settlements became more attractive to other human colonies, villages turned into larger ones and larger villages were transformed into residential areas that became the home for thousands of humans.

Just as information, religion and arts were shared in these early settlements, **(17) or / so** were diseases, hostilities and conflicts. Still, whatever human populations went through contributed to the future generations and made them more resilient. **(18) If / Unless** it had not been for these experiences, we would not be immune to many of the threats which we are facing today.



(19) Get / Take the flu for example; you may not bother for experiencing it, but it was deadly for the early humans since they had no immunity **(20) to / from** it. Thus, every single disease our ancestors faced strengthened our system and contributed to our invulnerability. We are not at the end of our evolution, **(21) so / nor** will our children be. As there is more to come, we know that we will adapt.

BOOST UP YOUR VOCABULARY

EXERCISE 1: Find the closest meaning to the highlighted expression

1. As their **demise** opened room for others to flourish, one species that was entirely different from others became the master of the planet earth, who was nothing but man.

The expression “**demise**” is close in meaning to:

A) resurrection

B) death

2. This new species - homo sapiens as we know -was far different than others in that he was **aware** of his environment, he could adapt to it and create tools.

The expression “**aware**” is close in meaning to:

A) conscious

B) inattentive

3. This was a **giant** step forward in our evolution as it eliminated the need to wander almost forever.

The expression “**giant**” is close in meaning to:

A) slight

B) enormous

4. As the practice of farming paid back, it became inevitably **widespread**.

The expression “**widespread**” is close in meaning to:

A) deprived

B) prevalent

5. Still, whatever human populations went through **contributed** to the future generations and made them more resilient.

The expression “**contribute**” is close in meaning to:

A) promote

B) impede

EXERCISE 2: Fill in the sentences with the proper words given below

- *went through*
- *embrace*
- *conflict*
- *inevitably*
- *eliminate*

1. Some European countries have imposed sanctions on Russia since the onset of the ---- in Ukraine in 2014.
2. Despite many innovations, energy firms have failed to ---- digital systems to improve performance along the supply chain.
3. The world may not ---- poverty or starvation, but they can pursue policies that help the poor such as investment in rural infrastructure and health care.
4. South America's attracting tax opportunists will ---- fascinate both domestic and foreign investors.
5. A widely accepted theory about the solar system suggested that Jupiter and Saturn, the two biggest planets, ---- drastic changes of position early in the solar system's life.

EXERCISE 3: Word matching drills**MINI WORD TEST 1**

1. share	a. değiřtirmek, dönüř(tür)mek,
2. transform	b. ata,cet
3. ancestor	c. yağma
4. plunder	d. rahatsız etmek
5. bother	e. paylaşmak

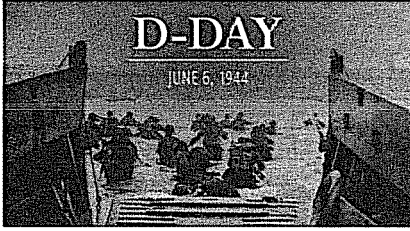
MINI WORD TEST 2

1. struggle	a. yerleşmek
2. settle in	b. biliřsel
3. cognitive	c. mücadele etmek, uğrařmak
4. average	d. gelişmek, zenginleşmek
5. flourish	e. ortalama

57 - D-DAY

Last	Sürmek, devam etmek	Aware	Farkında, bilincinde
Result in	Sebepl olmak, yol açmak	Spearheading	Ön ayak olma, başı çekme
Battle	Savaş, çatışma	Strike	Saldırmak
Some	Yaklaşık, hemen hemen	Obstacle	Engel, mâni
Land	Karaya ayak basmak	Appoint	Tayin etmek, atamak
Heavily	Yoğun olarak	Carry out	Uygulamak, yürütmek
Fortify	Kuvvetlendirmek	Massive	Büyük, devasa
Invasion	İstila, saldırı	Supposedly	Söylendiğine göre
Assault	Saldırı, hücum	Delay	Geciktirmek
Require	Gerekltirmek	Predict	Tahmin etmek, ön görmek
Extensive	Yaygın, kapsamlı	Turn the tide	İşleri yoluna koymak
Prior to	Önce	Significant	Önemli, ciddi
Conduct	Uygulamak, yapmak	Prevent	Engellemek, önlemek
Large-scale	Büyük çapta, kapsamlı	Build up	Kuvvetlendirmek
Deception	Hile, aldatma	Advance	İlerlemek
Mislead	Yanlış yönlendirmek	Unconditional surrender	Kayıtsız şartsız teslim
Defeat	Bozguna uğratmak, mağlup etmek	Commit suicide	İntihar etmek
Occupy	İşgal etmek	D-day	İkinci dünya savaşında müttefik güçlerin normandiya'ya asker çıkarması yaptığı günü
Evacuate	Tahliye etmek, boşaltmak		
Ramp up	Arttırmak		

D-DAY



During World War II (1939-1945), the Battle of Normandy, which

(1) was lasting / lasted from June 1944 to August 1944, resulted in the Allied liberation of Western Europe **(2) from / over** Nazi Germany's control. Codenamed Operation

Overlord, the battle began on June 6, 1944, also known **(3) as / for** D-Day, when some 156,000 American, British and Canadian forces landed on five beaches **(4) throughout / along** a 50-mile stretch of the heavily fortified coast of France's Normandy region. The invasion was one of the largest amphibious military assaults in history and required extensive planning.

Prior to D-Day, the Allies conducted a large-scale deception campaign **(5) designing / designed** to mislead the Germans about the intended invasion target. By late August 1944, all of northern France **(6) had been liberated / were being liberated**, and by the following spring the Allies **(7) had defeated / were defeated** the Germans. The Normandy landings **(8) will be considered / were considered** the beginning of the end of war in Europe.

After World War II began, Germany **(9) invaded / had invaded** and occupied northwestern France beginning in May 1940. The Americans entered the war in December 1941, and by 1942 they and the British who **(10) were evacuated / had been evacuated** from the beaches of Dunkirk in May 1940 after being **(11) cut off / cut in** by the Germans in the Battle of France were considering the possibility of a major Allied invasion across the English Channel.

The following year, Allied plans for a cross-Channel invasion **(12) began / had begun** to ramp up. In November 1943, Adolf Hitler (1889-1945), who was aware of the threat of an invasion along France's northern coast, put Erwin Rommel **(13) in charge of / charge with** spearheading defense operations in the region, **(14) even though / whereas** the Germans did not know exactly where the Allies would strike. Hitler charged Rommel with finishing the Atlantic Wall, a 2,400-mile fortification of bunkers, landmines and beach and water obstacles. In January 1944, General Dwight Eisenhower **(15) was appointed / appointed** commander of Operation Overlord. In the months and weeks before D-Day, the Allies carried out a massive deception operation intended to make

the Germans think the main invasion target was Pas-de-Calais **(16) rather than / but for** Normandy. In addition, they led the Germans to believe that Norway and other locations were also potential invasion targets.

Many tactics were used to carry out the deception, including **(17) fake / authentic** equipment; a phantom army commanded by George Patton and supposedly based in England, across from Pas-de-Calais; double agents; and fraudulent radio transmissions.

Eisenhower selected June 5, 1944, as the date for the invasion; **(18) thus / however**, bad weather on the days leading up to the operation caused it to be delayed for 24 hours. On the morning of June 5, after his meteorologist predicted **(19) improved /**



worsened conditions for the following day, Eisenhower gave the go-ahead for Operation Overlord.

By the end of August 1944, the Allies had reached the Seine River, Paris had been liberated and the Germans had been removed from northwestern France, effectively **(20) concluding / concluded** the Battle of Normandy.

The Normandy invasion began to turn the tide against the Nazis. A significant psychological blow, it also prevented Hitler from sending troops from France to build up his Eastern Front against the advancing Soviets. The following spring, on May 8, 1945, the Allies formally accepted the unconditional surrender of Nazi Germany. Hitler had committed suicide a week earlier, on April 30.

EXERCISE 1: Find the closest meaning to the highlighted expression

1. Many tactics were used to carry out the deception, including fake equipment; a phantom army commanded by George Patton and supposedly based in England, across from Pas-de-Calais; double agents; and **fraudulent** radio transmissions.

The expression "**fraudulent**" is close in meaning to:

A) frequent

B) fake

2. During World War II (1939-1945), the Battle of Normandy, which lasted from June 1944 to August 1944, **resulted in** the Allied liberation of Western Europe from Nazi Germany's control.

The expression "**result in**" is close in meaning to:

A) stimulate

B) retreat

3. In November 1943, Adolf Hitler (1889-1945), who was aware of the threat of an invasion along France's northern coast, put Erwin Rommel in charge of spearheading defense operations in the region, even though the Germans did not know **exactly** where the Allies would strike.

The expression "**exactly**" is close in meaning to:

A) dubiously

B) absolutely

4. Codenamed Operation Overlord, the battle began on June 6, 1944, also known as D-Day, when some 156,000 American, British and Canadian forces landed on five beaches along a 50-mile stretch of the heavily **fortified** coast of France's Normandy region.

The expression "**fortify**" is close in meaning to:

A) undermine

B) reinforce

5. Hitler charged Rommel with finishing the Atlantic Wall, a 2,400-mile fortification of bunkers, landmines and beach and water **obstacles**.

The expression "**obstacle**" is close in meaning to:

A) hurdle

B) blessing

EXERCISE 2: Fill in the sentences with the proper words given below

- *prevented*
- *assault*
- *misled*
- *extensive*
- *evacuate*

1. If the riders always wear their protective helmets, the majority of bicycle head injuries can be ----.
2. As flood waters rose incessantly, officials instantly urged residents to ---- the area.
3. The troops were able to enter the city following a successful ---- on the rebel camp.
4. Officials announced that heavy rain in late August and early September caused ---- damage near the Elbe river.
5. Experts argue that Americans have been ---- about the benefits of fat because of disagreements between nutrition science and food policy.

EXERCISE 3: Word matching drills

MINI WORD TEST 1

1. appoint	a. yoğun olarak
2. heavily	b. geciktirmek
3. invasion	c. söylendiğine göre
4. delay	d. tayin etmek, atamak
5. supposedly	e. istila, saldırı

MINI WORD TEST 2

1. conduct	a. büyük çapta, kapsamlı
2. aware	b. uygulamak, yapmak
3. defeat	c. işgal etmek
4. occupy	d. bozguna uğratmak, mağlup etmek
5. large-scale	e. farkında, bilincinde

58 - IMMUNIZATION

Vaccination	Aşı	Incidence	Olay, vaka
Prevention	Koruma, önleme	Process	Süreç, işlem
Eliminate	Yok etmek, bertaraf etmek	Purpose	Amaç, hedef, gaye
Eradicate	Kökünü kazımak, yok etmek	Prevent	Engellemek, önlemek
Vanish	Ortadan kaybolmak, nesli tükenmek	Relieve	Rahatlatmak
Huge	Büyük, devasa	Acquire	Edinmek, kazanmak
Individual	Birey, kişi, fert	Associated	İlgili, bağlantılı
Community	Halk, topluluk, camia	As for	-e gelince
Improve	Gelişmek, ilerlemek	Stimulate	Uyarmak
Result in	Sonuçlanmak	Collectively	Toplu olarak, kitlesel olarak
Infectious	Bulaşıcı	Evenly	Eşit miktarda
Immunization	Bağışıklık	Response	Yanıt, karşılık, cevap
Advance	İlerleme, gelişme	Detect	Belirlemek, keşfetmek
Affordable	Ekonomik, uygun fiyatlı	Destroy	Yok etmek, imha etmek
Spread	Yayılmak	Lethal	Ölümcül
Serious	Ciddi, önemli	Exposure	Maruz kalma
Consequence	Sonuç, netice	Invade	İstila etmek, zapt etmek
Treatment	Tedavi	Innate	Doğuştan
Reduce	Azaltmak	That is	Yani, diğer bir deyişle

IMMUNIZATION



- * Vaccination represents the most successful form of disease prevention.
- * Vaccines can control, eliminate and **(1) eradicate / vanish** diseases.
- * There is huge economic, **(2) as well as / in addition** health benefits to vaccination.
- * Vaccines can protect not only individuals but **(3) each / whole** communities.

* Vaccine technology continues to improve, resulting in **(4) far / by far** safer and more effective vaccines against a **range of** infectious diseases.

BONUS SORU

The expression "**a range of**" refers to;

- A) various B) particular

Immunization is one of the great scientific advances that **(5) changed / has changed** the world as we know it. It is an affordable and effective **(6) tool / means** of protection from identified diseases. Many childhood diseases can spread very quickly and have serious **(7) consequences / treatments**. Vaccination is one of the key ways of reducing the **(8) incidence / eradication** of infectious diseases. But what **(9) actually / ultimately** is immunization? Is it safe? What is in a vaccine? How does it work and why is effective?

WHAT IS IMMUNIZATION?

Immunization is the process **(10) whereby / which** an individual's immune system becomes protected against an infection. The purpose of immunization is to prevent people from **(11) relieving / acquiring** infectious diseases and to protect them against the associated short of the disease.

As for a vaccine, it refers to the material used for immunization, while vaccination refers to the act of giving a vaccine to a person. Vaccines work by **(12) stimulating / stimulated** the body's defense mechanisms against an infection. All these defense mechanisms of our body are **(13) collectively / evenly** referred to as the immune system. Vaccines mimic and sometimes improve on the body's protective response, **(14) helping / having helped** the immune system detect and destroy the infection.

THE IMMUNE SYSTEM

To understand immunization, we need first to understand the way **(15) by which / which** the human body naturally protects itself against disease. Diseases come in many forms: some of the most lethal are caused by infectious **(16) exposures / pathogens** such as bacteria, viruses and parasites.

(17) Though / Once they have invaded the body, they begin to attack and multiply. To withstand infection by these pathogens, the body's immune system can organize two main lines of defense, – innate or natural immunity – and acquired immunity.

These two lines of defense have different characteristics: natural immunity has a more rapid response than acquired immunity. That is, natural immunity responds in the same way to all infections by pathogens. Acquired immunity, **(18) on the other hand / nevertheless**, responds in a specific way to each different infection.

EXERCISE 2: Fill in the sentences with the proper words given below

- *innate*
- *destroyed*
- *relieve*
- *associated*
- *lethal*

1. ---- injection has become a controversial issue since 2011, when the European Commission banned the sale of eight drugs if the purpose was to use them in executions.
2. Some psychologists assume that laughter might be a/an ---- response to being tickled.
3. Numerous studies reveal that many types of exercise ranging from walking to cycling make people feel better and can even ---- symptoms of depression.
4. As far a recent paper is concerned, uncontrolled high blood pressure may be ---- with dementia and mental decline later in life.
5. More than half of the forestlands have been ---- to make way for industry and urban development.

EXERCISE 3: Word matching drills

MINI WORD TEST 1

1. as for	a. amaç, hedef, gaye
2. invade	b. maruz kalma
3. purpose	c. -e gelince
4. exposure	d. eşit miktarda
5. evenly	e. istila etmek, zapt etmek

MINI WORD TEST 2

1. process	a. sonuç, netice
2. consequence	b. yok etmek, bertaraf etmek
3. eliminate	c. tedavi
4. treatment	d. yanıt, karşılık, cevap
5. response	e. süreç, işlem

59 - SAN FRANCISCO

Devastate	Mahvetmek, harap etmek	Improve	Geliştirmek
Boom	Artış, yükseliş	Haphazard	Rastgele, tesadüf
Rupture	Bozmak, parçalamak	Manner	Tutum, tarz, hal
Initial	Başlangıç, birinci	Logical	Mantıklı, akla yatkın
Tremor	Sarsıntı	Elegant	Güzel, zarif
Means	Araç, vasıta	Encourage	Teşvik etmek, cesaretlendirmek
Combat	Mücadele etmek, çabalamak	Destroy	Yok etmek, ortadan kaldırmak
Blaze	Alev, ateş		
Burn	Yanmak		
Perish	Perişan olmak, mahvolmak, ölmek		
Disaster	Felaket		
Damage	Zarar, ziyan		
Estimate	Tahmin etmek		
Around	Aşağı yukarı		
Surrender	Teslim olma		
Utter	Tam, bütün		
Recover	Kurtulmak, iyileşmek		
Allow	Olanak sağlamak		

SAN FRANCISCO



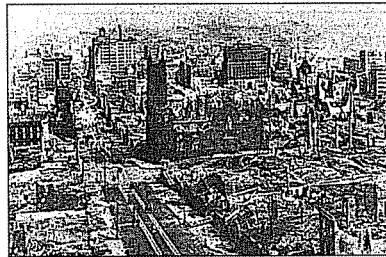
On April 18, 1906, an earthquake and **(1) preliminary / subsequent** fires devastated San Francisco, California, leaving more than 3,000 people dead and destroying more than 28,000 buildings. The quake ruptured the San Andreas fault to the north and south of the city, for a total of 296 miles, and

(2) can be felt / could be felt from southern Oregon to Los Angeles and inland to central Nevada. The greatest devastation resulted **(3) in / from** the fires that quickly followed the quake.

The initial tremors destroyed the city's water mains, leaving fire-fighters with no means of **(4) combating / combated** the growing blaze, which burned for several days and consumed **(5) few / much** of the city. More than 3,000 people perished and more than 28,000 buildings were destroyed in the disaster. **(6) Nevertheless / Additionally**, some 250,000 of San Francisco's residents were made homeless.

Damages were estimated **(7) at / in** around \$500 million (in 1906 dollars). The famous writer and San Francisco native Jack London (1876-1916) noted, "Surrender was complete." **(8) Due to / Despite** the utter devastation, San Francisco quickly recovered from the earthquake, and the destruction actually allowed planners to create a new and improved city.

A classic Western boomtown, San Francisco **(9) has grown / had grown** in a haphazard manner since the Gold Rush of 1849. Working from a nearly clean slate, San Franciscans were able to rebuild the city with a more logical and elegant structure. The destruction of the urban centre at



San Francisco also encouraged the growth of new towns around the San Francisco Bay, **(10) making / made** room for a population boom arriving from other parts of the United States and abroad.

READ FOR SPEED 1

EXERCISE 2: Fill in the sentences with the proper words given below

- *destroying*
- *perish*
- *encouraged*
- *estimates*
- *haphazard*

1. Despite numerous medical advances, the treatment of many chronic diseases remains ---- and inconsistent.
2. Regardless of age or sex, everyone should be ---- to reduce sedentary behaviors and become as active as possible.
3. New hopes to treat disorders in which brain cells ----, such as Parkinson's, is now emerging in the form of stem cell therapies.
4. The National Institutes of Health ---- that it usually takes about 17 years for many scientific discoveries to become standard treatments.
5. A magnitude 7.3 earthquake hit southern Japan in April in 2014, killing at least 49 people and ---- thousands of homes.

EXERCISE 3: Word matching drills

MINI WORD TEST 1

1. combat	a. zarar, ziyan
2. utter	b. güzel, zarif
3. damage	c. artış, yükseliş
4. boom	d. mücadele etmek, çabalamak
5. elegant	e. tam, bütün

MINI WORD TEST 2

1. recover	a. tutum, tarz, hal
2. manner	b. mahvetmek, harap etmek
3. devastate	c. sarsıntı
4. surrender	d. kurtulmak, iyileşmek
5. tremor	e. teslim olma

60 - FORMULA 1

Ranking	Seviye, sıra
Sanction	Tasdik etmek
Premier	İlk, asıl, birinci
Inauguration	Açılış
Hold	Düzenlemek
Trace back	Kökeninin izini sürmek
Emerge	Ortaya çıkmak
Buoyant	Canlı, hareketli
Discuss	Tartışmak
Shelve	Ertelenmek, raf koymak
Launch	Başlatmak
Hammer out	Bir sonuca ulaşmak
Designate	Düzenlemek, tayin etmek
Conform	Uymak, uygulamak
Consist of	Oluşmak, meydana gelmek
Evaluate	Değerlendirmek, yorumlamak
Determine	Belirlemek, saptamak
Annual	Yıllık

Require	Gerekirtmek, ihtiyacı olmak
Issue	Yayımlamak
Grade	Puanlamak
Formerly	Eskiden, önceden
On purpose	Bilerek, kasten
Track	Pist
Obvious	Açık, net, belirli
Achieve	Başarmak, elde etmek
Dependent	Bağlı, bağımlı
Tyre	Tekerlek, lastik
Evolve	Gelişmek
Major	Büyük
Result in	Sebeup olmak, ile sonuçlanmak
Investment	Yatırım
Budget	Bütçe
Host	Ev sahipliği yapmak
Scope	Kapsam, faaliyet alanı
Expand	Genişlemek
Significantly	Önemli ölçüde

FORMULA 1



Formula One, or F1, is the highest ranking single-seat auto racing (1) **sanctioning / sanctioned** by the Fédération Internationale de l'Automobile (FIA). The FIA Formula One World Championship (2) **has been / is** the premier form of racing since its

inauguration in 1950, (3) **as / though** other Formula One races were regularly held until 1983.

Indeed, its roots (4) **can be traced back / was traced back** to the earliest days of motor racing, (5) **emerged / emerging** from the buoyant European racing atmosphere of the inter-war years. Plans for a Formula One drivers' championship were discussed in the late 1930s, (6) **but / so** were shelved with the onset of World War Two.

In 1946 the idea was reconsidered and in (7) **which / that** season the first races were held and the following year the decision was made to launch a drivers' championship. It took until 1950 (8) **for / without** the details to be hammered out and in May 1950 the first world championship race was held at Silverstone - the first F1 race (9) **took / had taken** place a month earlier in Pau.

The "formula", designated in the name, (10) **has referred / refers** to a set of rules, to which all participants' cars must conform. The F1 season consists of a series of races, known as Grands Prix, (11) **meaning / meant** great prizes, held throughout the world on F1 circuits and public roads.

The results of each race are evaluated using a points system to determine two annual World Championships, one for drivers, (12) **the other one / another one** for the team. The racing drivers are required to be holders of valid Super Licences, (13) **the highest / higher** class of racing licence issued by the FIA. The races are required to be held on tracks graded 1, formerly A.

(14) **All / Most** events are held in rural locations on purpose-built tracks, but there are several events in city centres (15) **along / throughout** the world, with the Monaco Grand Prix being the most obvious and famous example.

Formula One cars are the fastest road course racing cars in the world, **(16) owing to / despite** very high cornering speeds achieved through the generation of large amounts of aerodynamic downforce. Formula One cars race at speeds of up to 360 km/h (220 mph) with engines currently limited **(17) to / in** a maximum of 15,000 RPM. The performance of the cars is very dependent on electronics, aerodynamics, suspension and tyres.

The formula **(18) has evolved / evolved** and changed through the history of the sport. **(19) However / Moreover** its high profile and popularity have created a major merchandising environment, which has resulted in great investments from sponsors and budgets in the hundreds of millions for the constructors. **(20) While / Just as** Europe is the sport's traditional base, and hosts about half of each year's races, the sport's scope has expanded significantly and an increasing number of Grands Prix are held on **(21) other / another** continents.

BOOST UP YOUR VOCABULARY

EXERCISE 1: Find the closest meaning to the highlighted expression

1. Plans for a Formula One drivers' championship were discussed in the late 1930s, but were shelved with the **onset** of World War Two.

The expression “**onset**” is close in meaning to:

A) cease-fire

B) dawning

2. The F1 season consists of a series of races, known as Grands Prix , meaning great prizes, held throughout the world on F1 **circuits** and public roads.

The expression “**circuits**” is close in meaning to:

A) tracks

B) circles

3. Its high profile and popularity have created a major merchandising environment, which has **resulted in** great investments from sponsors and budgets in the hundreds of millions for the constructors.

The expression “**result in**” is close in meaning to:

A) bring up

B) bring about

4. While Europe is the sport's traditional base, and hosts about half of each year's races, the sport's scope has expanded **significantly** and an increasing number of Grands Prix are held on other continents.

The expression “**significantly**” is close in meaning to:

A) substantially

B) meagerly

5. Most events are held in rural locations **on purpose**-built tracks, but there are several events in city centres throughout the world, with the Monaco Grand Prix being the most obvious and famous example.

The expression “**on purpose**” is close in meaning to:

A) deliberately

B) unintentionally

EXERCISE 2: Fill in the sentences with the proper words given below

- *annual*
- *achieved*
- *conform*
- *evaluate*
- *obvious*

1. It is pretty impossible to ---- the investment value of a commodity such as car, house in that the market is always changing.
2. Scientists did not have sufficient data to present a/an ---- picture of the regional characteristics of the ocean floor until fifty years ago.
3. Many studies suggest that females are more likely than males to ---- to group pressure.
4. Einstein said that peace cannot be ---- through violence. Rather, it can only be attained through understanding.
5. According to statistics, the south region, which includes the Amazon River, has the highest ---- rainfall in the world.

EXERCISE 3: Word matching drills

MINI WORD TEST 1

1. sanction	a. oluşmak, meydana gelmek
2. consist of	b. bağlı, bağımlı
3. dependent	c. tasdik etmek
4. hold	d. gerektirmek, ihtiyacı olmak
5. require	e. düzenlemek

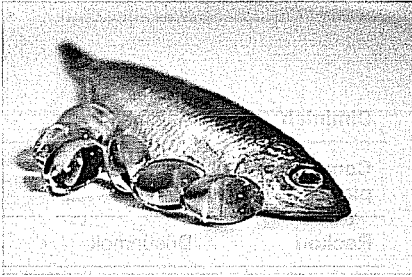
MINI WORD TEST 2

1. determine	a. canlı, hareketli
2. designate	b. düzenlemek, tayin etmek
3. scope	c. gelişmek
4. evolve	d. belirlemek, saptamak
5. buoyant	e. kapsam, faaliyet alanı

61 - FISH OIL

Confer	Sağlamak, bahşetmek	Diminish	Azalmak
A wide range of	Çok sayıda	Come into play	Devreye girmek
Boost	Artırmak	Reckon	Düşünmek
Treat	Tedavi etmek	Tremendous	Harika, muazzam
Implement	Uygulamak	Accumulation	Birikim
Reveal	Göstermek, ortaya koymak	Feed	Beslemek
Disguise	Gizlemek, saklamak	Additives	Katkı maddeleri
Considerably	Önemli ölçüde, çok fazla	Examine	İncelemek
Consume	Tüketmek	Release	Yayınlamak
Suggest	Göstermek	Indicate	Göstermek
Transform	Değiştirmek. Dönüştürmek	Digestive tract	Sindirim borusu
Process	Süreç	Hinder	Engellemek
Occur	Olmak, meydana gelmek	Trigger	Tetiklemek, yol açmak
Reduce	Azaltmak	Induce	Uyarmak, tetiklemek
Especially	Özellikle	Diverge	Uzaklaşmak, farklı olmak
Supply	Stok, tedarik	Foster	Harekete geçirmek
Tissue	Doku	Observe	Gözlemlemek
Primarily	Öncelikle	Apply	Uygulamak
Maintain	Sürdürmek	Contribute	Katkıda bulunmak
Stable	Sabit, kalıcı	Longevity	Yaşam süresi, ömür
Tend	Meyilli olmak, yatkın olmak	Beneficial	Faydalı, yararlı
		Debate	Tartışma
		Insight	Görüş, fikir

FISH OIL



Fish oil has long been known **(1) to confer / conferring** a wide range of health benefits **(2) rather than / as well as** boosting the cardiovascular system and even potentially treating the effects of schizophrenia. A new study **(3) implemented / implementing** in

Japan has revealed that fish oil could also help people trying to lose weight. Researchers from Kyoto University **(4) disguised / revealed** that mice fed on fatty food and fish oil gained considerably less weight and fat than mice that consumed fatty food alone.

The findings suggest that fish oil may transform fat-storage cells **(5) into / for** fat-burning cells. **(6) If / What if** the same process occurs in humans, fish oil may help us **(7) reduce / reducing** weight gain, especially as we age, when our fat-burning cells are in lesser supply.

(8) When / While we might think of our fat tissue as primarily a fat storage system, this isn't always so. White fat cells store fat. **(9) Similarly / In contrast**, brown fat cells metabolize fat to maintain a stable body temperature. Our bodies metabolize fat more easily when we are young, **(10) so / for** we have a greater amount of brown fat cells in youth, but we tend to lose them in maturity.

(11) Besides / Rather, scientists **(12) discovered / have discovered** a third type of fat cell called beige fat cells which function much like brown fat cells in mice and people. **(13) Whereas / Just as** the beige cells diminish in number as we get older, making it harder for our bodies to burn fat, so do brown fat cells. This is where fish oil could come into play. Researchers reckon that fish oil has tremendous health benefits, including the prevention of fat accumulation. **(14) Even so / Consequently**, they have tested whether fish oil and an increase in beige cells could be related.



The researchers fed one group of mice fatty food, and (15) **another / the other** group fatty food with fish oil additives (16) **so that / in case** they can examine the links. (17) **Releasing / Released** in *Scientific American journal*, the results indicate how the animals (18) **consuming / consumed** the food with fish oil gained fat.

But why does this happen?

The researchers (19) **maintain / sustain** that fish oil activates receptors in the digestive tract, which (20) **hinders / triggers** the sympathetic nervous system and induces storage cells to metabolize fat. That is, the fish oil causes white cells to (21) **diverge / foster** into beige cells.

This is good news (22) **in that / though** these findings can also (23) **observe / apply** to humans. People have long (24) **held / kept** that food from Japan and the Mediterranean contribute to longevity, but why these cuisines are beneficial was a matter (25) **of / by** debate. Now we have better insight into why that may be.

EXERCISE 2: Fill in the sentences with the proper words given below

- *boost*
- *debate*
- *stable*
- *trigger*
- *observe*

1. A recent analysis by economists found that a truly ambitious reform plan in Spain could ---- GDP substantially—by nearly 24% relative to low figure.
2. Despite initial doubts that it would quickly collapse, the coalition government that led Britain from 2010 was remarkably ----.
3. For years, there have been much ---- over how much global surface temperatures will rise by 2100.
4. Collisions between galaxies ---- star formation and drive the galaxies to consume their gas and dust, creating new stars.
5. Biologists typically track wild animals and then ---- their movements by capturing them and fitting them with radio or GPS transmitters.

EXERCISE 3: Word matching drills**MINI WORD TEST 1**

1. confer	a. engellemek
2. reveal	b. sağlamak, bahşetmek
3. primarily	c. devreye girmek
4. hinder	d. öncelikle
5. come into play	e. göstermek, ortaya koymak

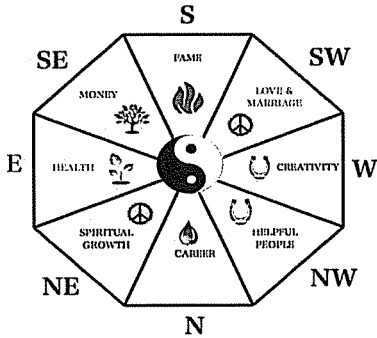
MINI WORD TEST 2

1. treat	a. uzun yaşam süresi, ömür
2. tremendous	b. süreç
3. foster	c. teşvik etmek, harekete geçmek
4. longevity	d. tedavi etmek
5. process	e. harika, muazzam

62 - FENG SHUI

Reveal	Göstermek, ortaya koymak	Prosperity	Zenginlik, refah
Balance	Dengelemek	Apply	Uygulamak
Assure	Garanti etmek, temin etmek	Core	Öz, çekirdek
Inhabit	Yaşamak, ikamet etmek	Extensively	Kapsamlı olarak
Mean	Anlamına gelmek		
Associated	İlgili, alakalı, bağlantılı		
Misfortune	Kötü şans, talihsizlik		
Aspect	Bakış açısı, görüş		
Widely	Yaygın olarak		
Orient	Yönlendirmek		
Significant	Önemli, kayda değer		
Tomb	Türbe, mezar		
Depend on	Bağlı olmak		
Determine	Belirlemek, saptamak		
Feature	Özellik, nitelik		
Contain	İçermek, kapsamak		
Base	Dayanmak, temellendirmek		
Access	Ulaşmak, erişmek		
Cure	Tedavi, ilaç		

FENG SHUI



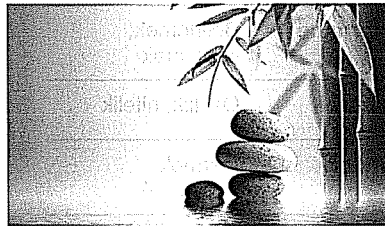
Feng shui is an ancient art and science, which **(1) developed / has developed** over 3,000 years ago in China. It is a complex body of knowledge that reveals **(2) that / how** to balance the energies of any given space to assure health and good fortune for people inhabiting it.

Feng means *wind* and *shui* means *water*. In Chinese culture wind and water are associated **(3) to / with** good

health, thus good feng shui came to mean good fortune, **(4) just as / whereas** bad feng shui means bad luck, or misfortune. The ancient Chinese **(5) believed / believes** that specific land's energy could either make or break the kingdom. The theories of yin and yang, **(6) but for / as well as** the five feng shui elements, are some of the basic aspects of a feng shui analysis that come from Taoism.

(7) Historically / Lately, feng shui was widely used to orient buildings—often spiritually significant structures such as tombs, but also dwellings and other structures. Depending on the particular style of feng shui **(8) being used / using**, an auspicious site could be determined by reference to local features such as bodies of water, stars, or a compass. The main tools used in a feng shui analysis are the Compass and the Bagua, which is the feng shui energy map **(9) containing / contained** the symbols of the I Ching, the ancient prophet **(10) on / for** whom feng shui is based. Knowing the Bagua of your home help you understand the connection of specific feng shui areas of your home with certain areas of your life.

The feng shui compass, also called Luo-Pan, **(11) was used / is used** to access deeper information about a site or a building. Feng shui offers a variety of cures to **(12) devastate / improve** your life from aquariums to attract prosperity to the use of crystals and fountains; from the right use of colours to the use of clocks. **(13) Although / Since** some levels of feng shui are easy to understand and apply, the core knowledge takes years of study.



(14) Until / Once you master the basic level of feng shui, you will start seeing powerful results. You will also understand why feng shui is extensively used in both homes and offices **(15) across / on** the world.

BOOST UP YOUR VOCABULARY

EXERCISE 1: Find the closest meaning to the **highlighted** expression

1. It is a complex body of knowledge that reveals how to **balance** the energies of any given space to assure health and good fortune for people inhabiting it.

The expression “**balance**” is close in meaning to:

- A) estimate B) offset

2. Feng **means** *wind* and **shui** means *water*.

The expression “**mean**” is close in meaning to:

- A) attribute to B) dedicate to

3. **Depending on** the particular style of feng shui being used, an auspicious site could be determined by reference to local features such as bodies of water, stars, or a compass.

The expression “**depend on**” is close in meaning to:

- A) rest on B) influence on

4. Knowing the Bagua of your home help you understand the connection of specific feng shui areas of your home with **certain** areas of your life.

The expression “**certain**” is close in meaning to:

- A) numerous B) some

5. Feng shui offers a variety of cures to improve your life from aquariums to attract **prosperity** to the use of crystals and fountains; from the right use of colours to the use of clocks.

The expression “**prosperity**” is close in meaning to:

- A) wealth B) poverty

READ FOR SPEED 1

EXERCISE 2: Fill in the sentences with the proper words given below

- *assure*
- *applied*
- *inhabit*
- *aspect*
- *associated*

1. The researchers have concluded that some health problems such as high blood pressure and thyroid disorders are ---- with worse pregnancy outcomes.
2. Even though distilling alcohol at home without a license is illegal, the law has hardly ever been ----.
3. Eating plenty of fruits, vegetables, protein and dairy products will ---- your body takes adequate mineral that it needs.
4. Sports performance and medical specialists use a multidisciplinary approach to training and recovery that addresses every ---- of players' health.
5. If their environment changes and new plants colonize the areas they ----, the bees should be able to adapt quickly.

EXERCISE 3: Word matching drills

MINI WORD TEST 1

1. significant	a. belirlemek, saptamak
2. determine	b. önemli, kayda değer
3. base	c. yaygın olarak
4. core	d. öz, çekirdek
5. widely	e. dayanmak, temellendirmek

MINI WORD TEST 2

1. orient	a. göstermek, ortaya koymak
2. reveal	b. uğurlu, şanslı
3. tomb	c. türbe, mezar
4. auspicious	d. kötü şans, talihsizlik
5. misfortune	e. yönlendirmek

63 - CIVILIZATION

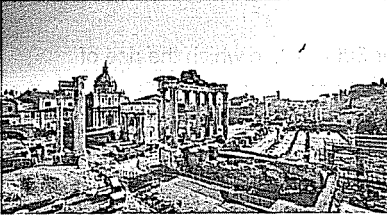
Emerging	Gelişen, ortaya çıkan
Develop	Gelişmek, ilerlemek
Urban	Kentsel
Settlement	Yerleşim alanı
As far as	Kadarıyla
Rise	Doğuş
Agriculture	Tarım
Enable	Olanak sağlamak, kolaylaştırmak
Surplus	Fazlalık, ihtiyaç fazlası
Stability	İstikrar
Advance	İlerlemek, gelişmek
Beyond	Ötesinde
Considerable	Kayda değer, hatırı sayılır
Appear	Ortaya çıkmak
Continent	Kıta
Adverse	Kötü, istenmeyen
Condition	Koşul, şart
Exist	Var olmak
Share	Paylaşmak
Certain	Belli başlı

Feature	Özellik, nitelik
Exclusive	Seçkin
Express	İfade etmek, dile getirmek
Distinct	Farklı, seçkin
Construct	İnşa etmek, kurmak
Temple	Tapınak
Worship	Tapmak, ibadet etmek
Sacrifice	Kurban etmek, feda etmek
Burial	Defin, gömme
Monumental	Devasa, heybetli
Embody	Somutlaştırmak, temsil etmek
Hallmark	Ayırıcı özellik
Contribute	Katkıda bulunmak
Above all	Her şeyden önemlisi
Benefit	Faydalanmak, yararlanmak
Valuable	Değerli, kıymetli
Need	İhtiyaç duymak
Convey	Aktarmak, iletmek

READ FOR SPEED 1

Complicated	Karmaşık	Oversee	Gözlemlemek, izlemek
Suffice	Yeterli olmak	Existence	Varlık, varoluş
Expand	Genişlemek	Flourish	Gelişmek
At full speed	Son sürat	Lead to	Yol açmak, sebepl olmak
Irrigation	Sulama	Base	Dayanmak, temellenmek
Maintain	Sürdürmek, devam etmek		
Embark on	Başlamak		

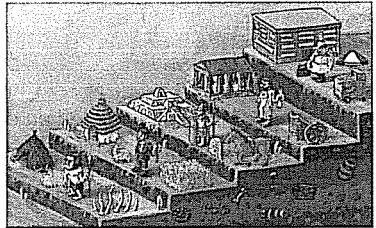
CIVILIZATION



(1) **As / If** people began to develop urban settlements, civilization appeared as a complex way of life emerging. As far as most historians are concerned, the earliest civilizations developed after 3000 BC, (2) **by which / in which** the rise of agriculture enabled people to have surplus food and provided economic stability. (3) **Moreover / However**, agricultural populations advanced beyond village life and thus a considerable amount of people no longer had to practice farming at all. Civilization first appeared in Mesopotamia (4) **where / what** is now Iraq and Egypt.

Many other civilizations developed on every continent (5) **apart from / with regard to** Antarctica, where adverse geographic conditions existed. All civilizations shared a number of certain features like large architecture and unique art styles, government, and written language. Ancient civilizations created an exclusive art and architecture (6) **in addition to / in order to** express their distinct belief and values. They also constructed temples and pyramids as places for worship or sacrifice, or for the burial of kings. For example, pyramids and (7) **the other / other** monumental structures embodied the hallmark of Egypt for centuries (8) **as well as / rather than** a distinct art style like hieroglyphics and human figures.

Writing is another feature (9) **contributing / contributed** to the rise of all civilizations. Above all, rulers, priests and merchants benefitted from writing so as to keep valuable information. (10) **Rather / In addition**, people needed to convey much more complicated ideas like social order where pictures simply wouldn't suffice. The world's oldest known written language is Sumerian which is thought (11) **to have developed / to develop** in Mesopotamia.



As cities developed and expanded at full speed, the food supply and irrigation systems needed to be maintained. (12) **Yet / So**, governments such as councils or religious leaders embarked on overseeing the business and existence of cities. A new social structure also flourished based (13) **for / on** economic power. (14) **Because / Although** trade brought new civilizations into contact with one another, it often led to the transfer of new technology, such as metals for tools and new farming techniques, from one region to another.

BOOST UP YOUR VOCABULARY

EXERCISE 1: Find the closest meaning to the highlighted expression

1. The earliest civilizations developed after 3000 BC, in which the rise of agriculture **enabled** people to have surplus food and provided economic stability.

The expression “**enable**” is close in meaning to:

A) prevent

B) facilitate

2. All civilizations shared a number of **certain** features like large architecture and unique art styles, government, and written language.

The expression “**certain**” is close in meaning to:

A) definite

B) blurred

3. Agricultural populations advanced beyond village life and a **considerable** amount of people no longer had to practice farming at all.

The expression “**considerable**” is close in meaning to:

A) substantial

B) slight

4. Ancient civilizations created an exclusive art and architecture so that they were able to express their **distinct** belief and values.

The expression “**distinct**” is close in meaning to:

A) obscure

B) different

5. Writing is another feature **contributing** to the rise of all civilizations.

The expression “**contributing**” is close in meaning to:

A) promoting

B) deteriorating

EXERCISE 2: Fill in the sentences with the proper words given below

- *advanced*
- *valuable*
- *maintain*
- *expanded*
- *embark*

1. In countries where labor markets have ---- in recent years, workers can find jobs more easily than they did in the past.
2. Apple's popular, highly profitable products have helped it make the world's most ---- company for the past five years.
3. Officials state that almost 1 million migrants are hoping to ---- on a life that is incomparably better than the one they are leaving behind.
4. Some economists doubt whether China will be able to ---- its steady economic growth in the following years.
5. Croatia's economy, which has ---- by 5% a year over the past decade, will probably grow by half that rate in 2017.

EXERCISE 3: Word matching drills

MINI WORD TEST 1

1. develop	a. istikrar
2. stability	b. faydalanmak, yararlanmak
3. appear	c. gelişmek, ilerlemek
4. express	d. ortaya çıkmak
5. benefit	e. ifade etmek, dile getirmek

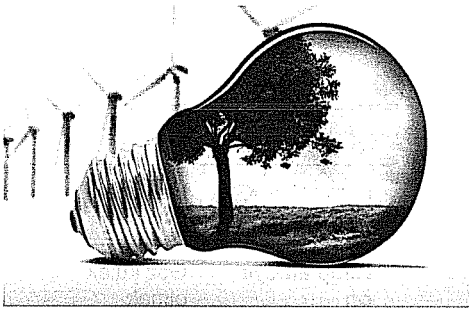
MINI WORD TEST 2

1. sacrifice	a. seçkin
2. worship	b. kurban etmek, feda etmek
3. exclusive	c. somutlaştırmak, temsil etmek
4. embody	d. sulama
5. irrigation	e. tapmak, ibadet etmek

64 - RENEWABLE ENERGY

Mature	Olgunlaşmak, gelişmek	Capability	Beceri, kapasite
Cost-effective	Uygun maliyetli	Pervasive	Her tarafa yayılan
Get used to	Alışmak	Keep an eye on	Göz kulak olmak
Ramp up	Arttırmak (üretimi vb.)	Range from	Değişkenlik göstermek
Infrastructure	Altyapı		
Glory	Şan, görkem		
Field	Alan, saha		
Deliver	Teslim etmek		
Install	Kurmak, inşa etmek		
Run on	Devam etmek, ilerlemek		
Extraordinary	Sıra dışı, olağanüstü		
Fall back on	Başvurmak, müracaat etmek		
Plant	Tesis, fabrika		
Indicate	Göstermek, ortaya koymak		
Come a long way	Çok fazla yol kat etmek		
Embrace	Kabul etmek, benimsemek		

RENEWABLE ENERGY



(1) As / Though renewable energy matures into an ever more popular and cost-effective source of electricity, we're getting used to seeing some historic achievements from nations **(2) that / what** have ramped up their clean energy infrastructure – and the latest glory goes to Portugal.

(3) Ultimately / Typically, the Scandinavian countries and Germany have set the example in the European renewable fields. Yet lately, a Southern country - Portugal - has attracted attention after **(4) being delivered / delivering its** National Renewable Energy Action Plan to the European Commission this June.

Portugal has made **(5) modest / dramatic** changes in its energy policy over the last five years. The country's installed renewable energy capacity more than tripled between 2004 and 2009, **(6) from / by** 1,220 megawatts (MW) to 4,307 MW. Portugal currently **(7) ranges / ranks** fourth in Europe in energy production from renewables. Recent figures **(8) showed / show** that the country ran on renewable energy alone for four days straight this month, completing an extraordinary 107-hour run between Saturday morning, May 7, and early Wednesday evening, May 11. During this record-setting window, Portugal ran on solar, wind, and hydroelectricity **(9) entirely / partially**, without needing to fall back on power sourced from its coal and natural gas plants.

The numbers, **(10) published / emitted** by Portugal's ZERO System Sustainable Land Association in **(11) contrast / collaboration** with the Portuguese Renewable Energy Association (APREN) indicate that the nation has come a long way **(12) in terms of / instead of** embracing clean energy in recent decades. Such achievements won't be going away any time soon, **(13) neither / either**, with Portugal's capability to rely on solar, wind, and hydro power for days at a time expected to be a sign of things to come across Europe, as the renewable market becomes even more pervasive.

(14) If / Unless you keep an eye on the headlines, you'll see nations across Europe are a part of this momentum, ranging from Scotland ramping up its wind power sector, to Austria's **(15) booming / shrinking** hydro industry.

EXERCISE 2: Fill in the sentences with the proper words given below

- *matured*
- *delivered*
- *ranging*
- *installed*
- *embrace*

1. Almost 90% of the world's offshore wind capacity is ---- in northern Europe, with the UK having the biggest share.
2. Scientists urgently need to ---- new methods so that they can preserve wilderness areas and a rich biodiversity.
3. Cuba's future economic prospects may depend on a private sector which has ---- outside of state government regulations.
4. Thanks to an innovative mobile application, HIV and AIDS testing results can be ---- by health clinic to the patients about their general well-being.
5. Indigo plant was one of the most widely used ones in the ancient world and was also used in many places ---- from China to Egypt to South America.

EXERCISE 3: Word matching drills**MINI WORD TEST 1**

1. extraordinary	a. çok fazla yol kat etmek
2. plant	b. alışmak
3. come a long way	c. şan, görkem
4. get used to	d. sıra dışı, olağanüstü
5. glory	e. tesis, fabrika

MINI WORD TEST 2

1. infrastructure	a. beceri, kapasite
2. keep an eye on	b. başvurmak, müracaat etmek
3. fall back on	c. arttırmak (üretimi vb.)
4. ramp up	d. altyapı
5. capability	e. göz kulak olmak

65 - PHOBIAS

Almost	Hemen hemen, neredeyse	Lucrative	Karlı, kazançlı
Irrational	Mantıksız, saçma	Experience	Tecrübe etmek, yaşamak
Severe	Şiddetli, sert	Response	Cevap, müdahale
Cause	Sebeup olmak, yol açmak	Purpose	Amaç, hedef
Interfere	Müdahale etmek	Fight-or-flight response	Kavga et-kaç tepkisi
Manage	Yönetmek	Alert	Uyanık, tetikte
Cure	Tedavi etmek	Threat	Tehdit, tehlike
Self-help	Kendi başına yapabilme	Greatly	Fazlasıyla, pek çok
Overcome	Üstesinden gelmek	Exaggerate	Abartmak
Common	Yaygın, ortak	Nonexistent	Yok, var olmayan
Virtually	Hemen hemen	Impact	Etki, tesir
Realize	Farkına varmak, anlamak	Range from	Değişkenlik göstermek
Expose	Maruz kalmak, yaşamak	Disorder	Bozukluk, rahatsızlık
Overwhelming	Bunaltıcı, baskın	Confined	Sınırlı
Go to great lengths	Her çareyi kullanmak	Predisposition	Eğilim, yatkınlık
Avoid	Engellemek, kaçınmak	Make up	Oluşturmak

PHOBIAS



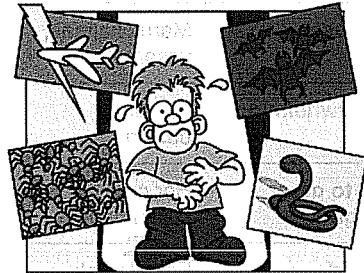
Almost everyone has an irrational fear or two of mice, **(1) for example / similarly**, or your annual dental check-up. For most people, these fears are minor. **(2) But / So** when fears become so severe that they cause **(3) slight / tremendous** anxiety and interfere with

your normal life, they're called phobias. The good news is **(4) whether / that** phobias can be managed and cured. Self-help strategies and therapy can help you **(5) overcoming / overcome** your fears and start living the life you want.

Common phobias and fears include closed-in places, heights, highway driving, flying insects, snakes, and needles. **(6) Thus / Indeed**, we can develop phobias of virtually anything. Most phobias develop in childhood, **(7) but / for** they can also develop in adults. If you have a phobia, you probably realize that your fear is unreasonable, yet you still can't control your feelings. **(8) Just / After** thinking about the feared object or situation may make you anxious. And when you're actually exposed **(9) by / to** the thing you fear, the terror is automatic and overwhelming.

The experience is so nerve-wracking that you may go to great lengths to avoid it—even changing your lifestyle. If you have claustrophobia, for example, you might **(10) turn down / turn up** a lucrative job offer if you have to ride the elevator to get to the office. If you have a fear of heights, you might drive an extra 20 miles in order to avoid a tall bridge.

(11) Understanding / Having been understood your phobia is the first step to overcoming it. It's important to know that phobias are common. It also helps to know that phobias are highly treatable. You can overcome your anxiety and fear, **(12) however / no matter** how out of control it feels.



It is normal and even helpful to experience fear in dangerous situations. Fear is an adaptive human response. It serves a protective purpose, **(13) ceasing / triggering** the automatic “fight-or-flight” response. With our bodies and minds alert and ready for action, we are able to respond quickly and protect ourselves.

(14) Also / But with phobias the threat is greatly exaggerated or nonexistent. For example, it is only natural to be afraid of a snarling Doberman, but it is irrational to be terrified of a friendly poodle on a leash, as you might be if you have a dog phobia.

The impact **(15) of / on** a phobia can range from annoying to severely disabling. People with phobias often realize their fear is irrational, but they're unable to do anything about it. **(16) Such / Much** fears can interfere with your work, school, and personal relationships.

Genetic and environmental factors can cause phobias. Children who have a **(17) close / nearby** relative with an anxiety disorder are **(18) at / in** risk for developing a phobia. Distressing events such as nearly drowning can bring on a phobia. Exposure to confined spaces, extreme heights, and animal or insect bites can all be sources of phobias.

(19) Those / These with a genetic predisposition to anxiety may be at a high risk for developing phobias. Age, socioeconomic status, and gender only seem to be risk factors for **(20) certain / miscellaneous** phobias. For example, women are more likely to have animal phobias. Children or people with a low socioeconomic status are more likely to have social phobias. Men make up the majority of those with dentist and doctor phobias.

EXERCISE 2: Fill in the sentences with the proper words given below

- *purposes*
- *threat*
- *exposed*
- *make up*
- *predisposition*

1. Unless people have their water tested, they have no idea whether they are ---- to high levels of toxic chemicals.
2. The specialists assume that people with a genetic ---- to developing Alzheimer's may also be at higher risk of developing the side effects.
3. WHO will give \$ 7 million more to help other public health partners nationwide respond to the ---- posed by the Zika virus.
4. Drones are increasingly making their way into remote locations, violent storms and hazardous habitats for scientific ----.
5. Muslims ---- about 12 percent of Bulgaria's 7.2 million population and most of them belong to a centuries-old community, largely ethnic Turks.

EXERCISE 3: Word matching drills

MINI WORD TEST 1

1. virtually	a. cevap, müdahale
2. impact	b. şiddetli, sert
3. response	c. etki, tesir
4. avoid	d. engellemek, kaçınmak
5. severe	e. hemen hemen

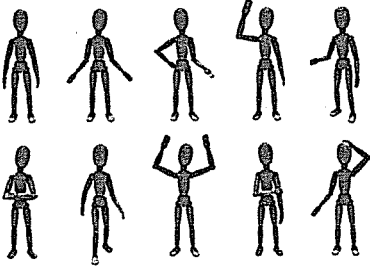
MINI WORD TEST 2

1. cure	a. bunalıcı, baskın
2. experience	b. değişkenlik göstermek
3. range from	c. tedavi etmek
4. overwhelming	d. her çareyi kullanmak
5. go to great lengths	e. tecrübe etmek, yaşamak

66 - BODY LANGUAGE

Wander	Gezmek, dolaşmak	Telegraph	İma etmek
Impressively	Etkileyici bir şekilde	Intention	Niyet, kasıt, amaç
Achieve	Başarmak, elde etmek	Pursue	Takip etmek
Grunting	Homurdanma	Truthful	Doğru, gerçek
Perplexed	Kafası karışmış, şaşkın	Assure	Garanti etmek, temin etmek
Heritage	Miras, kalıtım	Elegant	Zarif, şık
Evolve	Geliştirmek	Obviously	Açıkçası
Embrace	Kabul etmek, benimsemek	Determine	Belirlemek, saptamak
Turn into	Değiştirmek, dönüştürmek	Evaluate	Değerlendirmek
Die out	Nesli tükenmek, yok olmak	Display	Göstermek
Threat	Tehdit	Spot	Ayırt etmek, seçmek
Harm	Zarar vermek	Subtle	Hemen göze çarpmayan
Alert	Uyarmak, ikaz etmek	Accurate	Kesin, doğru
Instantly	Aniden, birden	Indicate	Göstermek, ortaya koymak
Perceive	Algılamak, idrak etmek	Obvious	Açık, net
Content	Memnun, mutlu	Aspect	Hâl, görünüş
Benefit	Faydalanmak, yararlanmak	Go a long way in	Katkıda bulunmak
Visibly	Görünür bir şekilde	Insight	Görüş, düşünce
		Appraisal	Değerlendirme, yorum

BODY LANGUAGE



For millions of years, our early ancestors wandered on this planet, navigating a very dangerous world. They did **(1) so / such** by communicating effectively their needs, emotions, fears, and desires with each other. Impressively, they achieved this **(2) without / through**

the use of nonverbal communication such as physiological changes (flushed face), gestures (pointing hand), noises (grunting is not a word) and facial or body reactions (perplexed or frightened look).

This **(3) has been / had been** part of our biological heritage for so long that we still primarily communicate nonverbally and thus we need emotional icons in our written some sort of communication. **(4) Fortunately / By misfortune**, we evolved a system to immediately communicate to others how we feel and what we sense. If not for this, we would embrace a hot stove and a swim in a lake might turn into hypothermia. If we had to think, even for a few seconds, at every perilous encounter, we would have died out as a species. **(5) Instead / In addition**, we evolved to react to threats or anything that might harm us and not to think.

This system that evolved over time, which alerts us instantly of any perceived danger, also instantly communicates to others around us. **(6) Whereas / Just as** our brain forces us to freeze in place when we see an aggressive dog or large felines while on safari, it also communicates to others instantly, through our bodies, whether or not we are comfortable or uncomfortable, content or miserable, safe or unsafe. The benefit is twofold, we react **(7) to / against** the world around us and others benefit from our early reactions even as we do from theirs. **(8) For instance / Such as**, taste something sour and everyone around you will know from your expression; they don't need to taste it also.

And it is not just about survival or threats, **(9) although / because** that is the primary reason we react to certain things so visibly. Our brain also telegraphs our intentions. This is why when you are talking to someone you like and suddenly you **(10) notice / forge** that one of their feet points toward their car or an elevator, you know that the person probably needs to go. Because they are running late, the body through the legs communicates that something urgent is pressing (causing psychological discomfort) **(11) as long as / even though** the person pursues the conversation.

Which is why we say when it comes to communication, body language is **(12) far / by far** more truthful than the spoken word. Whether in business, at home, or in relationships, we can always be assured that true sentiments will be reflected in our body language through displays of comfort and discomfort. This binary system of communicating how we feel has stood the test of time and survived to help us through its elegant simplicity.

Obviously, this can be very effective in determining how others feel about us and in evaluating how a relationship is evolving. Often when people sense that something is wrong in a relationship, what they are sensing are changes in body language displays. Couples who **(13) still / no longer** touch or walk close together are easy to spot but sometimes the more subtle behaviors are even more accurate. An example of this is when couples touch each other with their fingertips **(14) rather than / as well as** their full hand (distancing behavior) indicative of psychological discomfort. This behavior alone may indicate serious problems in the relationship that on the surface may not be so obvious.

EXERCISE 2: Fill in the sentences with the proper words given below

- *insights*
- *achieved*
- *pursue*
- *evaluate*
- *urgent*

1. Even though the study of animals has produced many important ---- into psychology, the practice of animal testing also raises serious ethical questions.
2. It seems impossible to ---- the results of an experiment without knowing what methods were used to gather data.
3. Parents are advised to encourage their children to ---- hobbies and interests that require physical activity.
4. Historians rely not only the memories in people's heads, but also the tangible records in the history books that provide proof of what ancient people have ----.
5. If we are to survive as a species, then environment sustainability is a/an ---- imperative for humanity.

EXERCISE 3: Word matching drills

MINI WORD TEST 1

1. perplexed	a. etkileyici bir şekilde
2. elegant	b. memnun, mutlu
3. content	c. kafası karışmış, şaşkın
4. impressively	d. açık, net
5. obvious	e. zarif, şık

MINI WORD TEST 2

1. threat	a. kabul etmek, benimsemek
2. alert	b. kesin, doğru
3. embrace	c. uyarmak, ikaz etmek
4. accurate	d. gezmek, dolaşmak
5. wander	e. tehdit

67 - THE VITAL & FRAGILE MEMORY

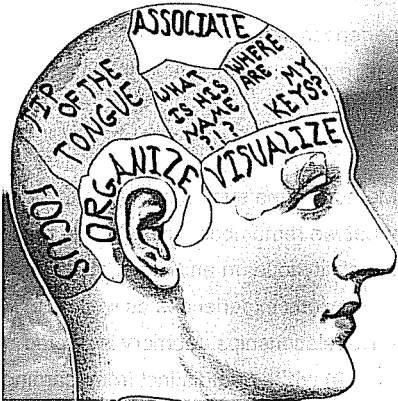
Allocate	Pay etmek, tahsis etmek	Straightforward	Basit, kolay
Process	İşlemek	Redundant	Gereksiz, fazla
Ultimately	En sonunda, sonuçta	Preserve	Korumak, muhafaza etmek
Deduction	Çıkarım	Influence	Etkilemek
Heavily	Yoğun olarak	Distinct	Farklı, bağımsız
Depend on	Bağlı olmak	Acquire	Elde etmek, kazanmak
Susceptibility	Hassasiyet, duyarlılık	Modify	Değiştirmek
Accuracy	Doğruluk, kesinlik	Interact	Etkileşim içinde olmak
Proper	Uygun	Tendency	Eğilim, meyil
Exist	Var olmak	Retrieve	Geri almak, yeniden edinmek
Reasoning	Düşünce, muhakeme	Resent	Gücenmek, alınmak
Responsible for	Sorumlu	Harness	Yararlanmak, kullanmak
Crystal-clear	Tamamen açık	Insight	Sezgi, anlayış
Bound to	Zorunlu	Massive	Fazla, çok
Robust	Güçlü, sağlam	Range from	Sıralanmak, değişkenlik göstermek
Divergent	Farklı, çeşitli	Major	Büyük, önemli
Embarrass	Utandırmak, sıkıntı vermek	Trivial	Küçük, önemsiz
Stimulate	Uyarmak, teşvik etmek	Vary	Değişkenlik göstermek
Recall	Hatırlamak, anımsamak		
Regret	Pişman olmak		

READ FOR SPEED 1

Considerably	Önemli ölçüde, oldukça
Precision	Kesinlik
Peril	Tehlike, risk
Reveal	Açığa çıkarmak, göstermek
Accurate	Doğru, kesin
Interrupt	Araya girmek, müdahale etmek
Prone to	Savunmasız, zayıf, yatkın
Willing	İstekli, gönüllü
Interference	Müdahale, girişim
Failure	Başarısızlık
In-depth	Derinlemesine, kapsamlı
Involve	İçermek, dahil etmek
Fundamental	Temel, esas
Provide	Sağlamak
Solution	Çözüm

Recognize	Tanımak, bilmek
Separate	Farklı, ayrı
Common	Yaygın, ortak
Associative	İlişkili
Daydream	Hayallere dalmak
Coincidence	Rastlantı, tesadüf
Landmark	Kentin simgesi, işaret
Label	Etiket
Purpose	Amaç
Amazing	Şaşırtıcı, hayret verici
Respond	Karşılık vermek, yanıt vermek
Strengthen	Sağlamlaştırmak, güçlendirmek
Fall out	Araları açılmak, bozuşmak
Get rid of	Başından atmak, bir şeyden kurtulmak

THE VITAL & FRAGILE MEMORY



Can you imagine a computer that can (1) **allocate / process** information, but cannot store it, just as a calculator does? (2) **Having processed / Processing** all the information, our brain would then lose that information forever. Ultimately, no learning and deduction would occur and (3) **still / even** the early progress of humans would not have taken place. In that case, our survival heavily depends on the efficiency and the

(4) **susceptibility / accuracy** of our memory. Without it, we will not survive.

(5) **Rather / Indeed**, if it were not for the proper functioning of our memory, we would not exist. Our brain is not only (6) **on account of / in charge of** reasoning and learning, but it is also responsible for storing the received information for possible future use. When it comes to storing such received information, our memory is (7) **at / on** play. Then, it is crystal-clear that we are bound to the proper functioning of our memory.

A (8) **robust / divergent** memory is indeed useful for anyone. (9) **Even so / Rather**, there are times when our memory fails us. Remembering a friend's name, the place of the car keys, or even where you have (10) **just / still** parked could be annoying.

Sometimes our memory not only fools but also (11) **embarrasses / stimulates** us. You must have experienced a discomforting situation in which you remember every detail about the person you are talking to (12) **while / just as** not (13) **recalling / regretting** his name.

So why does this happen? The answer is actually (14) **straightforward / redundant**: just because his name is not important to you. In fact, the details that you have attached to the person are far more important to you. Thus you have placed these crucial details to the long-term memory; (15) **besides / on the other hand**, his name to the short-term.

WHAT IS MEMORY

Memory is our ability to encode, store, preserve and recall information, **(16) as well as / rather than** the past experiences in the human brain. In general terms, it can be thought of as the use of past experience to affect, or influence, current behavior.



Memory is the sum total of **(17) that / what** we remember, and gives us the capability to learn and adapt **(18) from / to** previous experiences as well as to build relationships. Memory is related to, **(19) while / so** distinct from learning, which is the process **(20) by which / of which** we acquire the knowledge of the world and modify our behavior accordingly.

In the **(21) dawn / course** of learning, neurons that interact together to produce a particular experience are altered **(22) in case/ so that** they have a tendency to interact together again. For example, we learn a new language by studying it, but we then speak it by using our memory to **(23) retrieve / resend** the words that we have learned. Thus, memory depends on learning because it lets us harness learned information **(24) whenever / by the time** we are in need.



PART II: WHY DO WE FORGET THINGS?

The brain can store a vast number of memories; so why can't we find these memories when we need to? A new study provides insights **(25) into / upon** this question. Our brains are crammed with such massive amount of memories that we have formed **(26) by / over** a

lifetime of experiences. These memories range from the profound (who am I and how did I get here?) to the most **(27) major / trivial** (the license plate of the car at a stoplight).

Furthermore, our memories also vary considerably in their precision. Parents, for instance, often know the perils of an unclear memory when shopping for a birthday gift for their child: remembering that their son wanted the Darth Vader with the light saber rather than the regular Darth Vader could make an enormous difference in how well the gift is received.

Thus, the “fuzziness” of our memory can often be just **(28) as / so** important in our daily lives as being able to remember lots and lots of information in the first place. **(29) Now that / Although** the brain contains detailed representations of lots of different events and objects, we can’t always find that information when we want it.

As a study reveals, if we’re shown an object, we can often be very accurate at being able to say **(30) why / whether** we’ve seen it before. If we’re in a toy store and trying to remember what it was that our son wanted for his birthday, however, we need to be able to voluntarily search our memory for the right answer—without being **(31) interrupted / stimulated** by a visual reminder. It seems that it is this searching mechanism that’s **(32) prone to / willing to** interference and forgetfulness.

FORGETTING IS JUST NORMAL

Forgetting names is one of our memory’s most common failures **(33) but / so** there are ways to make them stick, says psychologist Tom Stafford. A reader, Dan, asks “Why do we forget people’s names when we first meet them? I can remember all kinds of other details about a person but completely forget their name **(34) even after / without** a lengthy, in-depth conversation. It’s really embarrassing.”



Fortunately, the answer involves learning something fundamental about the nature of memory. It also provides a solution that can help you avoid the embarrassing social situation of **(35) to have spoken / having spoken** to someone for an hour, only to have forgotten their name.

To know why this happens, you have to recognize that our memories aren't a simple filing system, with **(36) separate / common** folders for each kind of information and a really brightly colored folder labeled "Names". **(37) Still / Rather**, our minds are associative. They are built out of patterns of interconnected information. This is why we daydream: you notice that the book you're reading was printed in Paris, and that Paris is home to the Eiffel Tower, that your cousin Mary visited last summer, and Mary loves pistachio ice-cream. Say, I wonder **(38) that / if** she ate a pistachio ice cream while up the Tower? It goes on and on like that, each item connected to every other, not by logic but by coincidence of time, place, how you learnt the information and what it means.

The same associative network means you can guess a question **(39) in / from** the answer. Answer: "Eiffel Tower?" Question: "Paris's most famous landmark." This makes memory useful, because you can often go as easily from the content to the label as vice versa: "what is in the top drawer?" isn't a very interesting question, but it becomes **(40) so / as** when you want the answer "where are my keys?". So memory is built like this **(41) on / for** purpose, and now we can see the reason why we forget names. Our memories are amazing, but they respond to how many associations we make **(42) from / with** new information, not with how badly we want to remember it.

Fortunately, there are ways to strengthen those links so it does become entrenched with the other memories. Here's how to remember the name, **(43) using / used** some basic principles of memory.

First, you should repeat any name said to you. Practice is one of the golden rules of learning: more practice makes stronger memories. **(44) In addition / Otherwise**, when you use someone's name you are linking it to yourself, in the physical act of saying it, but also to the current topic of the conversation in your memory. Second, you should try to link the name you have just learnt to something you already know. Finally, you need to try to link their name to something **(45) else / more** about them.

It doesn't matter if the links you make are outlandish or weird. You don't have to tell **(46) anyone / no one**. The links will help create a web of association in your memory, and that we will stop their name **(47) falling out / getting rid** of your mind when it is time to introduce them to someone else.

READ FOR SPEED 1

EXERCISE 2: Fill in the sentences with the proper words given below

- *robust*
- *massive*
- *respond*
- *stimulated*
- *considerably*

1. Although inflation is stable, the central bank is worried that India's ---- economy could be hit by weakening global demand.
2. As the oil price has fallen by more than half over the past year, the economics of oil-exporting countries have worsened ----.
3. Now that consumer prices have fallen by about 3% over the past year, companies have had to ---- to falling revenues by sacking workers or cutting their pay.
4. A dramatic falling in housing market in US has ---- the worst global recession since the 1930s.
5. China's ---- state-backed airlines are surely planning to boost their market share on Pacific routes.

EXERCISE 3: Word matching drills

MINI WORD TEST 1

1. allocate	a. elde etmek, kazanmak
2. susceptibility	b. hayallere dalmak
3. acquire	c. geri almak, yeniden edinmek
4. daydream	d. pay etmek, tahsis etmek
5. retrieve	e. hassasiyet, duyarlılık

MINI WORD TEST 2

1. straightforward	a. sezgi, anlayış
2. landmark	b. basit, kolay
3. redundant	c. kentin simgesi, işaret
4. insight	d. sıralanmak, değişkenlik göstermek
5. range from	e. gereksiz, fazla

68 - THE IMPACT OF INTERNET ON THE MUSIC INDUSTRY

Medium	Alet, araç	Entire	Bütün, tüm
Exist	Var olmak	Glory	Şan, şöhret
Turn out	Sonuçlanmak, sonuç vermek	Available	Mevcut
Occupy	İşgal etmek, yer kaplamak	Astonishingly	Şaşılacak derecede
Resolve	Çözmek, çözüme kavuşturmak	Lucrative	Kârlı, kazançlı
Release	Piyasaya sürmek, yayımlamak	Attempt	Çaba, teşebbüs
Obtain	Elde etmek, edinmek	Outfit	Alet, aygıt
Swap	Değiştirmek, takas etmek	Distribute	Dağıtmak, yaymak
Novice	Acemi, çaylak		
Muted	Sessiz		
Obvious	Açık, net, aşikâr		
Reasonable	Mantıklı, akla yatkın		
Virtual	Sanal, gerçek olmayan		
Mainstream	Revaçta, popüler		
Suffer	Sıkıntı yaşamak, acı çekmek		
Purchase	Satın almak		

THE IMPACT OF INTERNET ON THE MUSIC INDUSTRY



Music is an art form and cultural activity (1) **what / whose** medium is silence and sound. It has existed in any form since the (2) **dawn / advent** of man and it is considered common human need (3) **for / with** pleasure. Each one of us has his own choices of music, (4) **so / but** we are mostly

under cultural influences of religion and historical background. (5) **Now that / Though** humans have always enjoyed sharing their music and songs with others in regional communities, sharing music has turned out to be global with the internet age.

THE MP3 IMPACT

(6) **Along with / Prior to** MP3s, it was impossible for most computer users to download music files. The downloads took too long (7) **as / so** everything on the internet took a long time back then) and the file (8) **as well as / also** occupied too much space. MPEG-1 or MPEG-2 Audio Layer II would resolve that problem. (9) **Developed / Developing** in the mid-nineties and released to the public in the late nineties, MP3s were compact enough that they could be obtained quickly and stored (10) **by / with** ease. As a result, they went viral. (11) **As for / As of** 1998, users all over the world took to swapping their favorite tracks.

In 1999, the next step arrived: Napster brought file sharing to the (12) **subtle / average** consumer. (13) **Instead of / Despite** buying the album or paying for songs, even computer novices were downloading music for free. The reaction from the

music industry was barely muted panic. It should have been obvious that the old model was no longer reasonable, but change is never easy.



BONUS SORU 1

- A) The music industry was slow to act
- B) The music industry responded promptly

Pressure from music lobby groups and copyright defenders forced Napster to close its virtual doors in 2001, but the damage was done: Peer-to-peer file sharing had already become a **(14) derisive / permanent** part of the music.

(15) By / As of 2003, file sharing had been mainstream for four years and the record industry suffered like never before. Someone needed to get creative, and finally, someone did **(16) as / so. (17) Despite / Thanks to** his iTunes model, consumers could purchase tracks one at a time instead of buying an entire record. The music industry never regained the glory days they were enjoying just before MP3s became widely available.

That model was astonishingly lucrative for the top six labels and the biggest musicians, and despite attempts to enforce copyright, it's probably gone for good. The physical record store is largely a thing of the past — Empire Records is a period piece. At the same time, smaller outfits can use MP3s to quickly distribute their music without being signed by a major label. Consumers can pick and choose the tracks they want and sample more widely. And touring has become more important as recordings become less lucrative.

BONUS SORU 2

The writer's attitude towards the changes in the music industry is ----.

- A) satirical
- B) neutral
- C) approving
- D) humorous
- E) annoyed

BOOST UP YOUR VOCABULARY**EXERCISE 1: Find the closest meaning to the highlighted expression**

1. At the same time, smaller outfits can use MP3s to quickly **distribute** their music without being signed by a major label.

The expression “**distribute**” is close in meaning to:

A) allocate

B) refrain

2. That model was **astonishingly** lucrative for the top six labels and the biggest musicians, and despite attempts to enforce copyright, it's probably gone for good.

The expression “**astonishingly**” is close in meaning to:

A) overall

B) extraordinarily

3. **Thanks to** his iTunes model, consumers could purchase tracks one at a time instead of buying an entire record.

The expression “**thanks to**” is close in meaning to:

A) due to

B) despite

4. The music industry never regained the glory days they were enjoying just before MP3s became widely **available**.

The expression “**available**” is close in meaning to:

A) inconvenient

B) accessible

5. As of 1998, users all over the world took to **swapping** their favorite tracks.

The expression “**swap**” is close in meaning to:

A) hold

B) substitute

EXERCISE 2: Fill in the sentences with the proper words given below

- *mainstream*
- *turned out*
- *occupy*
- *obtained*
- *entire*

1. Skeptics who reject ---- scientific findings about global warming often point to the expansion of sea ice around Antarctica as evidence.
2. The amount of information in human DNA, if written out in ordinary language, would ---- a hundred thick volumes.
3. Satoshi Ide, a seismologist at the University of Tokyo, and his colleagues investigated three separate earthquake records covering Japan, California and the ---- globe.
4. After many years of studying, it ---- that handwriting is as unique an identifier as a person's fingerprints.
5. Some medicinal herbs that were previously ---- at health stores are now available only with a doctor's prescription.

EXERCISE 3: Word matching drills

MINI WORD TEST 1

1. reasonable	a. çaba, teşebbüs
2. lucrative	b. satın almak
3. attempt	c. mantıklı, akla yatkın
4. virtual	d. kârlı, kazançlı
5. purchase	e. sanal, gerçek olmayan

MINI WORD TEST 2

1. release	a. çözmek, çözüme kavuşturmak
2. resolve	b. şan, şöhret
3. obvious	c. piyasaya sürmek, yayımlamak
4. glory	d. alet, araç
5. medium	e. açık, net, aşikâr

69 - ARISTOTLE

Weird	Garip, tuhaf	Accept	Kabul etmek
Bury	Defnetmek, gömmek	Definitely	Kesinlikle
Trace	İz, işaret	Investigation	Araştırma, inceleme
Dig	Kazı	Unveil	Açığa çıkarmak, göstermek
Famed	Ünlü, şöhretli	Famed	Ünlü, şöhretli
Proof	Kanıt, delil		
Indication	İşaret, gösterge		
Resting place	Mezar yeri		
Prove	Kanıtlamak, ispat etmek		
Evidence	Delil, ispat		
Provide	Sağlamak		
Circumstantial	Ayrıntılı		
Settlement	Yerleşim		
Full-blown	Tam gelişmiş		
Prospective	İleriye dönük, muhtemel		
Largely	Büyük ölçüde		
Base	Dayandırmak		
Flee	Kaçmak		
Escape	Kurtulmak		
Charge	Suçlama		
On the run	Firarda		

ARISTOTLE



Aristotle - the father of modern logic and Plato's most **(1) famed / notorious** pupil - died way back in 322 BC. Since then, his works have been taught in classrooms **(2) across / on** the world. There's just one weird problem: nobody knows actually where he was buried. Needless to say, archaeologists have been searching for Aristotle's tomb for

what seems like forever. After all, he's been dead for 2,338 years, and there **(3) was / has been** no trace - until recently. One Greek archaeologist says he **(4) might have finally found / might finally find** the long-lost tomb in the ancient village of Stagira.

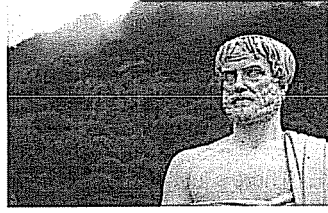
Archaeologist Konstantinos Sismanidis **(5) has been leading / led** a two-decades-long dig in Northern Greece, and **(6) said / says** that Aristotle's remains might lie in a structure buried beneath Stagira - the same village where the famed thinker was born.

The announcement **(7) came / has come** during the Aristotle 2400 Years World Congress **(8) holding / held** by scholars to celebrate Aristotle's 2,400th birthday in Thessaloniki, Greece. During his talk, Sismanidis said he had "no proof, **(9) but / and** strong indications, as certain as one can be", that he **(10) has found / had found** the philosopher's resting place.

This means that Sismanidis doesn't have any hard evidence to prove his idea yet, **(11) but / and** he says the tomb's location in Stagira, its marble floor, panoramic view and date of construction - at the beginning of the Hellenistic Period that started in 323 BC, a year before Aristotle's death - provides enough circumstantial evidence **(12) drawing / to draw** an early conclusion.

"We had found the tomb," he said in *The New York Times* report. "We've now also found the altar referred to in ancient texts, **(13) as well as / but for** the road leading to the tomb, which was very close to the city's ancient marketplace within the city settlement."

(14) **Since / Although** we will need to wait for a full-blown analysis to know for sure, this is one of the best prospective sites researchers have had for years. Researchers once thought Aristotle was buried in Chalcis, a city that is (15) **ultimately / roughly** 300 miles (482 km)



away from Stagira. This hypothesis was based largely on the fact that the philosopher fled from Athens to Chalcis in 322 BC to escape charges of impiety. While on the run, he (16) **contracted / overcame** a stomach disease and died. It's still accepted that he did die in Chalcis, but his remains (17) **should have been moved / could have been moved** afterwards.

According to the new report, it's likely his family returned him to the place of his birth. It's definitely an exciting time for archaeologists and Aristotelian scholars. Further investigation of the tomb (18) **will / would** hopefully unveil more details (19) **as to / as for** whether or not Aristotle's remains - likely in the form of ashes - are housed there.

EXERCISE 2: Fill in the sentences with the proper words given below

- *unveiled*
- *provide*
- *traces*
- *prove*
- *largely*

1. When mosquitoes suck human-beings' blood, they leave behind ---- of their own saliva.
2. According to a study, being obese doesn't ---- as much protection against broken bones as had been assumed.
3. Apple has ---- their new wireless Air Pods, which is described as the breakthrough when it comes to listening to things on your phone.
4. When medication and psychotherapy don't ---- effective against depression, some patients look for relief from other herbal sources.
5. Germany has changed from a/an ---- rural, agricultural economy to a mainly industrial economy over the last hundred years.

EXERCISE 3: Word matching drills**MINI WORD TEST 1**

1. evidence	a. kurtulmak
2. prospective	b. delil, ispat etmek
3. bury	c. defnetmek, gömmek
4. base	d. dayandırmak
5. escape	e. ileriye dönük, muhtemel

MINI WORD TEST 2

1. accept	a. kanıt, delil
2. on the run	b. kabul
3. lie	c. firarda
4. proof	d. uzanmak
5. dig	e. kazı

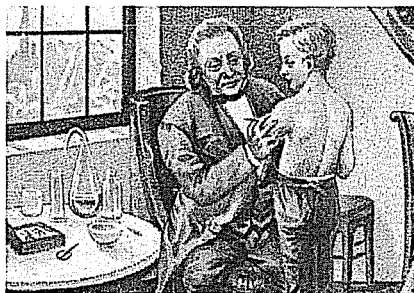
70 - ERADICATING DISEASE

Eradicate	Yok etmek, kökünü kazımak	Incidence	Olay, vaka
Vaccination	Aşı	Specialist	Uzman
Smallpox	Çiçek hastalığı	Destroy	Yok etmek, ortadan kaldırmak
Notice	Fark etmek	Voice	Dile getirmek
Develop	Yakalanmak	Compelling	İkna edici, inandırıcı
Contribute	Katkıda bulunmak	Futile	Gereksiz, beyhude
Terminate	Yok etmek	Warfare	Savaş
Reason	Sonuca varmak	Sample	Örnek, numune
Harmless	Zararsız	Maintain	Sürdürmek
Cowpox	İneklerde çiçek hastalığı	Treatment	Tedavi
Subsequently	Sonra	Sedentary	Yerleşik
Expose to	Maruz kalmak, yaşamak	Austere	Ciddi, sert
Eliminate	Yok etmek, ortadan kaldırmak	Regulation	Düzenleme
Grave	Büyük, önemli	Purpose	Amaç
Threat	Tehdit, tehlike	Guinea pig	Kobay faresi
Thanks to	Sayesinde	Carry out	Yapmak, uygulamak
Worldwide	Dünya çapında	Common	Yaygın
Naturally occurring	Doğal oluşan	Deliberately	Bilerek, kasten
Range	Sıra, çeşit	Malaria	Sıtma
		Tuberculosis	Verem

READ FOR SPEED 1

Collectively	Kitlesele olarak	Address	Ele almak, hitap etmek.
Constantly	Sürekli, aralıksızın	Characterize	Nitelemek
Emerge	Ortaya çıkmak	Life expectancy	Ömür
Heal	İyileştirmek		

ERADICATING DISEASE



It is incredibly difficult to eradicate a disease, **(1) but / so** not impossible. Global vaccination programs resulted **(2) in / from** the successful eradication of smallpox in 1980.

Just over 200 years ago an English physician, Edward Jenner, noticed that milkmaids rarely **(3) developed/ contributed** smallpox.

He **(4) terminated / reasoned** that this was because they had previously caught a similar but relatively harmless disease, cowpox. **(5) In addition / However**, few people infected with cowpox subsequently caught smallpox. Jenner tested his analysis **(6) with / by** infecting a young boy with cowpox then exposing him to smallpox. The boy did not **(7) eradicate / develop** smallpox, so Jenner repeated the process with others – this was the first use of vaccination. (The word ‘vaccination’ comes from Jenner’s use of cowpox; the Latin word vacca means cow.)

SMALLPOX HAS BEEN ERADICATED

(8) Having been eliminated / Eliminating altogether, Smallpox is no grave threat anymore thanks to world-wide vaccination. The last naturally-occurring **(9) range / incidence** of the disease was in 1977, in Somalia. The last reported death due to smallpox occurred in 1978, when a British laboratory worker died as a result of accidental exposure to the live smallpox virus **(10) keeping / kept** at a research institution. The World Health Organization declared smallpox as **(11) eradicating / eradicated** in 1980.

STORES OF SMALLPOX

(12) In case / Though smallpox has been eradicated as a disease; the only sources of the virus are stored in a couple of high- containment laboratories. A specialist committee of the World Health Organization (WHO) suggested destroying these stores of the virus in 1986. However, a project to look at the DNA of the virus forestalled the destruction of the stores.



READ FOR SPEED 1

Now scientists are voicing arguments for and against the elimination of the virus. The most **(13) compelling / futile** argument for the destruction of the smallpox stores is the potential for terrorists to use the virus **(14) of / for** biological warfare. Those against the destruction of the stores want the virus samples to be maintained for study.

BONUS SORU

The expression "those" refers to:

- A) scientists B) virus samples

The late Australian scientist Professor Frank Fenner, who was involved in the decision, **(15) sustained / maintained** that the responsible action is to destroy the virus. **(16) Unless / Even if** the virus is destroyed, doses of the smallpox vaccine will still be kept.

In 2002 WHO voted **(17) in / for** the maintenance of remaining smallpox virus supplies. Stock of the virus will be used for research **(18) into / onto** new treatments and vaccine, and the live virus is held under very **(19) sedentary / austere** bio-safety regulations at only two laboratories in the world.

WAS JENNER UNETHICAL?

Some people think that Jenner was wrong to try infect a young boy with smallpox **(20) at / on** purpose. At first glance, it seems **(21) as if / in case** Jenner cruelly used a small child as a human 'guinea pig'.

BONUS SORU

The expression "guinea pig" refers to a **test**

- A) subject B) captive

What Jenner did was actually not new **(22) as / though** he carried out a practice called variolation, which was common in his time. Variolation worked this way. **(23) Whereas / When** a person was fit and healthy, they could be infected deliberately with smallpox because they would then have a better chance of surviving.

FUTURE CHALLENGES

Vaccine researchers are now working to develop vaccines against AIDS, malaria and tuberculosis, which collectively cause huge death **(24) tolls / cures** worldwide per year. **(25) But / Thus** new technologies and innovative methods for clinical trials are also constantly emerging. This collective research is helping vaccine researchers to better **(26) heal / address** the needs in a 21st century world that is characterized by increased human life expectancy, emerging infections and poverty in low-income countries.

EXERCISE 2: Fill in the sentences with the proper words given below

- *eradicated*
- *emerged*
- *carried out*
- *deliberately*
- *thanks to*

1. Once found in both North America and southern Europe, yellow fever was ---- by the application of considerable effort and money.
2. According to a research that was ---- by some leading experts, vibrations created by sea waves are transmitted inland through the Earth's crust.
3. Volkswagen hopes that the emissions-test cheating scandals that ---- last September will be short-lived.
4. ---- the development of agricultural science, world food production has managed to keep up with population growth.
5. Seventy volunteers will be ---- infected with Zika so we can figure out exactly how to protect everyone else from the disease.

EXERCISE 3: Word matching drills**MINI WORD TEST 1**

1. develop	a. katkıda bulunmak
2. eliminate	b. büyük, önemli
3. contribute	c. yakalanmak
4. subsequently	d. sonra
5. grave	e. yok etmek, ortadan kaldırmak

MINI WORD TEST 2

1. incidence	a. ele almak, hitap etmek
2. destroy	b. olay, vaka
3. compelling	c. yok etmek
4. address	d. sıra, çeşit
5. range	e. ikna edici, inandırıcı

71 - HIDDEN INGREDIENTS IN FOOD

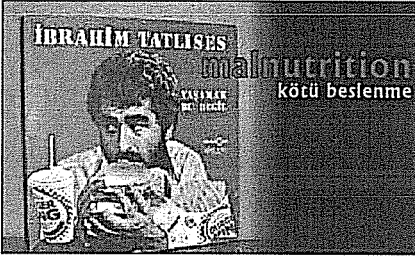
So-called	Sözde	Edible	Yenilebilir
Fill	Doldurmak, kaplamak	Deliberately	Bilerek, kasten
Cereal	Tahıl, kahvaltılık gevrek	Coincidentally	Şans eseri, tesadüfen
Consider	Düşünmek	Food supply	Besin sağlama
Label	Sınıflandırmak	Avoid	Engellemek, önlemek
Contain	İçermek, kapsamak	Acidify	Asitleştirmek
Harmful	Zararlı	Accelerate	Hızlandırmak
Food preservatives	Besin koruyucular	Bone loss	Kemik erimesi
Disguise	Kılık değiştirmek, gizlemek	Back to basics	Özüne dönme, köklere dönüş
Reveal	Ortaya çıkarmak, meydana çıkarmak	Innovation	Yenilik
Processed foods	İşlenmiş gıdalar	Advance	İlerleme, gelişme
Greatly	Fazlasıyla, çok	Hinder	Engellemek, önlemek
Outnumber	Sayınca geçmek	Enhance	Geliştirmek, artırmak
Unadulterated	Katıksız, saf	Revolution	Devrim
By leaps and bounds	Şaşırtıcı bir süratle, büyük bir hızla	Bother	Sıkıntı vermek, sinir etmek
Require	Gerektirmek	Hide	Gizlemek, saklamak
Commercial	Ticari	Food additive	Gıda katkı maddesi
		Perception	Algı, kavrama
		Join	Katılmak

READ FOR SPEED 1

Workforce	İş gücü
Available	Mevcut, uygun
Soar	Hızla yükselmek, tırmanmak
Diminish	Azalmak
Adopt	Benimsemek, kabul etmek
Invent	İcat etmek
Convenience food	Hazır gıda

Thunderously	Gümbürtülü bir şekilde
Ravage	Tahrip etmek, yağmalamak
Artificially	Yapay olarak, suni
Nourishing food	Sağlıklı gıda
Staple food	Temel gıda maddesi
A host of	Bir sürü
Purposely	Kasten, bilerek

HIDDEN INGREDIENTS IN FOOD



Some of the so-called healthy snack foods and packaged goods may be filled with "extras" that can, in the long term, put your health **(1) for / at** risk.

Would you eat your favorite breakfast cereal if you **(2) know / knew** that it contained Butylated Hydroxytoluene (BHT), a product also used in jet fuel and preserving fluid?

Foods that are considered "healthy" and labeled **(3) as / for** "natural" on packages contain many harmful chemicals. **(4) Instead / In addition**, they are used as food preservatives and flavor **(5) enhancers / removers**, but these chemicals are often **(6) disguised / revealed** under unrecognizable names. Unfortunately, unhealthy processed foods greatly outnumber unadulterated healthy foods.

In the last 100 years, the food industry **(7) advanced / has advanced** by leaps and bounds. Today, more than three quarters of supermarket shelves are stocked **(8) on / with** packaged and processed foods. These boxed, canned, and frozen mixtures in most cases only require boiling or microwaving to become **(9) commercial / edible**.

In total, there are more than 3,000 food chemicals **(10) deliberately / coincidentally** added to our food supply, **(11) yet / so** avoiding them is a lot easier and more economical than you might think. You probably already know this, **(12) but / as** the main trick is to consume unprocessed natural foods. That is because man-made chemicals acidify your body pH which **(13) on / in** turn accelerates bone loss.

Back to basics is best for your bone health

We can all agree that scientific progress is a good thing, especially when it comes to innovations that make our life easier and more enjoyable.

(14) **Nevertheless / In addition**, advances in the food industry are

(15) **hindering / enhancing** our efforts to stay healthy because thousands of chemicals have entered the food chain. (16) **With / By** the beginning of the food processing revolution, which began soon after World War II, manufacturers did not bother to hide the newly added synthetically made food additives.



After all, the perception was that as women joined the workforce, their available time for cooking would greatly (17) **soar / diminish**, and that most everyone would quickly (18) **adopt / enhance** the newly invented convenience foods. So like a

tsunami thunderously ravaging the shoreline, the convenience food industry has flooded grocery stores with their (19) **artificially / luminously** processed products.

As a result, foods have become (20) **so / as** industrially processed that in some cases they could even be easily labeled as "edible food-like substances", (21) **but for / rather than** actual nourishing food.

Many staple foods such as potatoes and corn – often used as basic ingredients in a host of products – have their genetic makeup purposely tampered with and may be dangerous to your health.

BOOST UP YOUR VOCABULARY

EXERCISE 1: Find the closest meaning to the highlighted expression

1. Unfortunately, unhealthy processed foods greatly **outnumber** unadulterated healthy foods.

The expression “**outnumber**” is close in meaning to:

- A) label B) surpass

2. In the last 100 years, the food industry has advanced **by leaps and bounds**.

The expression “**by leaps and bounds**” is close in meaning to:

- A) rapidly B) intentionally

3. With the beginning of the food processing revolution, which began soon after World War II, manufacturers **did not bother to** hide the newly added synthetically made food additives.

The expression “**didn't bother to**” is close in meaning to:

- A) saw no problem B) did not attempt

4. Many staple foods such as potatoes and corn – often used as basic ingredients **a host of** products – have their genetic makeup purposely tampered with and may be dangerous to your health.

The expression “**a host of**” is close in meaning to:

- A) in short supply B) a myriad of

5. As a result, foods have become so industrially processed that in some cases they could even be easily **labeled** as “edible food-like substances”, rather than actual nourishing food.

The expression “**label**” is close in meaning to:

- A) designate B) overcome

READ FOR SPEED 1

EXERCISE 2: Fill in the sentences with the proper words given below

- *adopting*
- *avoid*
- *hinder*
- *soared*
- *ravaged*

1. If women are to ---- pregnancy, governments must inform them better and provide more access to contraception for both men and women.
2. Heat waves and persistent drought have ---- many different areas such as Kuwait, Zimbabwe and California.
3. Since 2008, the proportion of medical practices that benefit from electronic health records has ---- from around 15 percent to more than 80 percent.
4. More Americans are ---- more sedentary lifestyles, leading to an increase in obesity and associated diseases like diabetes and cancer.
5. Contrary to conventional thinking, the effective use of pain medication for children does not ---- brain development.

EXERCISE 3: Word matching drills

MINI WORD TEST 1

1. fill	a. gerektirmek
2. unrecognizable	b. kılık değiřtirmek, gizlemek
3. so-called	c. doldurmak, kaplamak
4. require	d. tanınmaz
5. disguise	e. sözde

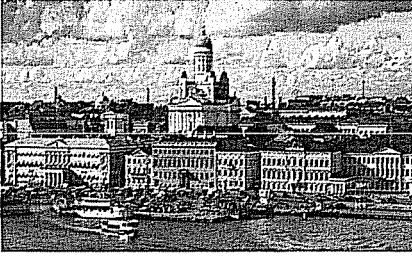
MINI WORD TEST 2

1. available	a. řans eseri, tesadüfen
2. advance	b. yenilebilir
3. coincidentally	c. hızlandırmak
4. edible	d. mevcut, uygun
5. accelerate	e. ilerleme, geliřme

72 - FINLAND

Per capita	Kiři baři	In terms of	Bakımından
Equal	Eřiit, denk	Sparsely populated	Seyrek nüfuslu
Follow	Takip etmek	When it comes to	-e gelince, söz konusu olduęunda
Manufacture	Üretmek	Parliamentary	Parlamentar
Account for	Oluřturmak	Municipality	Belediye
Contribute	Katkıda bulunmak	Autonomous	Özerk
Vehicle	Araç, taşıt	Highly	Oldukça, fazla
Overall	Tüm, genel		
Colleague	Meslektař		
Peer	Akran		
Constitute	Oluřturmak		
Enhance	Geliřtirmek, artırmak		
Flow	Akıř		
Manage	Yönetmek		
Supporter	Destekçi		
Except for	Harıç		
Agriculture	Tarım		
Join	Katılmak		
Retain	Sürdürmek		
Currency	Para birimi		

FINLAND



Finland has a highly industrialized, mixed economy **(1) with / for** a per capita output equal to that of other western economies such as France, Germany, Sweden or the United Kingdom. The largest sector of the economy is services at 65.7 percent, followed by manufacturing and

refining at 31.4 percent **(2) while / as** primary production only **(3) accounts for / contributes to** 2.9 percent.

(4) As for / But for foreign trade, the key economic sector is manufacturing. The largest industries are electronics, machinery, vehicles and other engineered metal products, forest industry, and chemicals.

Overall short-term outlook has been good and GDP growth has been above many EU **(5) colleagues / peers**. Finland is highly integrated in the global economy, and international trade is a third of GDP. The European Union **(6) constitutes / enhances** 60 percent of the total trade. The largest trade flows are with Germany, Russia, Sweden, the United Kingdom, the United States, Netherlands **(7) as far as / as well as** China. Trade policy is managed by the European Union, where Finland has traditionally been **(8) between / among** the free trade supporters, except for agriculture. Finland is the only Nordic country **(9) to have joined / having joined** the Eurozone; Denmark and Sweden have retained their traditional currencies, whereas Iceland and Norway are not members of the EU at all.

In terms of area, it is the eighth largest country in Europe and the most sparsely populated country in the European Union.

Finally, when it comes to its political structure, Finland is a parliamentary republic **(10) by / with** a central government based in the capital Helsinki, local governments in 317 municipalities, and an autonomous region, the Åland Islands.

READ FOR SPEED 1

EXERCISE 2: Fill in the sentences with the proper words given below

- *retain*
- *managed*
- *overall*
- *except for*
- *enhance*

1. Belarus is the only country in Europe to ---- the death penalty, for example, in 2014 three Belarusians were shot by executioners.
2. There are many doubts whether a possible deal with Iran will ---- security and peace in the Middle East.
3. The new-elected government in Greece has ---- to satisfy the conditions imposed by EU commission.
4. The ---- effect of the drop in the value of the dollar has been slightly positive given that exports have increased substantially.
5. Once children finish school, there is little chance of higher education --- the lucky ones who obtain scholarships to places like Canada.

EXERCISE 3: Word matching drills

MINI WORD TEST 1

1. per capita	a. takip etmek
2. follow	b. akran
3. colleague	c. kişi başı
4. peer	d. araç, taşıt
5. vehicle	e. meslektaş

MINI WORD TEST 2

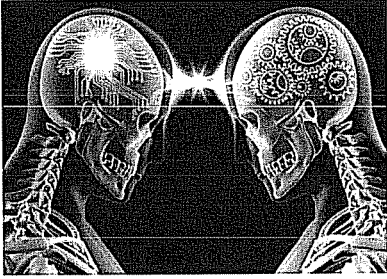
1. join	a. oluşturmak
2. contribute	b. para birimi
3. flow	c. katkıda bulunmak
4. account for	d. katılmak
5. currency	e. akış

73 - BRAIN FUNCTIONS

Loss	Kayıp, hasar
Cognitive	Bilişsel, kavramsal
Serious	Ciddi, önemli
Cause	Sebeup, neden
Deterioration	Bozulma, fenalaşma
Eventually	En sonunda, nihayet
Lead to	Yol açmak, sebep olmak
Disorder	Bozukluk, hastalık
Scattered	Perişan
Devastating	Yıkıcı, tahrip edici
Case	Olay, vaka
Steal	Alıp götürmek, çalmak
Suffer	Açı çekmek, ıstırap çekmek
Watch	Gözlemlemek, izlemek
Disappear	Gözden kaybolmak, yok olmak
Forever	Ebediyen, sonsuza kadar
Debate	Tartışma, anlaşmazlık

Permanent	Kalıcı, daimî, sabit
Stage	Aşama, seviye
Patient	Hasta
Damage	Zarar, ziyan
Shrink	Küçülmek
Enlarge	Genişlemek, büyümek
Break down	Ruhen yıkılmak
Destroy	Yok etmek
Prescription drug	Reçeteli ilaç
Slow down	Yavaşlatmak, hızını almak
Devise	Bulmak, geliştirmek
Pill	İlaç, hap
Noticeable	Göze çarpan, fark edilebilir
Cure	Tedavi, çare

BRAIN FUNCTIONS

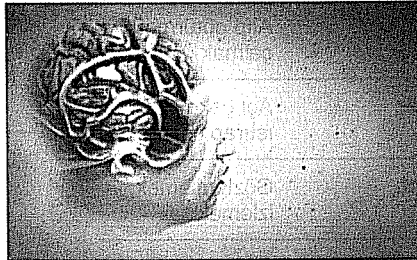


The loss of mental function or cognitive ability is a serious medical problem that can have **(1) a number of / few** different causes. Sometimes this is just a part of aging—a slow deterioration that can eventually lead to dementia **(2) if / unless** stopped.

Sometimes depression or **(3) another / other** psychological disorder is the reason why a person may feel confused, scattered, or uncertain. **(4) But / So** sometimes the cause of the brain function is something much worse. **(5) However / No matter** what the cause is, unclear thinking and memory loss can be devastating.

In the worst cases, it's Alzheimer's disease stealing the life of someone you love. **(6) Someone / Anyone** who has a loved one suffering from Alzheimer's knows that the most painful part of the disease is the loss of memory. Watching as day by day more of the past disappears forever gets a little bit harder all of the time. Whether it's the favorite book they don't remember reading, the last time that they went to the beach, **(7) and / or** even the names of their children and grandchildren, Alzheimer's is a life-taker. The medical **(8) consensus / debate** is that this brain loss is the permanent, end stage of the disease.

(9) Until / Once you look at pictures of the brains of Alzheimer's patients you can actually see the damage being done. Whole sections of the brain **(10) shrink / close** and break down. On the one hand, this means that the brain's ability to function is destroyed. On the other, an individual disappears.



Of course there are prescription drugs to slow down this process. **(11) Just like / Whereas** with any disease, pharmaceutical companies can devise a pill to make your symptoms less noticeable. But they haven't come up with any cures **(12) yet / as well**.

BOOST UP YOUR VOCABULARY

EXERCISE 1: Find the closest meaning to the **highlighted** expression

1. The loss of mental function or cognitive ability is a serious medical problem that can have a number of different **causes**.

The expression “**cause**” is close in meaning to:

- A) motive B) outcome

2. Sometimes depression or another psychological **disorder** is the reason why a person may feel confused, scattered, or uncertain.

The expression “**disorder**” is close in meaning to:

- A) consistency B) ailment

3. **Watching** as day by day more of the past disappears forever gets a little bit harder all of the time.

The expression “**watch**” is close in meaning to:

- A) avoid B) observe

4. The medical consensus is that this brain loss is the **permanent** end stage of the disease.

The expression “**permanent**” is close in meaning to:

- A) constant B) interim

5. On the one hand, this means that the brain's ability to function is **destroyed**.

The expression “**destroy**” is close in meaning to:

- A) repair B) wipe out

EXERCISE 2: Fill in the sentences with the proper words given below

- *debate*
- *consensus*
- *led*
- *disappear*
- *suffer*

1. Unless an international ---- is achieved as soon as possible, the effects of greenhouses cannot be reduced.
2. As long as people continue to ---- from civil war or other troubles, the influx of immigrants into European countries will not decrease.
3. By creating a bird flu virus that could spread into mammals, experts have started a/an ---- over how best to protect the public from threats.
4. According to a recent theory, a meteor that collided with our planet might have ---- to the demise of dinosaurs.
5. It is assumed that, if nothing is done, some 1,000 languages spoken today will ---- by the end of this century.

EXERCISE 3: Word matching drills**MINI WORD TEST 1**

1. noticeable	a. aşama, seviye
2. cognitive	b. en sonunda, nihayet
3. eventually	c. ruhen yıkılmak
4. stage	d. göze çarpan, fark edilebilir
5. break down	e. bilişsel, kavramsal

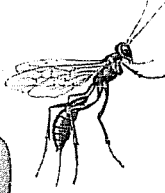
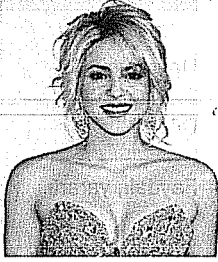
MINI WORD TEST 2

1. steal	a. hatırlamak, anımsamak
2. deterioration	b. yıkıcı, tahrip edici
3. slow down	c. alıp götürmek, çalmak
4. remember	d. yavaşlatmak, hızını almak
5. devastating	e. bozulma, fenalaşma

74 - THE SHAKIRA WASP

Wasp	Yaban arısı	Behavior	Davranış
Remains	Kalıntı, artık	Cycle	Döngü
Conquer	Fethetmek, ele geçirmek	Beneficial	Faydalı, yararlı
Fieldwork	Alan çalışması		
Mummify	Mumyalamak		
Describe	Tanımlamak, betimlemek		
Include	İçerme, dahil etmek		
Host	Ev sahipliği yapmak		
Cause	Sebepe olmak, yol açmak		
Bend	Eğilmek		
Twist	Bükme		
Remind	Hatırlatmak		
Enormous	Büyük, devasa		
Impact	Etki, tesir		
Particular	Özel, belirli		
Feed	Beslemek		
Shrink	Küçülmek, daralmak		
Prey	Av, kurban		
Complete	Tamamlamak, bitirmek		

THE SHAKIRA WASP



Some ancient Ecuadorian tribes **(1) were / had been** famous for making mummified shrunken heads from the remains of their conquered foes.

Field work in the cloud forests of Ecuador by Professor Scott Shaw, University of Wyoming, Laramie, and colleagues, **(2) has resulted / were resulted** in the discovery of 24 new species of *Aleiodes* wasps **(3) who / which** mummify caterpillars. Among the 24 new insect species described by Shimbori and Shaw, several were named after famous people **(4) included / including** the comedians and television hosts Jimmy Fallon, John Stewart, Stephen Colbert, and Ellen DeGeneres, **(5) as well as / except for** the Ecuadorian artist Eduardo Kingman, American poet Robert Frost, and Colombian singer and musician, Shakira.

The Shakira wasp **(6) caused / causes** its host caterpillar to bend and twist in an unusual way, which reminded the authors of belly-dancing, for which the South American performer is also famous. In a previous work, Shaw **(7) had named / has named** a species after David Letterman.

"These wasps are very small organisms, **(8) to be / being** only 4 to 9 millimetres long, **(9) but / so** they have an enormous impact **(10) on / for** forest ecology," Shaw said. *Aleiodes* wasps are parasites of forest caterpillars. The female wasps search for a particular kind of caterpillar, and inject an egg **(11) into / onto** it. Parasitism by the wasp **(12) does / did** not immediately kill the caterpillar, but it continues to feed and grow for a time. **(13) Initially / Eventually**, feeding by the wasp larva causes the host caterpillar to shrink and mummify, and the immature wasp makes its cocoon inside the mummified remains of its conquered prey.

When it completes its development, the young wasp cuts an exit hole from the caterpillar mummy and flies away to mate, and continue this cycle of parasitic behavior. "Killing and mummifying caterpillars may sound bad, **(14) otherwise / but** these are actually highly beneficial insects," Shaw says. "These wasps are helping to naturally control the populations of plant-feeding caterpillars, so they help to **(15) sustain / obtain** the biodiversity of tropical forests."

BOOST UP YOUR VOCABULARY

EXERCISE 1: Find the closest meaning to the highlighted expression

1. Some ancient Ecuadorian tribes were famous for making mummified shrunken heads from the remains of their conquered **foes**.

The expression "foe" is close in meaning to:

- A) supporter B) enemy

2. When it completes its development, the young wasp cuts an exit hole from the caterpillar mummy and flies away to **mate**, and continue this cycle of parasitic behavior.

The expression "mate" is close in meaning to:

- A) breed B) develop

3. The Shakira wasp causes its host caterpillar to bend and twist in an unusual way, which **reminded** the authors of belly-dancing, for which the South American performer is also famous.

The expression "remind" is close in meaning to:

- A) miss B) recall

4. "These wasps are very small organisms, being only 4 to 9 millimetres long, but they have an enormous **impact** on forest ecology,"

The expression "impact" is close in meaning to:

- A) effect B) insignificance

5. The female wasps search for a **particular** kind of caterpillar, and inject an egg into it.

The expression "particular" is close in meaning to:

- A) common B) exact

READ FOR SPEED 1

EXERCISE 2: Fill in the sentences with the proper words given below

- *described*
- *shrunk*
- *conquered*
- *enormous*
- *beneficial*

1. Advanced transportation and the expansion of roads, canals and railways have dramatically ---- distances and modernized conceptions of time.
2. Exercising in water may be ---- for those with chronic pain conditions given that it can help relieve pain from back and hip problems, arthritis, fibromyalgia and other skeletal disorders.
3. Some EU regulations place ---- economic and political burden on manufacturers in its member countries, leading dramatic decline in production.
4. The transition between sleep and waking has been ---- by psychologists as a change in one's degree of consciousness.
5. In spite of numerous scientific breakthroughs, scientists have not ---- many of the scientific difficulties to create vaccines.

EXERCISE 3: Word matching drills

MINI WORD TEST 1

1. cycle	a. ev sahipliği yapmak
2. complete	b. beslemek
3. exit	c. döngü
4. host	d. çıkış
5. feed	e. tamamlamak, bitirmek

MINI WORD TEST 2

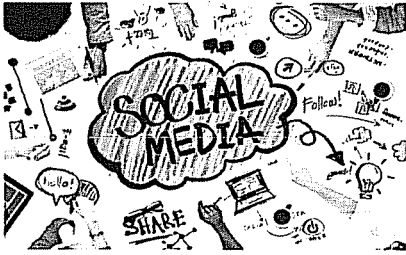
1. remains	a. olgunlaşmamış
2. bend	b. davranış
3. behavior	c. kalıntı, artık
4. prey	d. av, kurban
5. immature	e. eğilmek

75 - SOCIAL MEDIA

Communicate	Haberleşmek, iletişime geçmek
Consider	Dikkate almak, düşünmek
Significant	Önemli, kayda değer
Tool	Alet, araç
Impact	Etki, tesir
Impressively	Şaşırtıcı derecede, etkileyici bir şekilde
Visible	Göze çarpan, belli
Beneficial	Faydalı, yararlı
Promote	Geliştirmek, artırmak
Interaction	Etkileşim, ilişki
Offer	Önermek, sağlamak
Valuable	Değerli, kıymetli
Access	Erişim, giriş
Disseminate	Yaymak, neşretmek
Rapidly	Hızlı bir şekilde, çabukça
Available	Mevcut, elverişli
Lack	Eksik olmak, yoksun kalmak

Decline	Azalmak
Wish	Dilemek, arzu etmek
Instead of	Yerine
In person	Bizzat, şahsen
Excessively	Çok fazla, aşırı
Jeopardy	Tehlike, risk
Spend	Harcamak
Prevent	Engellemek, önlemek
In conclusion	Sonuç olarak
Possess	Sahip olmak, elinde bulundurmak
Aware	Farkında, haberdar
Vulnerability	Hassasiyet, zayıflık
Strength	Güç, kuvvet
Expose to	Maruz kalmak, tecrübe etmek
Through	Yoluyla, vasıtasıyla
Avoid	Engellemek, kaçınmak
Consequence	Sonuç, netice
Cautious	İhtiyatlı, tedbiri

SOCIAL MEDIA



People live in a world where online social networks change the way people communicate, work and play. Some people consider that social networking is a significant tool **(1) whereas / just as** others are concerned about the impact which it has on people's lives. Over the last 10

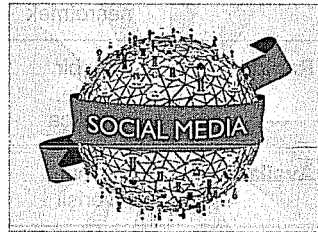
years, the popularity of social networking sites **(2) has grown / grew** impressively **(3) since / although** these sites have made people's personal relationship more visible and public than ever before.

Social networking sites have beneficial functions **(4) such as / as well** promoting interaction with friends and family, offering teachers and students' valuable access to educational materials and disseminating useful information rapidly. **(5) Moreover / However**, many businesses could promote their available products and services to potential and existing customers thanks to social network sites.

When it comes to disadvantages of social networking sites, **(6) as / even though** people lack face to face communication, their family relationships decline. For instance, some people would rather wish happy birthdays on walls instead of in person. **(7) Indeed / Rather**, people using social media excessively may suffer **(8) from / to** anxiety, distress and loneliness.

People's privacy could also be in jeopardy because their personal information is open to everybody. Some people, especially teenagers, spend many hours on social networking **(9) rather than / in spite of** studying or working. They always watch video or post message, **(10) which / who** prevents them from focusing on their studies.

In conclusion, social media can possess disadvantages **(11) as well as / despite** advantages. If people are aware of the vulnerabilities and strengths that they are exposed to through these social sites, they **(12) can / would** avoid negative consequences. Thus, people should be cautious when using social media.



READ FOR SPEED 1

EXERCISE 2: Fill in the sentences with the proper words given below

- aware
- declined
- prevent
- spend
- valuable

1. According to a report, Facebook is now considered to be the sixth-most ---- public company in the world, with a market value of around \$325 billion.
2. Today, teenagers are far more ---- of the dangers of smoking and alcohol than they were when their parents were young.
3. The city usually puts restrictions on water use in the summer time so that it may be able to ---- excessive shortages.
4. People are advised not to give money to beggars since they usually ---- it on alcohol and drugs.
5. Due to the global crisis, the value of the yen, Japan's currency, on international markets has ---- significantly over the past six months.

EXERCISE 3: Word matching drills

MINI WORD TEST 1

1. consider	a. ihtiyatlı, tedbirli
2. cautious	b. erişim, giriş
3. access	c. mahremiyet, gizlilik
4. rapidly	d. dikkate almak, düşünmek
5. privacy	e. hızlı bir şekilde, çabukça

MINI WORD TEST 2

1. excessively	a. engellemek, kaçınmak
2. expose to	b. mevcut, elverişli
3. available	c. hassasiyet, zayıflık
4. avoid	d. maruz kalmak, tecrübe etmek
5. vulnerability	e. çok fazla, aşırı

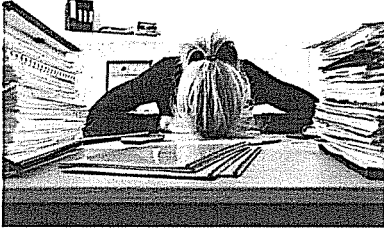
76 - DIGITAL BURN-OUT

Exhaustion	Tükenmişlik, yorgunluk	Accompany	Eşlik etmek, ardından gelmek
Diminish	Azalmak	Challenging	Zor, mücadeleci
Assume	Düşünmek, varsaymak	Entirely	Tamamen, bütünüyle
Result from	-den kaynaklanmak	Stem from	-den kaynaklanmak
Cause	Sebepl olmak, yol açmak	Virtual	Sanal, hayali
Overloading	Aşırı yükleme	Devastating	Yıkıcı, tahrip edici
Receive	Almak, kabul etmek	End up	Son bulmak
Offer	Sunmak, önermek	Threat	Tehdit, tehlike
Fixed	Sabit, belirli	Surround	Kuşatmak, etrafını sarmak
Access	Erişmek, ulaşmak	Gadget	Alet, aygıt
Evolve	Değiştirmek, geliştirmek	Demand	Talep etmek, gerektirmek
Strike a balance	Uzlaşmak, ortak noktada buluşmak	Attention	Dikkat
Supposedly	Söylendiğine göre	Properly	Hakkıyla
Include	İçermek, kapsamak	Engaged	Meşgul
Productivity	Verimlilik, performans	Rewire	Kendini yeniden yapılandırmak
Cope with	Başa çıkmak	Permanent	Kalıcı, sabit
Constant	Sabit, sürekli	Behavior	Davranış, tutum
Strain	Gerginlik, zorlama	Stimulate	Uyarmak, güdülemek
		Blur	Bulandırmak
		Boundary	Sınır, limit

Aware	Farkında, haberdar
Pose	Göstermek, ortaya koymak
Contribute	Sebeup olmak, yol açmak
Obsessive-compulsive disorder	Saplantı-zorlantı bozukluğu
Heavily	Yoğun olarak
Rely on	Bağlı olmak
Particularly	Özellikle
Prevent	Engellemek
Determine	Belirlemek, saptamak
Trigger	Tetiklemek, sebep olmak
Alter	Değiştirmek
Drain	Güçsüzleştirmek
Avoid	Kaçınmak, engellemek
Wear out	Yıpranmak, tükenmek
Escape	Kaçmak, kurtulmak
Process	Süreç
Clarify	Açıklamak

Benefit	Faydalanmak, yararlanmak
Critical	Önemli, kritik
Identify	Belirlemek
Conflict	Çatışma, anlaşmazlık
Goal	Hedef, amaç
Schedule	Program, taslak
Maintain	Sürdürmek, devam etmek
Crucial	Çok önemli, hayati
Fatigue	Yorgunluk
Stare	Bakmak, göz atmak
Bright	Parlak
Prove	Kanıtlamak, ispat etmek
Disrupt	Rahatsız etmek, bozmak
Fairly	Oldukça, büsbütün
Obvious	Açık, net, aşikâr
Pitfall	Tuzak, gizli tehlike
Warn	Uyarlamak

DIGITAL BURN-OUT



Burnout is a psychological term that refers to long-term exhaustion and diminished interest in work. Burnout **(1) was assumed / assumed** to result from chronic occupational stress. Such stressors are caused by overloading the mind and **(2) therefore / or else** the body.

Looking at a screen all day, having your phone on all night to receive emails, checking for news **(3) in case / unless** you need to react to a crisis. Technology offers us a smarter way of working; only a few years ago we were desk-bound at a fixed location from 9 to 5, **(4) whereas / just as** now we can access our work from anywhere. Anyone can reach us at any time, and vice versa. We have evolved into a highly mobile society, so we'd be crazy not to use the great new options technology offers us to be smarter... wouldn't we? In a way yes, but we need to strike a better balance **(5) between / with** our supposedly smart new ways of working and this not-so-smart new disease it has brought with it: digital burnout. Symptoms **(6) has included / include** low productivity, inability to cope with routine, constant tiredness and inability to control emotions.

Working long hours, and the stress and strain that usually accompanies a challenging job, is traditionally **(7) what / that** causes people to burn out. However, digital burnout is something entirely new, and hence not clearly understood. **(8) Moreover / Nonetheless**, it is on the rise and **(9) since / though** it stems from our virtual existence, we don't see it coming and the result is devastating. Once it hits, taking some time off does not solve the problem. Some people end up in hospital, others fall into a dark hole for months. It is a new threat to human resources, for all businesses.

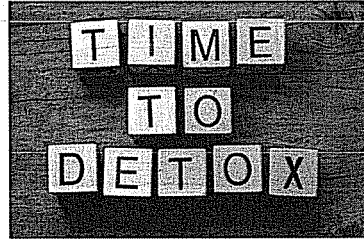
It's no surprise that anyone involved in the digital world is **(10) at / in** risk from burnout due to the '24/7' nature of the industry, **(11) whether / neither** it's web design, development, online marketing or social media for personal or business use. We're surrounded by gadgets that demand our attention constantly, **(12) affecting / affected** our ability to properly focus on day to day activities.

This always engaged, always connected lifestyle is fueling digital burnout; it has rewired our brains to be on a permanent multi-tasking mode. This sort of behavior keeps our minds constantly stimulated, which not only blurs the boundaries between work and play but makes us **(13) more / less** aware of the physical world around us.

READ FOR SPEED 1

The physical effect of the internet is so high, we don't really understand the risks it poses **(14) to / for** our mental health. The psychologist Larry Rosen claims that personal gadgets make us mentally ill and are contributing to the result of other problems **(15) for instance / such as** depression or obsessive-compulsive disorder.

Individuals **(16) whose / whom** role heavily relies on the internet don't have the luxury of disconnecting **(17) from / to** the internet, particularly as their work depends more and more on it. **(18) Further / However**, there are various steps you can take to prevent the negative effects it may have and prevent digital burnout:



1. Determine what triggers burnout and what you need to alter. One way of doing **(19) so / such** is to find out what energizes you and what drains you and then makes the necessary changes to avoid wearing yourself out.
2. Make an "escape list" of everything you need to do in order to escape a lifestyle that's driving you nuts. You might never follow up on the items in your escape list but the process of writing one will help **(20) clarify / clarifying** in your mind that you are not truly stuck. You have options!
3. Holidays are supposed to be about spending time with the loved ones and relaxing. So why not spend some phone-free time? If you think your holiday would benefit **(21) to / from** less screen time, set some gadget ground rules.
4. Clarify **(22) that / what** is most important in your personal and professional life. This will be critical in order to identify conflicts between personal and professional goals. Control your work schedule to maintain a work-life balance.
5. Getting enough sleep is crucial to avoiding fatigue. Staring at a bright screen just before bedtime is proven to disrupt sleep, **(23) so / but** don't use your phone for at least half an hour before you go to sleep.

While these factors might seem fairly obvious, we're all guilty of some of the above pitfalls. Awareness of having a problem with work life balance is half the battle, so **(24) for / by** focusing on how to avoid burnout we're already making a great start to doing just that.

The **(25) best / most** part is that you can start today and all these things are free so put your gadgets away and focus on what matters!! Don't say I didn't warn you.

READ FOR SPEED 1

EXERCISE 2: Fill in the sentences with the proper words given below

- *prove*
- *maintain*
- *triggered*
- *disrupts*
- *poses*

1. The health authorities have been conducting tests of a drug that may ---- useful in the fight against AIDS.
2. The goal of the medicine is to ---- a stable balance between body, mind and spirit.
3. In 2011, Japan's northeast coast was struck by a magnitude 9 earthquake and a massive tsunami, which ---- the Fukushima nuclear disaster.
4. Memory loss that ---- daily activities is one symptom associated with the early stages of Alzheimer's disease.
5. Flooding by the sea ---- a great danger to many people living in the Netherlands because much of the country is actually below sea level.

EXERCISE 3: Word matching drills

MINI WORD TEST 1

1. stem from	a. kuşatmak, etrafını sarmak
2. receive	b. -den kaynaklanmak
3. obvious	c. kalıcı, sabit
4. permanent	d. açık, net, aşikâr
5. surround	e. almak, kabul etmek

MINI WORD TEST 2

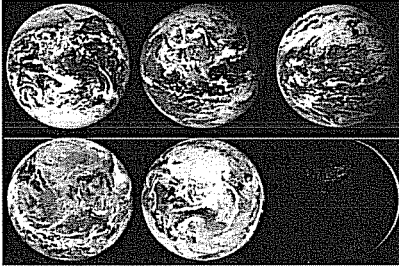
1. assume	a. azalmak
2. escape	b. yıkıcı, tahrip edici
3. diminish	c. erişmek, ulaşmak
4. devastating	d. kaçmak, kurtulmak
5. access	e. düşünmek, varsaymak

77 - EARTH-LIKE PLANETS

Orbit	Yörüngede dönmek
Practically	Hemen hemen, neredeyse
On the edge of	Eşiğinde, kenarında
Habitable	Yaşamaya elverişli
Zone	Bölge, alan
Average	Ortalama
Niche	Uygun yer, mevki
Thrive	Gelişmek
Radius	Yarıçap
Suitable	Uygun, münasip
Bright	Parlak, ışıltılı
Exist	Var olmak, hayatta olmak
Sustain	Sürdürmek, devam etmek
Consider	Düşünmek, dikkate almak
Make up	Oluşturmak
Exoplanet	Güneş sistemi dışındaki gezegen
Target	Hedeflemek, amaçlamak

Provide	Sağlamak, temin etmek
Opportunity	Fırsat, imkân
Look for	Aramak
Determine	Belirlemek, saptamak
Harbor	Beslemek, barındırmak
Arise	Ortaya çıkmak
Contract	Küçülme, daralmak
Evaporate	Buharlaşmak
Indicate	Göstermek, ortaya koymak
Present	Mevcut
Crude	Ham, çiğ
Schedule	Planlamak
Measure	Ölçmek
Unfamiliar	Yabancı, alışılmadık
Pave the way for	Yol açmak, zemin hazırlamak

EARTH-LIKE PLANETS



Astronomers **(1) have discovered / discovered** three Earth- sized planets orbiting a small, red sun, just 40 light-years away. Researchers say all three planets orbiting this star practically next-door **(2) might / has to** be a good place to hunt for alien life — or

at least check out some worlds that are different **(3) then / from** anything in our solar system.

(4) Each / All of these three planets is outside or possibly on the edge of the star's habitable zone — where average temperatures are just right for liquid water. But there could be niche locales on these worlds where alien life **(5) might thrive / ought to have thrived**, according to Michaël Gillon, an astrophysicist at University of Liège in Belgium. **(6) In contrast / Moreover**, another researcher Julien de Wit, states that "All three of them are close to one Earth in terms of radius, and each of them could be suitable for life."

The system's host star, called TRAPPIST-1, **(7) is known / was known** as an ultra-cool dwarf. It is about one-tenth the size of our sun and just a bit bigger than Jupiter. It is just 0.5% as bright as our sun, but scientists say it could still give off enough radiation to warm all three planets such that liquid water could exist on their surfaces.

A planet that is **(8) neither / either** too hot **(9) or / nor** too cold to sustain liquid water on its surface is generally considered to have the potential for life. Ultra-cool dwarfs make up about 15% of the astronomical objects in our immediate neighborhood, but until this discovery, no one **(10) had / has** ever discovered a planet orbiting one. That's probably because no one was looking **(11) as / although** most exoplanet searches, like NASA's Kepler telescope, target hotter, bigger stars.

The scientists say the discovery provides a **(12) unique / typical** opportunity to look for signs of life on the three Earth-sized planets that **(13) would / will** not be possible if the bodies were orbiting brighter stars.

(14) To determine / Determining if a planet might harbor life, scientists usually analyze the makeup of its atmosphere. Being nearby is important for studying the atmospheres of such worlds, or learning **(15) whether / that** they have atmospheres at all. They may not because red dwarf stars take a long time to form; planets arise while their sun is still a puffy, temperamental ball of contracting gas, which might cause all the water and the atmosphere to evaporate. **(16) In other words / However**, if they do have an atmosphere, then biomarkers like methane, oxygen and water may indicate that life is present. On Earth, at least, those gases are produced by plants and microbes.

Astronomers won't know, **(17) though / or else**, until they point some big telescopes toward these worlds. The Hubble Space Telescope **(18) might / must** be able to get a crude look. But NASA's James Webb Space Telescope, scheduled to launch in 2018, could gaze at these planets and measure how much starlight is being absorbed by molecules in their atmospheres.

Whether or not life has thrived on these worlds, all offer a peek at unfamiliar environments. Researchers will also look at other similar stars to see whether they might have planetary systems **(19) indeed / as well**. It seems that this is only the beginning, which will pave the way for a big adventure.

EXERCISE 2: Fill in the sentences with the proper words given below

- *make up*
- *crude*
- *measured*
- *sustain*
- *habitable*

1. Thanks to extensive knowledge about the electric wind, astronomers can improve their estimates of the size and location of ---- zones near other stars.
2. In the US, the national guidelines state that blood pressure should be ---- every year in children, starting at age 3.
3. As the per-barrel price has risen for the fifth straight month to its highest level since September 2015, imports of ---- oil in many countries have fallen over the last 6 months.
4. A new study shows that prescription medications --- an estimated 17 percent of overall health care expenses.
5. In order to ---- healthy populations and maximize yield, no more than 3 percent of the tooth fish population is taken each year.

EXERCISE 3: Word matching drills

MINI WORD TEST 1

1. suitable	a. göstermek, ortaya koymak
2. orbit	b. var olmak, hayatta olmak
3. indicate	c. fırsat, imkân
4. opportunity	d. yörüngede dönmek
5. exist	e. uygun, münasip

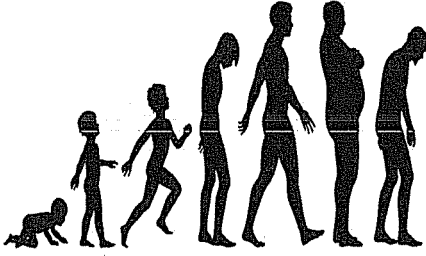
MINI WORD TEST 2

1. contract	a. avlamak, aramak
2. thrive	b. yabancı, alışılmadık
3. arise	c. gelişmek
4. unfamiliar	d. ortaya çıkmak
5. hunt	e. küçülme, daralmak

78 - THE AGING PROCESS OF HUMANS

On the brink of	Eli kulağında, olmak üzere, eşiğinde	Alleviate	Hafiflemek, azaltmak
Milestone	Kilometre taşı, dönüm noktası	Feature	Özellik, nitelik
Outnumber	Sayıcı üstün olmak	Determine	Belirlemek, saptamak
Constant	Sabit, kalıcı	Yield	Sağlamak
Surpass	Aşmak, geçmek	Ongoing	Devam eden, süregelen
Drive	Yönlendirmek, teşvik etmek	Decline	Azalma, düşüş
Anticipate	Beklemek, umut etmek	Proportion	Oran, orantı
Shift	Değişim, dönüşüm	Rapidly	Hızlı bir şekilde
Infectious	Bulaşıcı	Lifespan	Yaşam süresi
Inaccessible	Erişilmez, uzak	Mounting	Artan, çoğalan
Affect	Etkilemek, tesir etmek	Obtain	Elde etmek, kazanmak
Impose	Uygulamak	Contribute	Katkıda bulunmak
Burden	Yük, sorumluluk	Impair	Bozmak, zarar vermek
Implication	Çıkarım, ima	Daunting	Ürkütücü, iç karartıcı
Incurable	Tedavi edilemez	Treat	Tedavi etmek
Pose	Göstermek, ortaya koymak	Prevent	Engellemek, önlemek
Loss	Kayıp, zarar	Prevalence	Yaygınlık
Emerge	Ortaya çıkmak, doğmak	Dramatically	Önemli ölçüde
Severe	Sert, şiddetli		
Expense	Harcama, gider		

THE AGING PROCESS OF HUMANS



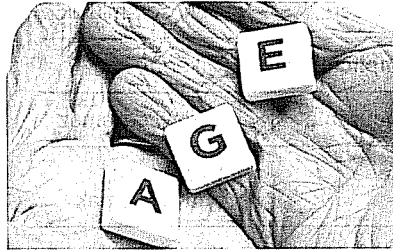
The world is on the brink of a demographic crisis, which is called a milestone by some experts. From the beginning of recorded history onwards, young children **(1) outnumbered / have outnumbered** their elders. And

this has remained constant up until now, keeping the young in majority.

In about five years' time, however, the number of people with aged 65 or older **(2) may surpass / is to surpass** children under age 5. **(3) Driving / Driven** by fertility rates and remarkable increases in life expectancy, population aging will continue, even **(4) topple / accelerate**. The number of people ages over 65 is anticipated **(5) to grow / growing** an estimated 524 million in 2025 to nearly 1.5 billion in 2050.

The remarkable improvement in life expectancy over the past century **(6) were / have been** part of a shift in the leading causes of disease and death. At the beginning of the 20th century, the major health threats **(7) had been / were** infectious and parasitic diseases claimed the lives of infants and children. Currently, inaccessible diseases that more commonly affect adults and older people impose the greatest burden **(8) on / in** global health.

(9) Rather than / As well as health concerns, the increasing aging of the global population has adverse implications on the economy. The potential economic and societal costs of incurable diseases have posed a **(10) smooth / steep** rise with aging



process within the last two decades. For example, a WHO analysis estimated that the economic losses **(11) emerging / emerged** from incurable diseases will reach a total of \$180 billion between 2026 and 2035.

WHAT TO DO

Reducing severe disability from disease and health conditions is one key to **(12) coping with / taking over** health and social expenses. These can also be alleviated by environmental features that determine whether an older person can himself remain self-caring.

The longer people **(13) remain / occur** mobile and care for themselves, the lower are the costs for long-term care to families and society. **(14) Because / Although** many adult and older-age health problems were rooted in early life experiences and living conditions, ensuring good child health can yield benefits for older people. In the meantime, generations of children and young adults who grew up in poverty and ill health in developing countries will enter old age in coming decades, potentially **(15) increased / increasing** the health burden of older populations in those countries.

(16) With / For ongoing declines in death rates among older people, the proportion aged 80 or older is rising rapidly, and more people are living past 100. Nevertheless, the limits of life expectancy and lifespan are not as obvious as once thought. Indeed, there is mounting evidence obtained from cross-national data that people can remain healthy and independent well into old age and can contribute to their families and communities. **(17) So / But** the possibility for an active, healthy old age may be impaired by daunting diseases like Alzheimer's disease.

An estimated 25-30 percent of people aged 80 or older have Alzheimer's disease. **(18) Unless / When** innovative and more effective methods are found to treat or prevent Alzheimer's disease, its prevalence is expected to rise dramatically with the aging of the population worldwide, especially in developing countries.

EXERCISE 2: Fill in the sentences with the proper words given below

- *outnumbered*
- *driving*
- *obtain*
- *severe*
- *ongoing*

1. The ---- California drought has led to unprecedented water restrictions in spite of numerous measures.
2. It is rather challenging to ---- the exact estimates of the number of child laborers now that governments are not keen to measure them.
3. The number of pets in Japan has boomed in the last decade and therefore registered dogs and cats has ---- children in the country.
4. A virtually unknown ivory poaching crisis is rapidly ---- one of the world's most spectacular birds to extinction.
5. Hundreds of people have been killed in China last week due to the ---- storms which hit the country.

EXERCISE 3: Word matching drills

MINI WORD TEST 1

1. dramatically	a. azalma, düşüş
2. expense	b. bozmak, zarar vermek
3. emerge	c. harcama, gider
4. decline	d. önemli ölçüde
5. impair	e. ortaya çıkmak, doğmak

MINI WORD TEST 2

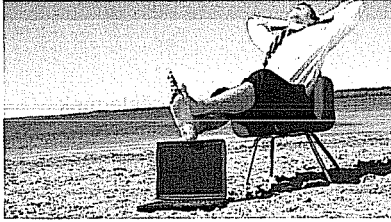
1. anticipate	a. tedavi etmek
2. pose	b. beklemek, umut etmek
3. contribute	c. özellik, nitelik
4. treat	d. katkıda bulunmak
5. feature	e. göstermek, ortaya koymak

79 - BANK HOLIDAY

Bank holiday	Resmi tatil
Time off	Mesai dışı saatler
Grant	Sağlamak, vermek
Depend on	Bağlı olmak, değişmek
Term	Terim
Common law	Genel hukuk
Observe	Gözlemlemek, incelemek
Reduce	Azaltmak, indirmek
Legislation	Yasa, kanun
Relate	İlgili olmak, alakalı olmak
Specify	Belirlemek
Compel	Zorlamak, mecbur etmek
Equivalent	Eşdeğer, denk
Thankful	Minnettar, müteşekkir
Treat	Muamele etmek, davranmak
Separately	Ayrı olarak
Commence	Başlamak
Experimental	Deneysel
Basis	Temel, kök

Give a lead	Yol göstermek
Extend	Uzatmak
Ad-hoc	Geçici, bir defaya mahsus
Despair	Çaresizlik, umutsuzluk
Proclaim	Duyurmak, bildirmek
Device	Araç, unsur
Coincide	Tesadüf etmek, denk gelmek
Defer	Ertelemek, tehir etmek
In lieu of	Yerine
Substitute	Yedek, vekil

BANK HOLIDAY



A bank holiday is a public holiday in the United Kingdom, some Commonwealth countries, other European countries **(1) for example / such as** Switzerland, and a colloquialism for a public holiday in Ireland. There is no automatic right to time off on these days, **(2) although / because** banks close and the majority of the working population is granted time off work or extra pay for working **(3) at / on** these days, depending on their contract.

The first official bank holidays **(4) are / were** the four days **(5) named / naming** in the Bank Holidays Act 1871, but today the term is colloquially used for Good Friday and Christmas Day, **(6) which / that** were already public holidays under common law and **(7) therefore / otherwise** not official bank holidays in England, Wales and Northern Ireland.

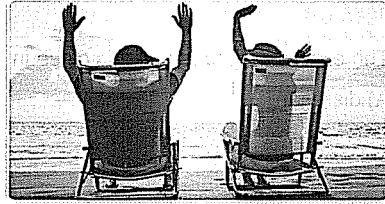
Until 1834, the Bank of England **(8) observed / has observed** about 33 saints' days and religious festivals as holidays, but in 1834 this was reduced **(9) to / from** four: 1 May (May Day), 1 November (All Saints' Day), Good Friday and Christmas Day. In 1871, the first legislation relating to bank holidays was passed **(10) when / if** Liberal politician and banker Sir John Lubbock introduced the Bank Holidays Act 1871, which specified the days.

Under the Act, no person was compelled to make any payment or to do any act **(11) upon / in** a bank holiday which he **(12) would / will** not be compelled to do or make on Christmas Day or Good Friday, and the making of a payment or the doing of an act on the following day was equivalent **(13) to / for** doing it on the holiday. The English people were **(14) so / too** thankful that some called the first Bank Holidays St Lubbock's Days for a while. Scotland was treated separately **(15) despite / because of** its separate traditions: for example, New Year is a more important holiday there.

Commencing in 1965, **(16) on / to** an experimental basis, the August Bank Holiday weekend was observed at the end of August "to give a lead in extending British holidays **(17) over / from** a longer summer period".

Each year's date was announced in Parliament on an ad-hoc basis, to the despair of the calendar and diary publishing trade. The rule seems to have been to select the weekend of the last Saturday in August, **(18) so / but** in 1968 and 1969 Bank Holiday Monday fell in September.

Under the Banking and Financial Dealings Act 1971, bank holidays are proclaimed each year by the legal device of a royal proclamation. Royal proclamation is also used to move bank holidays that would otherwise fall on a weekend. In this way, public holidays are not 'lost' in years when they coincide **(20) with / against** weekends. These deferred bank holiday days are termed a 'bank holiday in lieu' of the typical anniversary date. In the legislation they are known as 'substitute days'.



EXERCISE 2: Fill in the sentences with the proper words given below

- *coincided*
- *reduce*
- *legislation*
- *compelled*
- *basis*

1. In many European countries, it is illegal to advertise job vacancies on the ---- of race or sex.
2. In both Athens and Rome, significant developments in the field of arts and sciences ---- with the rise of the city and its empire.
3. Some experts suggest that if the countries aim at stopping terrorism worldwide, then their goal must be to ---- the level of poverty in the world.
4. Many people urge governments to pass ---- that limits the development of new cloning technologies.
5. Severe conflicts in the Middle East have ---- the U.N. to send in more troops to initiate the ceasefire in the region.

EXERCISE 3: Word matching drills**MINI WORD TEST 1**

1. depend on	a. eşdeğer, denk
2. thankful	b. uzatmak
3. device	c. bağlı olmak, değişmek
4. equivalent	d. minnettar, müteşekkir
5. extend	e. araç, unsur

MINI WORD TEST 2

1. relate	a. başlamak
2. commence	b. duyurmak, bildirmek
3. substitute	c. yerine
4. proclaim	d. ilgili olmak, alakalı olmak
5. in lieu of	e. yedek, vekil

80 - BULLYING TEST

Intentional	Bilerek, kasten
Victim	Kurban, mağdur
Harass	Rahatsız etmek, taciz etmek
Bully	Kabadayılık etmek, gözünü korkutmak
Peer	Akran, emsal
Affect	Etkilemek, tesir etmek
Out of	Arasından
Adverse	İstenmeyen, kötü
Self-esteem	Kendine saygı
Substance abuse	Madde bağımlılığı
A host of	Bir sürü
Violence	Şiddet
Indicate	Göstermek, ortaya koymak
Issue	Konu, mesele
Belonging	Mal, eşya
Cycle	Döngü
Suspect	Şüphelenmek
Look for	Aramak
Lack of	Eksiklik, yokluk
Disobedience	İtaatsizlik, asilik

Attitude	Davranış, hâl, tutum
Impulsivity	Kendine hakim olamama
Struggle	Mücadele etmek, çabalamak
Justify	Gerekçe göstermek, hak vermek
Susceptible	Savunmasız, yatkın
Validate	Onaylamak, tasdik etmek
Discuss	Tartışmak
Avoid	Engellemek, kaçınmak

BULLYING TEST



Bullying Defined

Bullying is an intentional act. The bully typically has an advantage or power **(1) over / about** the victim, and harasses the targeted child **(2) solely / persistently**.

Gender Differences

Boys are often physically aggressive. They're more likely to bully and be bullied. **(3) Indeed / On the other hand**, girls often bully indirectly, **(4) along / through** gossiping with peer groups.

Affecting Our Kids

Generally, one out of three children are bullied at school, in the neighborhood, or online—and **(5) like / likewise** one out of three children bully others.

Adverse Affects

Kids who are bullied are **(6) at / on** risk for anxiety, low self-esteem and even substance abuse. Bullies are more likely to fight, steal and become criminals.

Why Kids Bully

A host of factors—including uninvolved parents, physical discipline, positive views of violence, and desire for social power—are reasons for bullying.

An Age-Old Problem

Bullying isn't anything new—often victims keep quiet, **(7) bystanders / audiences** do nothing, and adults don't **(8) integrate / intervene**, and the problem isn't **(9) dealt with / warded off** effectively.

Victim Signs

There are a host of symptoms that indicate your child's being bullied, including depression, academic issues, lost belongings and sleep cycle changes.



Is He a Bully?

If you suspect your kid's a bully, look for these **(10) indicators / urgencies**: lack of empathy, disobedience, a positive attitude about violence and impulsivity.

The Bully-Victim

Some kids bully because they've been a victim in the past. They struggle with emotional **(11) outbursts / breakouts**, an inability to control anger, and peer rejection.

Victims: Long-Term Effects

Kids who are bullied report depression and low self-esteem, and are **(12) bound to / likely to** skip school, complain of headaches and are susceptible to substance abuse.

Bullies: Long-Term Effects

Unsurprisingly, aggressive kids often grow up to be aggressive adults. 60 percent of childhood bullies have a criminal record by the time they're 24.

Show Support

Your child's been bullied. It's time to get more information. Ask questions, validate his feelings and discuss ways he can avoid bullies at school.

EXERCISE 2: Fill in the sentences with the proper words given below

- *avoid*
- *peer*
- *harassed*
- *lack*
- *victims*

1. Students who feel upset by academic pressure should see a consultant, take tutoring services, or seek ---- academic support.
2. China has rejected claims that it supports a hacking program; in fact, it asserts it is one of the leading ---- of cybercrime.
3. People more than 40 years old had better cope with their stress and develop an exercise habit so that they can ---- heart disease.
4. Being ---- on the street, in the workplace, at school is one of the common things most women face all over the world.
5. ---- of sleep is becoming such a prevalent problem for American adults that 8 percent say they frequently fall asleep at work, and 19 percent say they make errors because of sleepiness.

EXERCISE 3: Word matching drills

MINI WORD TEST 1

1. suspect	a. onaylamak, tasdik etmek
2. look for	b. gerekçe göstermek, hak vermek
3. violence	c. şüphelenmek
4. validate	d. şiddet
5. justify	e. aramak

MINI WORD TEST 2

1. belonging	a. istenmeyen, kötü
2. self-esteem	b. itaatsizlik, asilik
3. intentional	c. bilerek, kasten
4. disobedience	d. mal, eşya
5. adverse	e. kendine saygı

81 - FRAGRANCE

Fragrance	Güzel ve hoş koku
Particular	Özel, belirli
Instantly	Hemen, aniden
Unconsciously	Bilinçsizce
Evoke	Hissettirmek, uyandırmak
Scent	Koku
Inception	Başlangıç
Responsible for	Sorumlu, yükümlü
Utilize	Kullanmak, faydalanmak
Burial	Defin, cenaze töreni
Adorn	Süslenmek
Denote	Simgelemek, belirtmek
Acquainted with	Haberdar, alışkın
In bulk	Toptan
Consistent	İstikrarlı, tutarlı
Spread	Yayılmak
Throughout	Boyunca, baştan aşağı

Commercially	Ticari olarak
Blossom	Gelişmek
Massive	Büyük, devasa
Essential	Temel, esas
Provide	Sağlamak, temin etmek
Depend on	Bağlı olmak
Result in	İle sonuçlanmak
Subtle	Hafif
Include	İçermek, dahil etmek
Comprise of	Oluşmak
As to	Hakkında, -e dair
Appeal	Cezp etmek, cazip gelmek
Derive	-den elde etmek
Offer	Sağlamak, sunmak
Exist	Var olmak
Debate	Tartışma

FRAGRANCE



When we smell a particular fragrance, **(1) for instance / such as**, clean laundry or a fresh peach, we instantly and unconsciously connect that smell to a portion of our memory. Smell can evoke feelings and bring back memories **(2) that / what** we forgot we had. Perfume is, quite simply, a

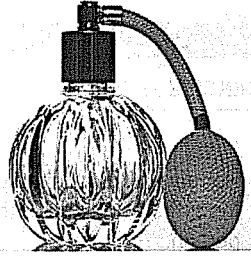
mastery of some of the most frequent scents, and the artful combination thereof to produce a/an **(3) common / unique** smell for an individual person.

(4) To understand / Understanding perfume, we would need to start at its inception, back in the time of the ancient Egyptians.

Egyptians were responsible for the origin of perfume. They utilized scents in everything from religious ceremonies to burial preparations and **(5) even / only** daily wear. The rich elites of Egyptian society, male and female **(6) alike / like**, would adorn themselves with aromas like lily to denote their status. The Persians **(7) took over / took after** the use of perfume as a sign of political status, but it wasn't until the Greeks and Romans became acquainted with it **(8) that / whether** it began to be viewed as a form of art and produced in bulk and in consistent quality. Perfume slowly spread throughout the globe, and for a while, scents were reserved **(9) mainly / extensively** for use in religious ceremonies. However, in 1190, perfume began to be produced commercially in Paris, and from there, it blossomed into a massive industry once more.

The Egyptians used to create ointments and balms with essential oils **(10) mixed / mixing** into provide scent. Today's perfume, **(11) however / furthermore**, utilizes a much more complex method of preparation. The desired scents, in specific quantities, are combined with **(12) whether / neither** ethanol or ethanol and water. The concentration of the scent depends on **(13) what / that** kind of perfume is being made. True perfume, for example, may have a composition of up to 40% of scent material, **(14) as / while** Eau de Parfum will only have up to 20% of scent material in its mixture, resulting in a lighter, more subtle aroma. It all depends on the desired perfume profile and the scents that the perfumer wants to include.

True perfume, as **(15) mentioning / mentioned** above, is a highly-concentrated mixture of scent. The next "step" down from perfume is Esprit de Parfum, which is comprised of up to 30% of aromatics. Eau de Toilette will never have more than a 15%



concentration. As to **(16) whether / either** a scent appeals more to a male or female demographic, the identifier is in the fragrance notes. The most common fragrance families are floral, chypre (scents like bergamot), oceanic, citrus, fruit, and gourmand (scents like vanilla and honey), **(17) and / or else** a perfume is defined by the concentration and dominance of its contained scent notes.

Today, many perfumes utilize synthetic scents. Historically, and with some modern all-natural perfume manufacturers, scents are derived **(18) from / for** the essential oils of plants, animals, and even seaweed. Synthetic creations, **(19) in contrast / to illustrate**, offer scents which do not exist in the natural world. There is debate as to whether synthetic scents are better or worse than natural aromas, but **(20) initially / ultimately**, it comes to the question of the personal preference of the customer.

BOOST UP YOUR VOCABULARY

EXERCISE 1: Find the closest meaning to the highlighted expression

1. Perfume is, quite simply, a mastery of some of the most frequent **scents**, and the artful combination thereof to produce a unique smell for an individual person.

The expression "**scent**" is close in meaning to:

- A) taste B) smell

2. When we smell a particular fragrance, for instance, say, clean laundry or a fresh peach, we **instantly** and unconsciously connect that smell to a portion of our memory.

The expression "**instantly**" is close in meaning to:

- A) gradually B) promptly

3. It all depends on the desired perfume profile and the scents that the perfumer wants to **include**.

The expression "**include**" is close in meaning to:

- A) encompass B) exclude

4. There is **debate** as to whether synthetic scents are better or worse than natural aromas.

The expression "**debate**" is close in meaning to:

- A) dispute B) concord

5. In 1190, perfume began to be produced commercially in Paris, and from there, it **blossomed** into a massive industry once more.

The expression "**blossom**" is close in meaning to:

- A) halt B) flourish

EXERCISE 2: Fill in the sentences with the proper words given below

- massive
- spread
- essential
- evoke
- utilize

1. The government has used its oil revenues to make ---- investments in cities, transportation systems, and social programs.
2. Research surveys reveal that you can ---- certain emotions or reactions in people by having them listen to certain sounds.
3. As well as being transmitted by infected mosquitoes, the Zika virus can also be ---- by infected men and women to their sex partners.
4. It is no surprise that good nutrition is ---- not only for health, but also for fueling your muscles for physical activities like running.
5. All people are capable of dealing with emotional hardships, but not everyone knows how, when or where to ---- them.

EXERCISE 3: Word matching drills

MINI WORD TEST 1

1. result in	a. defin, cenaze töreni
2. comprise of	b. haberdar, alışkın
3. throughout	c. ile sonuçlanmak
4. burial	d. boyunca, baştan aşağı
5. acquainted with	e. oluşmak

MINI WORD TEST 2

1. exist	a. -den elde etmek
2. appeal	b. başlangıç
3. derive	c. toptan
4. in bulk	d. var olmak
5. inception	e. cezp etmek, cazip gelmek

82 - YELLOW PLAGUE

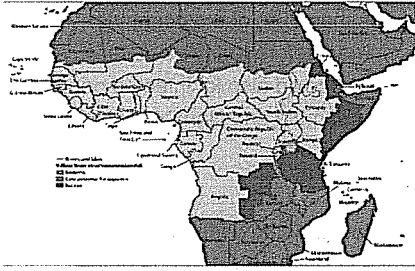
Occupy	Meşgul etmek, işgal etmek	Vengeance	İntikam, öç
Spectrum	Görüntü, izlenim	Severe	Ciddi, şiddetli
Infectious	Bulaşıcı	Worldwide	Dünya çapında
Revolt	İsyan etmek, ayaklanmak	Rapidly	Hızlıca
Grave	Ciddi, önemli	Run out	Bitmek, sona ermek
Incurable	Tedavi edilemez	Immune	Bağışık
Contract	(hastalığa) yakalanmak	Dip	Azalmak, azaltmak
Prevent	Engellemek	Link	İlişki kurmak
Inoculation	Aşı	Outbreak	Patlak, salgın
Spread	Yayılmak	Booming	Gelişen, ilerleyen
Take hold	Kök salmak, yerleşmek	Slip past	Göze çarpmadan atlatmak, geçmek
Epidemic	Salgın hastalık	Vaccinate	Aşı yapmak
Nearly	Hemen hemen	Spark	Ateşlemek, sebep olmak
Fragmentary	Bölük pörçük, parçalar halinde	Full-scale	Büyük çaplı, tam ölçekli
Reasonably	Makul bir şekilde	Deployment	Yayıma
Last	Sürmek, devam etmek	Endemic	Belirli bir yere özgü hastalık
		Slash	Kamçulamak, sebep olmak

READ FOR SPEED 1

Alliance	İttifak
Aim	Amaçlamak, hedeflemek
Avert	Engellemek, önlemek
Susceptible	Savunmasız, zayıf, hassas
Raise	Artırmak
Vulnerable	Savunmasız, zayıf
Take hold	Kök salmak, yerleşmek
Enable	Olanak sağlamak, mümkün kılmak
Deplete	Tükenmek, bitmek
Approach	Yaklaşmak
Diagnose	Teşhis etmek, bulmak

Eradicate	Kökünü kazımak, ortadan kaldırmak
Breed	Doğurmak, yavrulamak
Indigenous	Yerli
Remedy	Çare, deva
Sanitation	Temizlik, hijyen
Remove	Ortadan kaldırmak, yok etmek
Virtually	Hemen hemen
Disappear	Gözden kaybolmak, yok olmak
Plummet	Düşmek, azalmak

YELLOW PLAGUE



Yellow fever (1) **occupies / has occupied** a strange place on the spectrum of infectious tropical diseases. Not as important as malaria. Not as terrifying as Ebola. Not as revolting as elephantiasis. (2) **Hence / Still**, yellow fever is a grave illness, incurable once contracted. It kills 80,000 Africans a

year. And that is a scandal, (3) **both / not only** because it can be prevented by a single inoculation and also because yellow fever now risks spreading to Asia, where it has never before taken hold.

This is the background to the latest epidemic of the disease, in Angola. Since December, around 2,300 suspected cases (4) **were / have been** reported there, with nearly 300 deaths. Set against 80,000 deaths, this may not sound like many. But experience suggests that, for (5) **each / either** case brought to the authorities' attention in a country where health care is as fragmentary as it is in Angola, between 50 and 500 probably go unreported.

Yellow fever is spread by *Aedes aegypti*, the mosquito that also carries dengue and Zika. Its early symptoms—a high temperature, nausea, vomiting and muscle pain—are reasonably (6) **mild / severe** and usually last only a few days. In about 15% of cases, (7) **in other words / however**, the disease later returns with a vengeance. Patients experience severe abdominal pain, become jaundiced and bleed internally and from their eyes, mouth and nose. About half of these people die.

The UN and the World Health Organisation (WHO) have shipped 9m doses of vaccine to Angola, enough for about a third of the population. But that is around a fifth of all the vaccine held worldwide at any one time. If the epidemic spreads, stocks (8) **would / will** rapidly run out.

And spread it might. Almost 6m people in Luanda, Angola's capital, should now be immune, and the number of Angolan cases being reported to the WHO (9) **has dipped / dipped** in recent weeks. Yet vaccination rates outside Luanda remain low, and the efforts have not stopped the disease (10) **from / by** crossing borders.

Laboratory analyses have linked a few cases in Kenya to the Angolan outbreak. More worrying is the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC). On May 2nd the WHO **(11) reported / has reported 453** suspected cases of the disease there, including some in the capital, Kinshasa. Less than 30% of the country's population was thought to have been vaccinated before today's outbreak. A booming trade in forged vaccination certificates could also let infected people slip past border checkpoints from Angola into Zambia and Namibia, which reported its first case on April 28th.

The best way to contain the disease now is to vaccinate all those at risk as soon as possible. Every day increases the chance **(12) which / that** one of the thousands of Asian workers in Angola will carry the disease home, sparking a full-scale outbreak on a continent that has yet to experience one.

Deployment of the vaccine in all African countries where yellow fever is endemic could slash the number of cases. The Yellow Fever Initiative, which is led by the WHO and UNICEF and funded by GAVI, an international public-private alliance that provides vaccines to poor countries, aims to cover the continent by 2020, **(13) at / for** a cost of \$300m. More than 100m people have been vaccinated since it started in 2007. With more funding, it might have averted this outbreak: Angola was not among the 12 countries that were considered most susceptible **(14) to / against** the disease.

Production of yellow-fever vaccine **(15) increased / has increased** in the past five years; but it would be difficult to raise further. It has only four sources: Sanofi Pasteur, a French drug company, and institutes in Brazil, Senegal and Russia. "That leaves us in a very vulnerable position," says Peter Piot, the director of the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine. If yellow fever did take hold in Asia, he says, then the numbers at immediate risk **(16) would / will** rise from tens of millions to 100m or more.

The world's emergency stockpile of 11m doses, which is held on top of normal supply to enable a rapid response **(17) to / on** outbreaks, is already being depleted to control the one in Africa. If the disease takes hold in Asia, says William Perea of the WHO, there would be little choice but to limit inoculations to a fifth of a standard dose so as to make supplies of the vaccine stretch further. Small studies give reason to hope that this would protect adults, **(18) but / for** the efficacy of a low dose for children is unknown.

International trade and migration mean that the chances of yellow fever spreading to Asia are higher than ever before, warns John Woodall of the Programme for Monitoring Emerging Diseases, an online-alert service.

Cool weather has meant that up till now there have been few mosquitoes in China to spread the disease. **(19) Even so / Moreover**, the country has already reported its first 11 cases, and summer is approaching. All those diagnosed had returned from Angola, home to an estimated 100,000 Chinese workers.

(20) Lest / Once yellow fever is established in a tropical country, it is almost impossible to eradicate. Monkeys infected by the virus act as a reservoir for the disease. People who travel to the jungle can carry it back to towns and cities, where mosquitoes quickly breed—*A. Aegypti* lays its eggs in standing water, meaning that even a discarded food tin could be a breeding ground.

Why Asia has never had a large outbreak of yellow fever is something of a mystery. *A. aegypti* is found across **(21) much / a lot of** southern Asia, and the continent's jungles have monkeys that would seem an ideal reservoir for the disease. One possibility is that antibodies against dengue, a related disease, partially protect survivors against yellow fever. A second is that the Asian type of *A. aegypti* may be **(22) so / less** able to carry the virus than its African cousin. But it is not immune. The fear is that a traveler who has returned from Africa with yellow fever will be bitten by an indigenous mosquito, which then spreads the disease.

America, which has not had an outbreak in more than a century, is at risk, too. Yellow fever **(23) used to / would** be common there: Philadelphia suffered one of the country's worst outbreaks in 1793, when the disease killed 5,000 people, then about a tenth of the city's population. In New Orleans in 1853, 9,000 died. The port cities of Europe also suffered outbreaks: one in Barcelona in 1821 killed thousands.

But by the middle of the 20th century yellow fever was gone from the northern hemisphere, as fumigation was used to beat the mosquito back. In Cuba the same remedy, and more effective sanitation, also removed the source of many of America's epidemics. Vaccination campaigns in France's west African colonies between 1933 and 1961 caused yellow fever virtually to disappear from the continent—until decolonization, when vaccination rates plummeted **(24) and / but** the disease reappeared.

In South American cities yellow fever was once kept at bay by mosquito-control measures. But international arrivals add to the threat from travelers who have visited remote jungle areas, in some of which the disease is endemic. For many places now free of yellow fever, a few infected visitors at the height of summer, and some bad luck, could mean its unwelcome return.

EXERCISE 2: Fill in the sentences with the proper words given below

- *spark*
- *plummeted*
- *eradicated*
- *averted*
- *depleting*

1. Although polio has been ---- in the Western countries, it is still prevalent in some countries such as Pakistan and India.
2. Unmanned vehicles may ---- huge interest in science, engineering, technology and math at younger ages.
3. Oil accounts for most of Venezuela's export revenues but prices have ---- considerably, which has led the country to economic collapse.
4. According to recent studies, whales and dolphins are not ---- the world's fish stocks despite the sea mammals' enormous appetites.
5. Experts say that abrupt deaths can be ---- by taking some simple precautions such as taking an aspirin daily.

EXERCISE 3: Word matching drills

MINI WORD TEST 1

1. occupy	a. belirli bir yere özgü hastalık
2. full-scale	b. meşgul etmek, işgal etmek
3. endemic	c. patlak, salgın
4. rapidly	d. büyük çaplı, tam ölçekli
5. outbreak	e. hızlıca

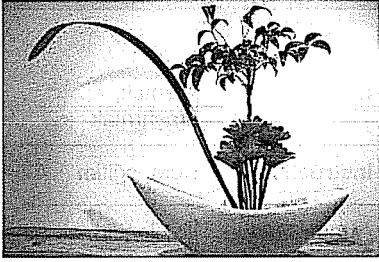
MINI WORD TEST 2

1. remove	a. teşhis etmek, bulmak
2. approach	b. ciddi, şiddetli
3. diagnose	c. ortadan kaldırmak, yok etmek
4. severe	d. hemen hemen
5. virtually	e. yaklaşmak

83 - IKEBANA

Practice	Uygulamak, yapmak	Seek	Aramak, arařtırmak
Originate	Ortaya çıkmak, bařlamak	Instruction	Ders, eđitim
Offer	Teklif etmek, önermek	Attach	liřkilendirmek
Emergence	Ortaya çıkmak, dođuř	Specialize	Uzmanlařmak
Achieve	Bařarmak, elde etmek	Pattern	Model, desen, tasarım
Independent	Bađımsız, ayrı	Evolve	Geliřmek, deđiřmek
Retain	Süzdürmek, devam etmek	Common	Yaygın, genel
Nobility	Asalet, soyluluk	Appreciate	Takdir etmek, deđerini bilmek
Pass	Geçmek, ilerlemek	Fixed	Sabit, durađan
Trace back	Kökeninin izini sürmek	Requirement	İhtiyaç, gereksinim
Worship	Tapınak, ibadet	Compilation	Toplama eser
Altar of	Uđruna	Exhibition	Sergi, gösteri
Spread	Yaymak, yayılmak	Prescribe	Yazmak
Present	Sunmak, vermek	Stem	Gövde, sap
Priest	Rahip	Accompany	Eřlik etmek, yanında olmak
Temple	Tapınak	Represent	Temsil etmek
Responsible	Sorumlu, yükümlü	Differ	Deđiřiklik göstermek
Expert	Uzman, bilirkiři		

IKEBANA



Ikebana, one of the traditional arts of Japan, has been practiced for more than 600 years. It **(1) originated / has originated** from the Buddhist ritual of offering flowers to the spirits of the dead. By the middle of the fifteenth century, with the emergence of the first classical styles, Ikebana **(2) has achieved / had achieved** the status of an art form

independent **(3) of / with** its religious origins, though it continued to retain strong symbolic and philosophical overtones.

The first teachers and students were priests and members of the nobility. **(4) However / Moreover**, as time passed, many different schools arose, styles changed, and ikebana came to be practiced at all levels of Japanese society.

The beginning of ikebana **(5) was traced / can be traced** to the 6th century with the introduction of Buddhism to the Japanese. Part of the worship involved the offering of flowers on the altar **(6) in / on** honor of Buddha. In India, the birthplace of Buddhism, the flowers were placed very informally, and sometimes only petals were spread around. However, by the time of 10th century Japan, the Japanese presented their offering in containers. Priests of the temple were responsible **(7) for / of** the altar offerings. The oldest school of ikebana dates its beginnings from a priest of the Rokkakudo Temple in Kyoto who was **(8) such / so** an expert in flower arrangement that other priests sought him out for instruction. **(9) Though / As** he lived by the side of a lake, for which the Japanese word is Ikenobo, the name Ikenobo became attached to the priests there who specialized **(10) in / about** these altar arrangements.

Patterns and styles evolved **(11) because / so that** by the late 15th century, arrangements were common enough that they were appreciated by ordinary people, not just the imperial family and its retainers. **(12) Thus / Nevertheless**, the development of an art form with fixed requirements began. Texts were written, the oldest being Sendensho, a compilation covering the years from 1443 to 1536.

(13) As / If time passed, ikebana became a major part of traditional festivals, and ikebana exhibitions were held periodically. Rules were prescribed, and materials **(14) had to be combined / must have been combined** in specific ways. In these early forms, a tall upright central stem had to be accompanied by two shorter stems; the three stems represented heaven, man, and earth. The specific Japanese names for these differed **(15) among / between** ikebana schools.

READ FOR SPEED 1

EXERCISE 2: Fill in the sentences with the proper words given below

- *spread*
- *patterns*
- *accompanied*
- *emergence*
- *responsible*

1. The outermost layer of the brain is — for receiving messages from all the senses, and for giving the body all its commands to move.
2. Scientists have mapped a number of — of tiny differences in DNA which distinguish one human from another.
3. Spinach was only found in Iran, and therefore it didn't — to other parts of the world until the beginning of the Christian era.
4. The — of the digital camera has completely changed the nature of popular photography.
5. The Prime Minister was — on his trip by a number of his Ministers besides many important business leaders.

EXERCISE 3: Word matching drills

MINI WORD TEST 1

1. attach	a. uzman, bilirkişi
2. originate	b. yazmak
3. expert	c. değişiklik göstermek
4. differ	d. ortaya çıkmak, başlamak
5. prescribe	e. ilişkilendirmek

MINI WORD TEST 2

1. achieve	a. sabit, durağan
2. exhibition	b. gelişmek, değişmek
3. specialize	c. başarmak, elde etmek
4. evolve	d. sergi, gösteri
5. fixed	e. uzmanlaşmak

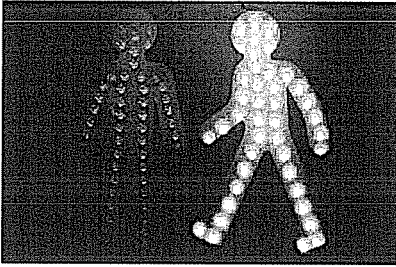
84 - CAN GAIT REVEAL PERSONALITY?

Gait	Yürüyüş şekli
Reveal	Göstermek
Swagger	Kasıntı, havalı
Assume	Düşünmek, varsaymak
Confident	Kendinden emin
Tough	Sert, bıçkın
Base on	Dayandırmak, esas almak
Suggest	Göstermek, ortaya koymak
Tend to	Eğilimi olmak, yatkın olmak
Interpretation	Yorum, değerlendirme
Accurate	Doğru, kesin, net
Investigation	Araştırma, inceleme
Publish	Yayınlamak
Take part in	Katılmak, dahil olmak
Task	Görev, iş
Conceal	Gizlemek, saklamak
Watch	İzlemek, seyretmek
Hide	Gizlemek

Purely	Tamamen, sadece
Impression	İzlenim, etki
Judgment	Değerlendirme
Pretentious	Gösteriş meraklısı
Conscious	Bilinçli
Intentional	Bilerek, kasten
Vanity	Gösteriş, hava
Eager	İstekli, gönüllü
Admire	Hayran kalmak
Amazing	Şaşırtıcı, inanılmaz
Pick up	Toplamak, elde etmek
Cue	İpucu, gösterge
Recognize	Tanımak, bilmek
Sophisticated	Kapsamlı, detaylı
Transform	Değiştirmek, dönüştürmek
Display	Ekran, görüntü
Joint	Birleşme noktası
Strip out	Sökmek, çıkarmak

Approach	Yaklaşım, metot	Expansive	Gösterişli
Stiff	Katı, sert, çetin	Loose	Gevşek
Lean	Yaslanmak, dayanmak	Adventurousness	Maceraperestlik
Crucially	Hayati bir şekilde	Extraversion	Dışadönüklük
Necessarily	Muhakkak	Trustworthiness	Dürüstlük
Vice versa	Tam tersi, bilmukabele	Trait	Özellik, nitelik
Apparent	Açık, net, aşikâr	Treat	Davranmak
Consistently	Sürekli olarak, devamlı olarak	Advisable	Akla uygun
Address	Hitap etmek, ele almak	Come across	Karşılaşmak, yüzleşmek
Turn to	Dikkatini vermek, yönelmek	Desperate	Umutsuz, çaresiz
Slightly	Kısmen, çok az, nispeten	Attempt	Teşebbüs, deneme

CAN GAIT REVEAL PERSONALITY?



If you saw a man walk into a bar with a John Wayne swagger, you **(1) can / might** assume that he's a confident, tough kind of guy. Or perhaps you'd have less polite thoughts. **(2) Either / Both** way, you probably wouldn't be able to help yourself from jumping to conclusions about his personality based on his gait, or the way he walks.

Psychologists **(3) are studying / have been studying** these assumptions for well over three quarters of a century, and their findings **(4) suggest / suggested** that most of us do tend to make very similar interpretations of other people's personalities based on their walking style.

But how accurate are these assumptions? And what other kinds of characteristics can we read from someone's gait? Chillingly, the best person **(5) asking / to ask** may be a psychopath. Let's look first at the research into gait and personality. One of the earliest investigations was published in 1935 by German-born psychologist Werner Wolff. He filmed five men and three women without them knowing, as they took part in a ring-throwing task while wearing overalls to conceal **(6) other / the other** personality give-aways.

Later, the participants watched back the video-tapes, which **(7) were edited / had been edited** to hide their heads, and they made interpretations of each other's personalities based purely on their gaits. Wolff found that his participants readily formed impressions of **(8) each other / another** based on their gaits, and that there was often a lot of agreement in their judgments. **(9) Similarly / To illustrate**, consider some of the descriptions given independently by the participants for

"Subject 45":

"Pretentious, with no foundation for it."

"Somebody who wants to gain attention at any price."

"Conscious and intentional vanity, eager to be admired."

"Inwardly insecure, tries to appear secure to others."

It seems amazing that the participants formed **(10) such / so** similar impressions for this subject and others. Of course, with such a small sample and the possibility that the participants were picking up on other cues besides gait, there are problems with this early research **(11) as / but** the participants also knew each other, **(12) although / unless** they were poor at recognising who was who from the videos.

READ FOR SPEED 1

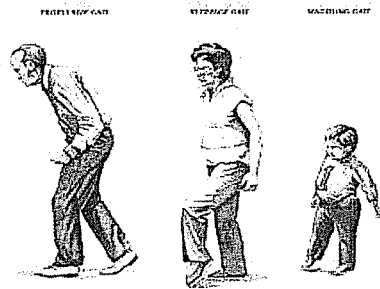
Modern experiments are more sophisticated because of digital technology that can transform a person's walk **(13) into / towards** a simple point-light display against a black background, with white dots showing the movement of each of their key joints. This strips out any other cues besides the motion of their gait.

Using this approach, US psychologists in the late 1980s found that there are broadly two kinds of walk, which could be characterised by **(14) whether / either** a more youthful or older style of movement. The former involving a more bouncy rhythm, more swaying of the hips, larger arm swings and more frequent steps, **(15) just as / while** the latter was stiffer and slower with more leaning forward. Crucially, the gait did not necessarily correspond **(16) with / on** the walker's actual age – you could be young with an old gait and vice versa.

(17) Furthermore / On the contrary, the observers assumed that people who walked with a younger style were happier and more powerful. This remained the case even when their actual age was made apparent by revealing their faces and bodies.

Such research shows again how readily and consistently people make inferences about others based on seeing the way they walk, but the study didn't address the question of **(18) how / whether** these assumptions are accurate. For that, we must turn to a British and Swiss study **(19) published / to have published** just a few years ago, which compared people's ratings of their own personalities with the assumptions other people made about them based on point-light displays of their walks.

Their results suggested again that there are two main walking styles, **(20) so / yet** this study described them in slightly different terms: the first was said **(21) to be / being** an expansive, loose style, which observers saw as a mark of adventurousness, extraversion, trustworthiness and warmth; **(22) the other / another** was a slow, relaxed style, which observers interpreted as a sign of emotional stability. But crucially, the observers' judgments were wrong – these two different walking styles were not actually correlated with these traits, at least not based on the walkers' ratings **(23) of / on** their own personalities. The message from all this research is that we treat a person's gait much like we treat their face, clothing or accent – as a source of information about the kind of person they are. It's just that, **(24) whereas / unless** the evidence suggests our assessments are rather good for faces, we tend to make false assumptions based on gait.



So it's probably not advisable to try too hard to make an impression. **(25) Otherwise / In addition**, it may just come across as a desperate attempt at the bravado of "Subject 45" – or that swaggering cowboy.

READ FOR SPEED 1

EXERCISE 2: Fill in the sentences with the proper words given below

- *address*
- *attempt*
- *samples*
- *recognized*
- *accurate*

1. Seven different nations have constantly made territorial claims on Antarctica, but no other country ---- these claims.
2. By using lasers and satellites, scientists were able to make the most ---- measurement ever of the height of Mount Everest.
3. An early ---- to teach chimpanzees to speak were unsuccessful in that the animals lack the necessary vocal equipment.
4. In February of 1972, a spacecraft from the Soviet Union returned to earth with ---- from the moon's surface.
5. If mankind fails to ---- the problem of pollution, future generations will face the adverse consequences of our inactivity.

EXERCISE 3: Word matching drills

MINI WORD TEST 1

1. trustworthiness	a. yayınlamak
2. desperate	b. kısmen, çok az, nispeten
3. lean	c. dürüstlük
4. publish	d. umutsuz, çaresiz
5. slightly	e. yaslanmak, dayanmak

MINI WORD TEST 2

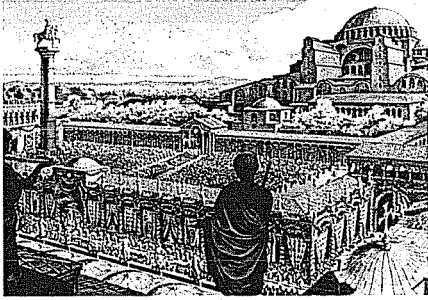
1. amazing	a. karşılaşmak, yüzleşmek
2. treat	b. şaşırtıcı, inanılmaz
3. come across	c. açık, net, aşikar
4. consistently	d. davranmak
5. apparent	e. sürekli olarak, devamlı olarak

85 - THE BYZANTINE EMPIRE

Span	Kapsamak, içermek
Ultimately	En sonunda, nihayetinde
Inconceivable	Hayal edilemez, inanılmaz
Territory	Bölge, alan, toprak
Dimension	Boyut, hacim, büyüklük
Bring about	Sebep olmak, yol açmak
Demise	Ölüm, vefat, terk
Tear apart	Parçalamak, bölmek
Invading	İstila eden
Tribe	Kabile, kavim
Mainly	Esas olarak, başlıca
Divide	Bölmek, parçalamak
Seize	Gasp etmek, el koymak
Gradually	Yavaş yavaş, adım adım
Flourish	Zenginleşmek, gelişmek
Individually	Ayrı olarak
Derive	Türemek, kaynaklanmak
Evolve	Değişmek, dönüşmek
Found	Kurmak
Obscure	Belirsiz, muğlak

Sect	Mezhep, tarikat
The rest of	Geri kalan kısmı
Identify	Tanımlamak, belirlemek
Extraordinary	Sıra dışı, fevkalade
Longevity	Uzun ömür
Interruption	Kesinti, ara
Prove	Kanıtlamak, ispat etmek
Vulnerable	Savunmasız, zayıf, hassas
In part	Kismen
Strait	Boğaz, geçit
Breach	Yarmak, kırmak
Frontier	Sınır, hudut
Benefit	Faydalanmak, yararlanmak
Greatly	Fazlasıyla
Internal	İç, dahili
Stability	İstikrar, sağlamlık
Wealth	Zenginlik
Distinguish	Ayırt etmek, ayrı tutmak
Exert	Kullanmak, sarf etmek
Variously	Farklı olarak

THE BYZANTINE EMPIRE



The Roman Empire **(1) spanned / linked** a million kilometers square miles and it ultimately became **(2) such / so** large and inconceivable that it was almost impossible to dominate all the territories. Such a dimension **(3) would / will** bring about its own demise. **(4) As / Though** the Roman Empire was torn apart by

the invading barbarian tribes, mainly the Germanic tribes known as the Visigoths, the empire was divided **(5) onto / into** an Eastern and a Western part.

(6) Just as / While the West was seized gradually by the invading European tribes, the East cut **(7) off / out** its boundaries with the West and flourished individually. The Eastern part was named as the Byzantine Empire, which **(8) derives / revolves** from "Byzantium", an ancient Greek colony founded by a man named Byzas. **(9) Located / Locating** on the European side of the Bosphorus, the site of Byzantium was ideally located to serve as a transit and trade point between Europe and Asia Minor.

In 330 A.D., Roman Emperor Constantine I chose Byzantium as the site of a new Roman capital, Constantinople. Five years earlier, at the Council of Nicaea, Constantine **(10) had established / established** Christianity (once an obscure Jewish sect) as Rome's official religion. The citizens of Constantinople and the rest of the Eastern Roman Empire identified strongly as Romans and Christians. **(11) In fact / Notwithstanding** many of them spoke Greek and not Latin. One of the most extraordinary aspects of the Byzantine Empire was its longevity: It was the only organized state west of China **(12) to survive / surviving** without interruption from ancient times until the beginning of the modern age.

The eastern half of the Roman Empire proved **(13) less / more** vulnerable to external attack, thanks in part to its geographic location. With Constantinople located on a strait, it was extremely difficult to breach the capital's defenses. In addition, the eastern empire had a **(14) much / most** shorter common frontier with Europe. It also benefited greatly **(15) to / from** a stronger administrative center and internal political stability, as well as great wealth compared **(16) at / with** other states of the early medieval period. The eastern emperors were able to **(17) distinguish / exert** more control over the empire's economic resources.

As a result of these advantages, the Eastern Roman Empire—also known as the Byzantine Empire or Byzantium—was able to survive for centuries **(18) even / so** after the fall of Rome.

EXERCISE 2: Fill in the sentences with the proper words given below

- *stability*
- *territory*
- *exerts*
- *flourished*
- *aspects*

1. The culture of the Mayas ---- in what is now Mexico from 300 B.C. to 900 A.D.
2. The humid climate of England has influenced a lot of ---- of life in the country, including dress, the design of houses, and the annual cycle of social events.
3. Dogs will usually urinate near trees or other objects so that they may mark their own ----.
4. An insect --- so much energy in an hour to fly that it may lose as much as a third of its total body weight.
5. While Europe in the 13th century witnessed an era of comparative ---- and unity, the following century was marked by change and diversity.

EXERCISE 3: Word matching drills**MINI WORD TEST 1**

1. wealth	a. sıra dışı, fevkalade
2. longevity	b. en sonunda, nihayetinde
3. extraordinary	c. sınır, hudut
4. ultimately	d. zenginlik
5. frontier	e. uzun ömür

MINI WORD TEST 2

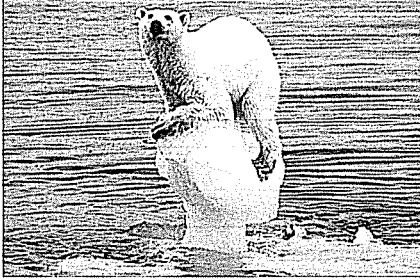
1. in part	a. sebep olmak, yol açmak
2. obscure	b. ayırt etmek, ayır tutmak
3. bring about	c. belirsiz, muğlak
4. distinguish	d. çöküş
5. fall	e. kısmen

86 - CLIMATE CHANGE

Summit	Zirve, toplantı
Perceive	Anlamak, algılamak
Cross	Geçirmek, aşmak
Rise	Artış, yükseliş
Estimate	Tahmin etmek
Consequence	Sonuç, etki
Crop yield	Tarımsal üretim
Availability	Elverişlilik, mevcudiyet
Dramatically	Önemli ölçüde
Opportunity	Fırsat, imkân, olanak
Impact	Etki, tesir
Indicator	Gösterge, işaret
Scarcity	Eksiklik, yokluk
Decrease	Azalma, düşüş, eksilme
Average	Ortalama
Reveal	Ortaya koymak, göstermek
Emergence	Ortaya çıkış, doğma

Disproportionally	Orantısız bir biçimde
Predict	Tahmin etmek
Increase	Artmak, yükselmek
Vulnerable	Savunmasız, yatkın
Take into account	Düşünmek, dikkate almak
Melt	Erime, çözülme
Gross	Büyük
Underestimate	Küçümsemek
Drop	Düşmek, azalmak
Last	Sürmek, devam etmek
Highlight	Vurgulamak
Inform	Bilgilendirmek
Show up	Ortaya çıkmak
Assessment	Değerlendirme, yorum
Significant	Önemli, kayda değer
Uncertainty	Belirsizlik
Useful	Faydalı, yararlı
Gap	Boşluk, aralık

CLIMATE CHANGE



At the Paris climate summit last December world leaders agreed to try to limit warming to below 2°C – and if possible below 1.5°C – in part **(1) since / even though** they perceived crossing that boundary to be too risky.

But no one knew for sure what difference that half degree rise would actually mean. Now we have a clearer idea: a study estimates that it could have **(2) dire / outstanding** consequences, in particular for coral reefs, but also for crop yields and fresh water availability.

“Under a 1.5°C rise coral reefs would be dramatically affected, **(3) so / still** there is more opportunity for adaptation and survival,” says lead author Carl Schleussner, a scientific advisor at Climate Analytics in Germany.

“(4) Moreover / However, for 2°C there is very little hope that these systems would be able to survive.”

The researchers analyzed the climate models used in the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) Fifth Assessment Report, which projected different impacts of warming at a regional level.

They looked **(5) at / up to** changes in indicators such as extreme weather events, water scarcity, decrease in crop yields, coral reef degradation and sea level rise **(6) unless / if** the average global temperature were to rise to 1.5°C or to 2°C above preindustrial levels.

Their findings revealed the emergence of “climate hotspots” – regions that would be disproportionately affected by the half a degree rise. The Mediterranean, **(7) on the other hand / for example,** is predicted to have 9 per cent less fresh water than today with a 1.5°C rise; at 2°C that increases to 17 per cent. “This is a region that is highly vulnerable **(8) to / in** water scarcity already,” Schleussner says.

The researchers' analysis also estimated a sea level rise of 50 centimeters by 2100, if the temperature rose **(9) at / by** 2°C, as opposed to 10 centimeters if it only rose by 1.5°C. But taking into account the unexpected Antarctic ice melt, these results might already be a gross underestimate. With crop yields, the team found that those in tropical regions could drop by as much as 40 per cent at 2°C compared with today, with a drop of 25 per cent predicted at 1.5 °C. Heat waves in these regions could last **(10) merely / up to** 3 months at 2°C, 1 month longer than at 1.5°C.

Schleussner hopes that highlighting the regional impacts will help inform policymakers. "The differences really show up in different regions," he says. "What our study shows is that if you want to understand the differences between any kind of warming levels in a meaningful way you have to do **(11) so / such** in a way that is region specific." The IPCC recently announced that it will write a report that will offer an impact assessment of a 1.5°C rise in global warming.



"This study shows that there are significant differences in the impacts of a 1.5°C and 2 °C warming," says Jan S. Fuglestedt, research director at CICERO Center for International Climate and Environmental Research in Norway. "Of course there are uncertainties here, **(12) for / but** this work gives us a very useful picture." "We need more studies," he says, "but this is a very good first step to fill the knowledge gap."

EXERCISE 2: Fill in the sentences with the proper words given below

- *rise*
- *consequences*
- *dropping*
- *significant*
- *vulnerable*

1. Security experts predict that African governments and commercial online services are ---- to criminals, who have the potential to disrupt critical infrastructure.
2. The images which were posted in social media sites showed ---- damage to buildings in Bukoba, a city of some 70,000 people where most casualties were reported.
3. Addiction is a compulsive behavior that still continues despite some negative ---- such as getting arrested, hurting families, wasting money, even possibly dying.
4. A report released by a leading organization has revealed that the population of Africa's savanna elephants is rapidly ---- due to human activities.
5. Last December in Paris, most countries agreed to cut emissions in an attempt to keep the global average ---- in temperatures below 2C.

EXERCISE 3: Word matching drills

MINI WORD TEST 1

1. take into account	a. boşluk, aralık
2. average	b. tahmin etmek
3. gap	c. etki, tesir
4. impact	d. ortalama
5. predict	e. düşünmek, dikkate almak

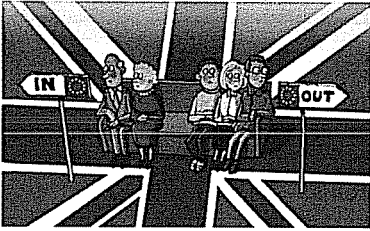
MINI WORD TEST 2

1. scarcity	a. azalma, düşüş, eksilme
2. summit	b. erime, çözülme
3. opportunity	c. eksiklik, yokluk
4. melt	d. fırsat, imkân, olanak
5. decrease	e. zirve, toplantı

87 - BREXIT

Vote	Oylama	Dependent	Bağımlı
Precedent	Örnek, emsal	The other way round	Tam tersine
Sole	Tek, yalnız	Export	İthal etmek
Establish	Kurmak, inşa etmek	Reckon	Düşünmek
Straightaway	Hemen, derhâl	Refuse	Geri çevirmek, reddetmek
Put forth	Yayımlamak	Invoke	Başvurmak
Treaty	Antlaşma	Proposal	Öneri, teklif
Participation	Katılım	Repeal	Yürürlükten kaldırmak, iptal etmek
Negotiation	Müzakere, uzlaşma	Unilateral	Tek taraflı
Deal	Alışveriş, ticaret, anlaşma	Breach	İhlâl etmek, çiğnemek
Approval	Onaylama, tasdik	Happen	Olmak, meydana gelmek
Endorse	Onaylamak, teyit etmek		
Extend	Uzatmak, genişletmek		
Seem	Görünmek		
Bargaining power	Pazarlık gücü		
Current	Şimdiki, mevcut		
Fragile	Zayıf, hassas		
Generous	Cömert		

BREXIT



What is going to happen after a vote for Brexit on June 23rd? The short answer is **(1) that / whether** nobody can be sure, because there is no precedent.

Greenland voted to leave the club in 1982, but it is part of Denmark, has **(2) only / entirely** 50,000 people and fishing was the sole issue. **(3) Even so /**

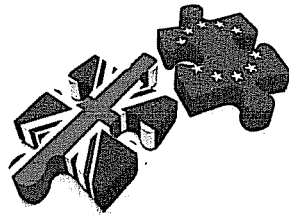
Even if, it took three years to establish a new relationship.

If there were a Brexit vote, David Cameron **(4) has promised / promised**, that Britain would “straightaway” put forth Article 50 of the Lisbon treaty, which sets a two-year timetable to agree the terms of departure. **(5) Other / The other** 27 EU countries would decide (by majority vote, **(6) as well as / without** British participation) what offer to make. There would almost certainly be parallel negotiations on a new trade deal, which would need **(7) unanimous / split** approval by all 27 countries and their national parliaments. The European Parliament would have to endorse both deals. If no agreement is struck within two years, the timetable **(8) can be / should have been** extended, but only by the agreement of all countries, if that is not done, Britain will have to leave with no deal whatsoever.

This seems **(9) as if / even if** Article 50 was designed to give more bargaining power to the EU than to a post-Brexit Britain, which was part of the intention. **(10) In addition / However**, the EU in its current fragile state does not wish to be generous, **(11) so that / for fear that** others might follow. The argument that the big British trade **(12) loss / deficit** makes the EU more dependent on Britain than the other way round might carry some weight with big German or Dutch exporters, **(13) but / if** not with countries like Romania or Slovenia that export little to Britain.

(14) Given / Despite all this, some Brexiteers have been searching for an alternative to the immediate use of article 50. One idea is to put it **(15) out / off** and negotiate a new relationship informally. Most diplomats reckon the EU will simply refuse to negotiate until Britain invokes article 50. **(16) Another / The other** proposal is not to use the article at

all but **(17) instead / also** repeal the 1972 European Communities Act that gives effect to EU laws, or pass a new act taking Britain out of the jurisdiction of the European Court of Justice. But unilateral action, if taken, **(18) would / may** put Britain in breach of European and international law. Furthermore, it would not be conducive **(19) to / for** a friendly climate for further negotiations.



BOOST UP YOUR VOCABULARY

EXERCISE 1: Find the closest meaning to the highlighted expression

1. But unilateral action, if taken, would put Britain in **breach** of European and international law.

The expression “**breach**” is close in meaning to:

- A) abide B) violate

2. the EU in its current **fragile** state does not wish to be generous, for fear that others might follow.

The expression “**fragile**” is close in meaning to:

- A) delicate B) robust

3. Most diplomats **reckon** the EU will simply refuse to negotiate until Britain invokes article 50.

The expression “**reckon**” is close in meaning to:

- A) consider B) overlook

4. Greenland voted to leave the club in 1982, but it is part of Denmark, has only 50,000 people and fishing was the **sole** issue.

The expression “**sole**” is close in meaning to:

- A) mutual B) exclusive

5. What is going to **happen** after a vote for Brexit on June 23rd?

The expression “**happen**” is close in meaning to:

- A) take place B) take after

EXERCISE 2: Fill in the sentences with the proper words given below

- *endorsed*
- *extend*
- *refused*
- *repeal*
- *establishing*

1. In March of 1973, a new constitution for the country of Syria was ---- by over 97 percent of voters in a national referendum.
2. Successive Japanese governments have resisted pressure from the UN, the European Union and human rights groups to ---- the death penalty.
3. The Venezuelan officials have ---- many offers of international medical aid for hospitals because they think they are able to cope with their shortages.
4. The UK is going to ---- its most ambitious climate change law by another 10 years, charting a new goal to reduce carbon pollution.
5. Twitter has looked ways for differentiate itself from other social networks by ---- its fast-moving platform as a destination for real-time events.

EXERCISE 3: Word matching drills**MINI WORD TEST 1**

1. put forth	a. şimdiki, mevcut
2. participation	b. bağımlı
3. proposal	c. katılım
4. dependent	d. yayımlamak
5. current	e. öneri, teklif

MINI WORD TEST 2

1. precedent	a. başvurmak, uygulamaya koymak
2. invoke	b. cömert
3. unilateral	c. tek taraflı
4. approval	d. örnek, emsal
5. generous	e. onaylama, tasdik

88 - THE INCAS

Flourish	Gelişmek, büyümek	Along the way	Yol boyunca
Eventually	En sonunda, nihayetinde	Make up	Oluşturmak, meydana getirmek
Extend	Genişlemek, uzanmak	Supervise	Denetlemek, yönetmek
Harsh	Sert, ağır	Involve	İçermek, kapsamak
Exploit	Kullanmak, faydalanmak	Supreme	En yüksek, en büyük
Diverse	Çeşitli, farklı	Herd	Grup, sürü
Setting	Ortam, yer	Uninterrupted	Kesintisiz, devamlı
Famed	Şöhretli, meşhur	Appearance	Görünüş, görünüm
Unique	Eşsiz, tek	Plague	Veba
Construct	İnşa etmek, kurmak	Sweep	Ortadan kaldırmak, silip süpürmek
Impose	Uygulamak, düzenlemek	Face	Yüzleşmek, tecrübe etmek
Impress	Etkilemek	Deadly	Ölümcül, zararlı
Concrete	Somut, elle tutulur		
Evidence	Kanıt, delil		
Reveal	Göstermek, ortaya koymak		
Occupy	İşgal etmek, ele geçirmek		
Significant	Önemli, dikkate değer		
Plunder	Yağma		
Stretch	Uzanmak		

THE INCAS



The Inca civilization

(1) was flourishing / flourished in ancient Peru between 1400 and 1533 BC, and **(2) their / whose** empire eventually extended across western South America from Quito in the north to Santiago in the south, making it **(3) a lot / by far**

the largest empire ever seen in the Americas and the largest in the world at that time. Despite the often harsh environment, the Incas conquered people and exploited landscapes in **(4) such / these** diverse settings as plains, mountains, deserts, and tropical jungle. Famed **(5) with / for** their unique art and architecture, they constructed finely-built and imposing buildings wherever they conquered, and their **(6) negligible / spectacular** adaptation of natural landscapes with terracing, highways, and mountaintop settlements continues to impress modern visitors at such world famous sites as Machu Picchu.

More recent and concrete archaeological evidence **(7) revealed / has revealed** that the first settlements in the Cuzco Valley actually **(8) date / dated** to 4500 BCE. When hunter-gather communities occupied the area. **(9) However / In addition**, Cuzco only became a significant centre sometime at the beginning of the Late Intermediate Period (1000-1400 CE). The Incas began to **(10) expand / shrink** in search of plunder and production resources, first to the south and then in **(11) all / each** directions. They eventually built an empire which stretched across the Andes, **(12) conquered / conquering** such peoples as the Lupaka, Colla, Chimor, and Wanka civilizations along the way.

Inca society was made up of ayllus, which were clans of families who lived and worked together. **(13) Each / Some** ayllu was supervised by a curaca or chief. Families lived in houses built of stone and mud **(14) with / without** no furnishing as families used to sit and sleep on the floor. The Imperial Incas clothed themselves in garments made from Alpaca, a kind of camel, and many of their religious ceremonies involved the animal.

(15) As for / As of Inca social structure, the ruler, Sapa Inca, and his wives, the Coyas, had supreme control **(16) for / over** the empire. The High Priest and the Army Commander in Chief were next. Then came the Four Apus, the regional army commanders. Next were temple priests, architects, administrators and army generals. Next were artisans, musicians, army captains and the accountants. At the bottom were sorcerers, farmers, and herding families. Inca society continued uninterrupted in this way for hundreds of years.

The appearance of light-skinned strangers during the rule of Atahualpa, **(17) as a result / however**, was to forever change things for the Inca. Deadly plague would soon sweep through the Inca empire. Those that survived had to face the swords and cannons of the **(18) invaded / invading** Spanish.

EXERCISE 2: Fill in the sentences with the proper words given below

- *harsh*
- *imposed*
- *uninterrupted*
- *exploit*
- *occupy*

1. A decade-long fishing ban has been ---- to protect the endangered wild sturgeon, which is a species more ancient than the dinosaur.
2. As recent studies suggest, glaciers ---- almost 10 percent of the world's land surface, an area as large as South America.
3. The new system will enable doctors and health systems to capture information, analyze it and then quickly ---- the results to cut health costs and improve service.
4. Most whales and other marine mammals avoid the ---- winter conditions of the Arctic, and thus migrate to warmer waters.
5. Studies show that ---- exposure to media content normalizes violence, with the result that children come to believe that society is violent.

EXERCISE 3: Word matching drills

MINI WORD TEST 1

1. significant	a. veba
2. construct	b. ortadan kaldırmak, silip süpürmek
3. plunder	c. inşa etmek, kurmak
4. sweep	d. yağma
5. plague	e. önemli, dikkate değer

MINI WORD TEST 2

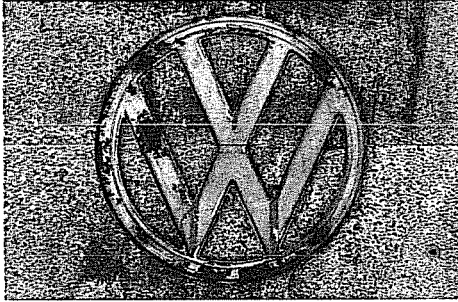
1. landscape	a. çeşitli, farklı
2. flourish	b. gelişmek, büyümek
3. diverse	c. genişlemek, uzanmak
4. unique	d. eşsiz, tek
5. extend	e. manzara

89 - VOLKSWAGEN SCANDAL

Hallmark	Ayırıcı özellik, nitelik
Break out	Patlak vermek, ortaya çıkmak
Fail	Başarısız olmak
Meet	Karşılmak
Emit	Yaymak, salmak
Permitted	İzin verilen, onaylanmış
Reveal	Ortaya çıkarmak, göstermek
Cheat	Aldatmak, kandırmak
Inspection	Muayene, denetleme
Accustomed	Alışkın
Vehicle	Taşıt
Promote	Teşvik etmek, artırmak
Fortune	Servet
Compensate	Telafi etmek, tazmin etmek
Profit	Kazanç, kâr
Sole	Tek, yalnız
Claim	İddia etmek, ileri sürmek
Peer	Emsal, denk

Pollutant	Kirletici madde
Spread	Yaymak, yayılmak
Investigation	Soruşturma, teftiş
Share	Hisse, pay
Fall	Düşmek, azalmak
Infamous	Adı kötüye çıkmış, kötü şöhretli
Evidence	Delil, kanıt
Suggest	Göstermek, ortaya çıkarmak
Represent	Oluşturmak, yansıtmak
Increase	Artmak, yükselmek
Impact	Etki, tesir
Significant	Önemli, ciddi, tesirli
Lead to	Yol açmak, sebep olmak
Virtually	Hemen hemen, yaklaşık olarak

VOLKSWAGEN SCANDAL



The VW scandal (1) **has taken / was taking** everybody, if not the VW officials, by surprise. The brand (2) **stood / has stood** as the hallmark of German engineering until the scandal broke out.

It (3) **was discovered / discovered** that VW technicians failed to meet the CO2 emission requirements and almost all the VW cars emitted (4) **so / far** more CO2 than permitted standards. And as if it were not enough, it was revealed in an emission test that VW engineers (5) **had placed / have placed** software that would cheat on inspection. VW (6) **markets / has been marketing** diesels cars in the US for a while, where people are accustomed to driving vehicles with gasoline, while more than half of the cars are diesel in Europe. To promote diesel cars VW USA has spent a fortune (7) **though / so that** it may compensate for the marketing efforts and make future profits.

In the early days of the marketing campaign, everything (8) **seemed / had seemed** well and VW was regarded as the sole choice for diesel car. Diesel cars, as the company claimed, were more fuel (9) **efficient / sufficient** and were cleaner than their gasoline peers. (10) **In addition to / In addition** they cost less. So why use a gasoline car? Nevertheless, it (11) **revealed / was revealed** by the EPA that the engines of VW cars emitted nitrogen oxide pollutants up to 40 times above what (12) **allows / is allowed** in the US. What started in the US (13) **has spread / had spread** to a growing number of countries: The UK, Italy, France, South Korea, Canada and, of course, Germany have opened investigations.

No wonder the carmaker's shares have fallen by about a third (14) **until / since** the scandal broke. And the Volkswagen has become infamous with the cheating scandal. (15) **Until / Over** the past decade and more, carmakers have poured a fortune into the production of diesel vehicles - with the support of many governments - believing that they are better for the environment. (16) **However / Indeed** latest scientific evidence suggests that's not the case, and there are even moves to limit diesel cars in some cities.

In the US, the diesel car market currently represents around (17) **even / only** 1% of all new car sales and this is unlikely to increase in the short to medium term. However, in Europe the impact (18) **could be / could have been** much more significant, leading to a switch to gasoline engine cars virtually overnight.

EXERCISE 2: Fill in the sentences with the proper words given below

- *peers*
- *compensate*
- *meet*
- *impact*
- *promote*

1. As we get older, the brain may ---- for the losses it experiences as a result of the aging process by making better use of the structures that remain intact.
2. Apple has increased its production capacity by over 15% so that it may be able to ---- the growing demand.
3. Cable companies are working hard these days to ---- high-speed Internet access services.
4. The downturn in the European economy will surely have a profound ---- on the American and Asian economies.
5. Intensive contact with their ---- provides children with the opportunity to practice social roles and to develop interaction skills.

EXERCISE 3: Word matching drills**MINI WORD TEST 1**

1. fail	a. iddia etmek, ileri sürmek
2. claim	b. alışkın
3. suggest	c. başarısız olmak
4. spread	d. yaymak, salmak
5. accustomed	e. göstermek, ortaya çıkarmak

MINI WORD TEST 2

1. hallmark	a. oluşturmak, yansıtmak
2. profit	b. yol açmak, sebep olmak
3. lead to	c. kazanç, kâr
4. represent	d. ihtiyaç, gereksinim
5. requirement	e. ayırıcı özellik, nitelik

90 - CAM

Complementary medicine and alternative medicine	Tamamlayıcı ve alternatif tıp	Tend	Meyilli olmak, yatkın olmak
Include	İçermek, dahil etmek	Considerable	Kayda değer, çok, fazla
A variety of	Çeşitli, farklı	Recognize	Tanımak, bilmek
Treatment	Tedavi	Interact	Birbirini etkilemek
Approach	Yaklaşım, yöntem	Express	İfade etmek, dile getirmek
Fall outside	Dışında olmak	Refer to	Atıfta bulunmak
Realm	Alan, branş	Go back	Zamanda geriye gitmek
Conventional	Geleneksel	Originate	Ortaya çıkmak
Establish	Belirlemek, saptamak	Intend	Niyet etmek, hedeflemek
Efficacy	Etki, yarar	Overall	Genel
Lump	Bir grupta toplamak	Promote	Artırmak, geliştirmek
Distinct	Farklı, ayrı	Numerous	Sayısız, fazla
Healing	Tedavi, şifa	Encircle	Çevrelemek, kuşatmak
Receive	Almak	Nutrition	Besin, gıda
Undergo	Maruz kalmak,	Growing	Büyüyen, gelişen
Differ	Farklı olmak	Lead to	Yol açmak
Substitute	Alternatif, yedek	Thoroughly	Ayrıntılarıyla, enine boyuna
Survey	Araştırmak, incelemek	Consult	Danışmak
Gather	Toplamak		

CAM



Complementary and alternative medicine, **(1) abbreviated / abbreviating** as CAM, is a category of medicine that **(2) includes / has included** a variety of treatment approaches that fall outside the realm of conventional medicine. An increasing amount of research is being done to establish the safety and efficacy of alternative medicine. **(3) And / But** when compared with traditional "Western" therapies such as drugs, research **(4) on / in** alternative medicine is still limited.

It is important to understand the difference **(5) from / between** complementary medicine and alternative medicine the two approaches are often lumped together **(6) but / so** are, in fact, distinct.

Complementary medicine refers to healing practices and products that work in conjunction **(7) with / to** traditional medicine. **(8) Instead / For example**, a cancer patient receiving chemotherapy may also undergo acupuncture to help manage chemo side effects like nausea and vomiting. Alternative medicine differs **(9) although / in that** it is not used as a complement to, but rather as a substitute for traditional therapy.

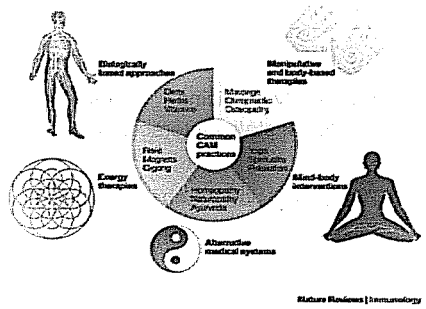
Complementary and Alternative Medicine: Who's Using It?

The National Center for Complementary and Alternative Medicine (NCCAM) recently surveyed Americans their use **(10) for / of** complementary and alternative medicine. The survey, which gathered information **(11) from / through** more than 20,000 adults and nearly 10,000 children, found that about 40 percent of adults and 12 percent of children use **(12) some / both** form of complementary and alternative medicine. Women, people aged 40 to 60, and adults **(13) with / at** higher levels of education and income tended to use complementary and alternative therapies more frequently. There have been considerable increases in the number of people **(14) using / used** common forms of complementary and alternative medicine, such as yoga, meditation, acupuncture, and massage therapy.

Complementary and Alternative Medicine: What Are the Categories?

The National Center for Complementary and Alternative Medicine (NCCAM)

(15) **recognised / recognizes** five main categories of complementary and alternative medicine:



Mind-body medicine. Mind-body medicine includes treatments (16) **focusing / having focused** on how our mental and emotional status

interacts and affects the body's ability to function. Examples include meditation and various therapies (17) **expressed / expressing** through art and music.

Whole medical systems. This category refers to complete systems of medical theory and practice, many of (18) **whom / which** go back thousands of years and have roots (19) **in / under** non-Western cultures. Examples include traditional Chinese medicine and Ayurveda, a therapy (20) **originating / originated** in India. Whole medical systems from the West (21) **have included / include** homeopathy and naturopathy.

Manipulative and body-based practices. Relying (22) **to / on** the physical manipulation of the body, this practice is intended to improve specific symptoms and overall health. Examples of these practices include chiropractic and osteopathy.

Energy medicine. This form of alternative medicine uses energy fields to promote healing. Biofield therapies affect energy fields that are said by numerous scientists (23) **to encircle / encircling** the human body forms include Reiki and qi gong. Bioelectromagnetic-based therapies, such as magnet therapy, involve the manipulation of electromagnetic fields.

Biologically based practices. Since the focus is on herbs, nutrition, and vitamins, dietary supplements and herbal medicine are perhaps (24) **far / by far** the most common forms of biologically based complementary and alternative medicine. A growing interest in these kinds of therapies is leading to more research, (25) **and / but** many of these biologically based practices have yet to be thoroughly tested.

If you are considering using complementary or alternative therapy, make sure you consult with your regular doctor and do some research before your first session.

EXERCISE 2: Fill in the sentences with the proper words given below

- *originate*
- *overall*
- *considerable*
- *approach*
- *numerous*

1. Since the World War Two, the small nation of Andorra has achieved ---- prosperity by means of its growing tourist industry.
2. The ---- effect of the drop in the price of the dollar has been slightly positive given that exports have increased substantially.
3. It is too unfortunate that the elderly people face ---- challenges presented by both physical decline, and the attitudes of society.
4. An eminent psychologist suggests that children's thoughts and actions ---- from their social interactions, particularly with parents.
5. For the new project, the team of scientists will employ a new ----.

EXERCISE 3: Word matching drills

MINI WORD TEST 1

1. intend	a. belirlemek, saptamak
2. nutrition	b. niyet etmek, hedeflemek
3. encircle	c. tedavi, şifa
4. healing	d. besin, gıda
5. establish	e. çevrelemek, kuşatmak

MINI WORD TEST 2

1. recognize	a. etki, yarar
2. efficacy	b. tedavi
3. survey	c. tanımak, bilmek
4. treatment	d. farklı olmak
5. differ	e. araştırmak, incelemek

91 - COMMUNICATION

Contrary to	Aksine	Vanish	Yok olmak
Species	Tür	Hazard	Tehlike
Social being	Sosyal varlık	Disease	Hastalık
Existence	Varoluş, mevcudiyet	Predator	Yırtıcı hayvan
Survive	Hayatta kalmak	Pass on	Aktarmak
Exist	Var olmak	Owe	Borçlu olmak
That is	Yani	Virtue	Meziyet, fazilet
Core	Öz, çekirdek	Concisely	Kısaca
Through	Vasıtasıyla, yoluyla	Put off	Ertelemek
Share	Paylaşmak	React	Tepki vermek
As to	Hakkında, konusunda	Uninhabited	İssiz
Experience	Tecrübe, deneyim	Crash	Çarpmak
Capable	Yetenekli, becerikli	Depict	Tasvir etmek, betimlemek
Certainly	Kesinlikle	Attempt	Teşebbüs
Depend on	Bağlı olmak	Remnant	Kalıntı
Take for granted	Cepte görmek, garanti görmek	Spend	Harcamak
Acquire	Kazanmak, elde etmek	Deserted	İssiz, terk edilmiş
Backbone	Omurga, belkemiği	Refugee	Mülteci
Assume	Farz etmek	Recover	İyileşmek
Resurrect	Hayata döndürmek	Requirement	İhtiyaç, gereksinim

COMMUNICATION



Contrary to the other species on Earth, humans are highly social beings for **(1) whom / which** communication is the center of existence. **(2) In order to / Due to** survive, we only need food and water, but to exist we **(3) are to / may** communicate. That is, communication is the core of our very existence. Through

communication, we share what we have learned from earlier experiences. **(4) Even if / Since** no one of us is capable of producing everything, we certainly depend on our fellow mates **(5) so as to / so that** learn from them.

We usually take speech for granted **(6) in that / whereas** we have spent no effort to acquire it. **(7) Thus / In fact**, it is the backbone of our way of living. Assume, for example, that you **(8) did / do** not understand anyone in the world. Would you be able to **(9) survive / resurrect**? Let's think about the earlier generations. If they had not communicated with each other, they would have vanished **(10) on account of / in case of** hazards such as diseases, predators and environmental dangers. **(11) Just / While** some died or got badly hurt, others passed on such experience to the others, either by spoken or written language. As a result, we - as humans -owe quite much to the virtue of being able to communicate. We **(12) put off / pass on** the knowledge and the know-how so that our descendants know how to react in similar situations.

“Wilson” The So-Called Mate

Cast Away **(13) is / was** a 2000 American adventure drama film directed and produced by Robert Zemeckis and starring Tom Hanks as a FedEx employee who **(14) was / is** stranded on an uninhabited island after his plane crashes in the South Pacific. The film depicts his attempts to survive on the island using remnants of his plane's cargo.

Wilson the volleyball

In the film, Wilson the volleyball serves as Chuck Noland's personified friend and only companion **(15) throughout / while** the five years that Noland spends alone on a deserted island. Upon five years of refuge, Chuck Noland is recovered and he returns back home. Upon being asked how he survived, he says “**(16) thanks to / despite** Wilson”. During his years in isolation, he talks to Wilson and meets his needs for communication. Hence, the imaginary Wilson character perfectly depicts our requirement for communication. But for it, we cannot survive. But for it, our ancestors could not have survived.

BOOST UP YOUR VOCABULARY

EXERCISE 1: Find the closest meaning to the highlighted expression

1. In order to **survive**, we only need food and water, but to exist we are to communicate.

The expression “**survive**” is close in meaning to:

- A) refuse B) endure

2. Since no one of us is **capable** of producing everything, we certainly depend on our fellow mates so as to learn from them.

The expression “**capable**” is close in meaning to:

- A) qualified B) clumsy

3. We usually take speech for granted in that we have spent no effort to **acquire** it.

The expression “**acquire**” is close in meaning to:

- A) forfeit B) obtain

4. If they had not communicated with each other, they would have **vanished** on account of hazards such as diseases, predators and environmental dangers.

The expression “**vanish**” is close in meaning to:

- A) construct B) disappear

5. While some died or got badly hurt, others **passed on** such experience to the others, either by spoken or written language.

The expression “**pass on**” is close in meaning to:

- A) hand down B) hand in

READ FOR SPEED 1

EXERCISE 2: Fill in the sentences with the proper words given below

- *through*
- *recover*
- *depict*
- *virtue*
- *put off*

1. According to opinion polls, US government's austerity measures may enable its economy to ---- from the depths of the 2009 crisis.
2. The intensive search for the plane that crashed in the mountains has been ---- due to bad weather.
3. Around 40% of Europeans consistently ---- themselves as conservative, liberal.
4. The best way to solve the problems of "bad capitalism" (monopolies and cronyism) is to unleash the ---- of "good capitalism" (competition and innovation).
5. ---- strict economic measures, inflation has been below the European Central Bank's target of 2% for more than two years now.

EXERCISE 3: Word matching drills

MINI WORD TEST 1

1. existence	a. iletişime geçmek, haberleşmek
2. communicate	b. farz etmek
3. core	c. cepte görmek, garanti görmek
4. take for granted	d. varoluş, mevcudiyet
5. assume	e. öz, çekirdek

MINI WORD TEST 2

1. resurrect	a. borçlu olmak
2. owe	b. kalıntı
3. that is	c. hayata döndürmek
4. crash	d. yani
5. remnant	e. çarpamak

92 - WHY SIRI WHY?

Abbreviate	Kısaltmak
Knowledge	Bilgi, ilim
Virtual	Sanal
Interface	Ara yüz
Sequential	Ardışık, sıralı
Awareness	Farkındalık
Perform	Uygulamak, yapmak
Task	Görev, iş
Develop	Geliştirmek
Release	Piyasaya sürmek
Currently	Şu anda, halihazırda
Integrate	Birleştirmek, tamamlamak
Feature	Özellik, nitelik
Request	İstek, talep
Adapt	Uyarlamak
Process	Süreç
Base on	Dayandırmak, temellendirmek
Finite	Sınırlı

Associated with	İlgili, alakalı, ilişkili
Determine	Belirlemek
Accuracy	Kesinlik, doğruluk
Recognize	Tanımak, farkına varmak
Estimate	Tahmin etmek, öngörmek
Particular	Özel, belirli
Misinterpret	Yanlış yorumlamak
Present	Mevcut
End up	Sonuçlanmak, bitmek

WHY SIRI WHY?



Speech Interpretation and Recognition Interface, **(1) commonly / inevitably** abbreviated SIRI, is a computer program that works as an intelligent personal assistant and knowledge navigator, part of Apple Inc.'s iOS, watchOS, and tvOS operating systems.

Siri is a virtual assistant **(2) with / for** a voice-controlled natural language interface **(3) used / using** sequential inference and contextual awareness to help perform personal tasks for iOS users. Siri was **(4) originally / deliberately** developed by Dag Kittlaus and his team of SRI International as an iPhone app. Apple bought it in 2010 and released it as part of iOS 5 in 2011. Siri is currently run by Bill Stasiar, vice president and the technology is integrated **(5) into / beyond** the iPhone, iPod touch, and iPad, and Apple's new HomeKit home automation framework.

The feature **(6) has used / uses** a natural language user interface to answer questions, make recommendations, and perform actions **(7) in / by** delegating requests to a set of Web services.

The software, both in its original version and as an iOS feature, adapts to the user's individual language usage and individual searches (preferences) with continuing use, and in time becomes individualized.

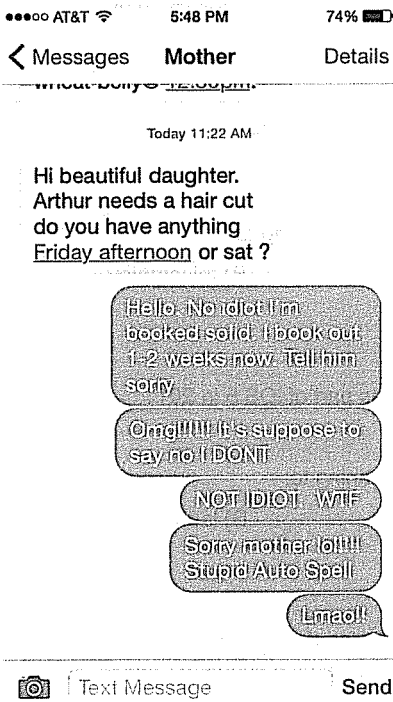
The speech recognition process itself is statistical in nature and is based on Hidden Markov Models (HMMs). An HMM is a finite set of states, **(8) all / each** of which is associated with a probability distribution. The recognition vocabulary and vocabulary size play a **(9) key / trivial** role in determining the accuracy of a system. A vocabulary defines the set of words that can be recognized by a speech recognition system.

(10) In addition / Instead, a language model is used to estimate the probability of a sequence of words in a particular domain. The language model assists the speech engine in recognizing speech. Together, vocabularies and language

models are used in the selection of the best match for a word by the speech recognition engine. Therefore, speech systems can **(11) even / only** "hear" words that are present in the vocabulary; a word that is not in the vocabulary will be misinterpreted as a **(12) similar / distinct** sounding word that is present in the vocabulary.

That's why people **(13) tend / intend** to have problems getting their message across from time to time. You may end up shouting **(14) at / to** your phone, trying to call a person, find a place on the map, or writing a message. In the **(15) best / worst** case scenario, you may send a meaningless text to your boss, and lose your job. Here are some examples of **(16) such / so** unfortunate cases:

Original request: 'Check my email' as interpreted by the phone 'Cornwell's Turkeyville'.



EXERCISE 2: Fill in the sentences with the proper words given below

- *recognize*
- *virtual*
- *finite*
- *tasks*
- *determine*

1. In a new study, marine biologists have used carbon-14 dating of Greenland shark eye lenses so that they can ---- how long they live.
2. Today, with a global population of 7 billion trying to live sustainably with ---- resources, the problems seem more intricate and challenging than ever.
3. An experimental therapy uses ---- reality to expose people with paranoia to crowded tube trains.
4. One of the most difficult ---- in learning a second language may be able to understand television or movies without subtitles.
5. It is not secret that dogs can be conditioned to ---- certain words, and these dogs are conditioned to hear the positive words as praise.

EXERCISE 3: Word matching drills

MINI WORD TEST 1

1. currently	a. birleřtirmek, tamamlamak
2. integrate	b. kesinlik, dođruluk
3. base on	c. řu anda, halihazırda
4. sequential	d. dayandırmak, temellendirmek
5. accuracy	e. ardışık, sıralı

MINI WORD TEST 2

1. abbreviate	a. ara yüz
2. end up	b. görevi devretmek
3. adapt	c. sonuçlanmak, bitmek
4. interface	d. uyarlamak
5. delegate	e. kısaltmak

93 - CRAVING FOR FOOD

Food craving	Önlenemez yemek arzusu
Intense	Yoğun, şiddetli
Desire	Arzu
Rather	Oldukça
Resist	Karşı koymak
Surrender	Teslim olmak
Separate	Farklı
Motive	Sebeup
Common	Yaygın, ortak
Conduct	Uygulamak, yapmak
Reveal	Göstermek, ortaya koymak
Experience	Tecrübe etmek, yaşamak
Assume	Varsaymak
Emerge	Ortaya çıkmak
Offset	Dengelemek
Deficiency	Eksiklik
Restriction	Sınırlama
Indicate	Göstermek
Lack	Eksik olmak
Result in	İle sonuçlanmak, sebep olmak

Severe	Şiddetli
Moderate	İlmlı, orta
Access	Erişim
Suffer	Açı çekmek, muzdarip olmak
Maintain	İddia etmek
Link	İlişkilendirmek
Carry out	Uygulamak, yapmak
Participant	Katılımcı
Poultry	Kümes hayvanı
Forbid	Yasaklamak
Decrease	Azalmak
Appear	Ortaya çıkmak
Increase	Artırmak
Influence	Etki, sebep
Reflect	Yansıtmak
Sum	Miktar, tutar
Discover	Göstermek
Suppress	Bastırmak
Expand	Büyüme, genişlemek
Benefit	Fayda

CRAVING FOR FOOD

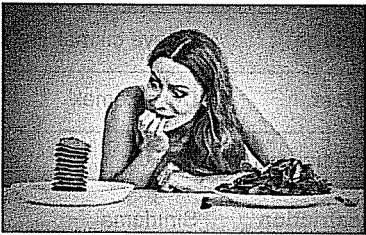


Food craving is an intense desire or passion to consume a particular food that is rather difficult to **(1) resist / surrender**. This situation is different from hunger **(2) though / in that** there is a separate motive for that. Food cravings are very common. One study **(3) conducted / conducting** among more than 1,000 people revealed that 97% women and 68% men experienced food cravings. It is assumed that food cravings may emerge **(4) despite / due to** the body's effort to offset nutritional deficiencies or food restrictions.

Under this theory, a craving for a steak might indicate the body's need for iron or protein. **(5) For example / However**, a craving for chocolate may reveal that people lack phenylethylamine, a chemical that has been associated with romantic love. Deficiencies in vitamins may potentially result in food cravings. For example, a **(6) severe / moderate** deficiency of vitamin C causes scurvy in maritime explorers who didn't have any access **(7) at / to** fresh fruit and vegetable during their long sea voyages.

Sailors **(8) to suffer / suffering** from scurvy reported that they had intense cravings for fruit. **(9) When / If** they finally were able to eat it, they experienced "emotions of the most delightful luxury".

However, some experts maintain that there is no tangible evidence to link our common food cravings with nutritional deficiencies. **(10) So / But** they carried out a study. In this study, a group of obese people was restricted **(11) with / to** a very low-calorie diet over a 12-week period.



Participants **(12) must have eaten / had to** eat only meat, fish or poultry and all other foods were forbidden. Then, their cravings for low-fat, high-protein foods and carbohydrates decreased markedly on the diet. There was no reported increased craving for forbidden foods. Restriction of certain types of foods also appears to decrease food cravings **(13) as well as / rather than** increase them.

What causes food cravings?

Food cravings are believed **(14) emerging / to emerge** from a mix of social, cultural and psychological influences. For instance, in North America, almost 80% of Americans eat chocolate three times a day, **(15) while / just as** in Egypt less than 10% of Egyptians report consuming chocolate once a week.

Japanese people are more likely to crave rice and sushi, **(16) reflecting / to reflect** the influence of traditional food products and culture. **(17) Nevertheless / Furthermore**, food cravings have been shown to be linked to higher levels of stress.

How to control food cravings?

Restriction **(18) on / down** sums of certain types of foods can decrease food cravings. In a study of obese patients **(19) at / with** restriction of carbohydrates and high-sugar foods, it was discovered that food preferences and to a lesser extent food cravings were **(20) suppressed / expanded** during a two-year period, revealing long-term benefits.

EXERCISE 2: Fill in the sentences with the proper words given below

- *resist*
- *maintain*
- *severe*
- *result*
- *conducted*

1. Since US economy has been suffering from fluctuations, the next months will witness ---- austerity measures to compensate for economic losses.
2. Google experts ---- that self-driving cars will be able find their own way by means of their own maps.
3. According to a survey ---- by European Central Bank, the corporate sector accounts for almost 30-40% of expected banking-system losses.
4. Breast milk contains substances that help babies ---- infections and other serious diseases.
5. Around 80% of diabetics will develop retinal damage that may ---- in blindness in the young and middle- aged.

EXERCISE 3: Word matching drills**MINI WORD TEST 1**

1. intense	a. yoğun, şiddetli
2. surrender	b. eksiklik
3. separate	c. ortaya çıkmak
4. emerge	d. teslim olmak
5. deficiency	e. farklı

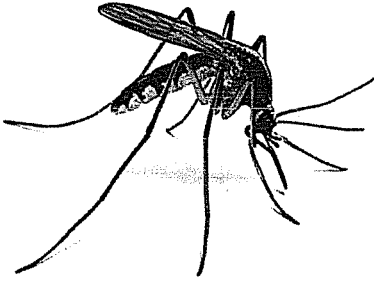
MINI WORD TEST 2

1. indicate	a. büyümek, genişlemek
2. access	b. göstermek
3. carry out	c. yasaklamak
4. forbid	d. erişim
5. expand	e. uygulamak, yapmak

94 - WHAT IS THE ZIKA VIRUS?

Spread	Yayılmak	Emerge	Ortaya çıkmak
Unprecedented	Eşi benzeri görülmemiş	Simultaneous	Eş zamanlı, aynı anda
Pace	Adım, hız	Assume	Düşünmek, varsaymak
Infect	Bulaştırmak	Contribute	Sebepl olmak, yol açmak
Urge	İsrarla tavsiye etmek	Roughly	Yaklaşık olarak, kabaca
Outbreak	Salgın	Properly	Düzgün bir şekilde
Appear	Görünmek	Experience	Tecrübe etmek, yaşamak
Associated with	İlgili, alakalı, bağlantılı	Delay	Gecikme
Related	İlgili, alakalı	Deficit	Eksiklik, kusur
Prevalent	Yaygın, genel	Consume	Tüketmek
Widely	Yaygın biçimde	Severely	Şiddetli bir biçimde
Immune	Bağışık, direnç	Malnourished	Yanlış beslenmiş
Rapidly	Hızla, süratle	Defect	Bozukluk
Cause	Sebepl olmak	Injury	Hasar, zarar
Lead to	Yol açmak, sebepl olmak	Treatment	Tedavi
Lasting	Kalıcı		
Temporary	Geçici		
Exposure	Maruz kalma		
Through	Yoluyla, vasıtasıyla		

WHAT IS THE ZIKA VIRUS?



The WHO has warned that the Zika virus is spreading at an unprecedented pace in the Americas and that as **(1) much / many** as four million people **(2) should / could** be infected by the end of year. Experts have urged pregnant women **(3) against / for** travelling to about two dozen countries, mostly in the Caribbean and

Latin America, where the outbreak is increasing.

The infection appears to be associated with the development of uncommonly small head and brain damage in newborns. Pregnant women **(4) resided / residing** in these regions should be tested for the infection.

The Zika virus is a mosquito-transmitted infection related to dengue, yellow fever and West Nile virus. **(5) Although / Because** it was discovered in the Zika forest in Uganda in 1947 and is prevalent in Africa and Asia, it didn't begin spreading widely in the Western Hemisphere until last May, when an outbreak took place in Brazil.

How is the virus spread?

Until recently, almost no one on this side of the world **(6) has been / was** infected. Few of us have immune defenses against the virus, **(7) but / so** it is spreading rapidly. Millions of people in tropical regions of the Americas may have been infected. **(8) However / Therefore**, the infection causes no symptoms and leads to no lasting harm. Scientific concern is focused on women who become infected while pregnant and those who develop a temporary form of paralysis after exposure **(9) to / for** the Zika virus.

(10) Now that / Even though the virus is normally spread by mosquitoes, there has been one report of possible spread through blood transfusion and one of possible spread through sex.

How might Zika cause brain damage in infants?

The possibility that the Zika virus causes microcephaly – unusually small heads and damaged brains – emerged only in October, when doctors in northern Brazil noticed a surge in babies with the condition. Other factors, such as simultaneous infection with other viruses, are assumed **(11) to contribute / contributing** to the rise; investigators may even find that Zika virus is not the main cause, although right now tangible evidence suggests that it is.

What is microcephaly?

Babies **(12) by / with** microcephaly have unusually small heads. In roughly 15 percent of cases, a small head is just a small head, and there is no effect on the infant. **(13) But / Otherwise**, in the remainder of cases, the infant's brain may not have developed properly during pregnancy or may have stopped growing in the first years of life. These children may experience an array of problems, like developmental delays, intellectual deficits or hearing loss.



Microcephaly may also appear **(14) so that / if** a pregnant woman consumes alcohol, is severely malnourished or has diabetes. If the defect occurs in a child's first years, it may be the result of a brain injury. **(15) Further / Rather**, there is no treatment for an unusually small head.

EXERCISE 2: Fill in the sentences with the proper words given below

- *through*
- *malnourished*
- *exposure*
- *outbreak*
- *urged*

1. According to a study released by UNICEF, approximately 300 million children are chronically ---- because of shortage of food.
2. The prime environmental threat to human health in many countries stems from ---- to air pollution.
3. Computers have allowed many people to work out of their home, communicating with their colleagues ---- e-mail and the Internet.
4. Since Delhi is among the world's most polluted cities, environmentalists have always ---- the government to tackle the problem.
5. Decreased tourist revenues in many countries are believed to be the result of the ---- of the SARS.

EXERCISE 3: Word matching drills**MINI WORD TEST 1**

1. deficit	a. geçici
2. temporary	b. kalıcı
3. unprecedented	c. tecrübe etmek, yaşamak
4. lasting	d. eksiklik, kusur
5. experience	e. eşi benzeri görülmemiş

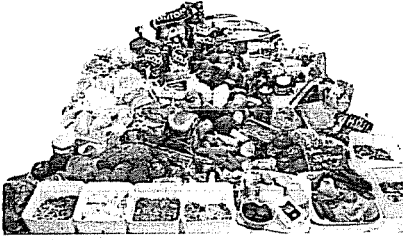
MINI WORD TEST 2

1. contribute	a. yayılmak
2. emerge	b. yaklaşık olarak, kabaca
3. treatment	c. sebep olmak, yol açmak
4. spread	d. tedavi
5. roughly	e. ortaya çıkmak

95 - WASTE

Waste	Çöp, atık	Exist	Var olmak
Consider	Dikkate almak, düşünmek	Discrepancy	Uyuşmazlık, zıtlık
On average	Ortalama	Contribute to	Katkıda bulunmak, yol açmak
Enormous	Büyük, devasa	Release	Yaymak, salmak
Substantial	Fazla, kayda değer, çok	Hazardous	Sağlığa zararlı, tehlikeli
Generate	Üretmek, oluşturmak	Linked	Bağlantılı, ilişkili
Associated	İlgili, alakalı, bağlantılı	Contaminate	Kirletmek, bulaştırmak
Pattern	Şekil, kalıp	Disturb	Rahatsız etmek, bozmak
Sheer	Büyük, muazzam	Lead to	Sebeup olmak
Challenge	Zorluk, güçlük	Subsequently	Sonra, akabinde
Affect	Etkilemek	Profound	Büyük, derin
Recognize	Farkına varmak, tanımak	Challenging	Zor, çetin
Whereabouts	Bulunduğu yer, bölge	Estimate	Tahmin etmek, ön görmek
Consist of	Oluşmak, meydana gelmek	Represent	Temsil etmek, görmek
Emerge	Ortaya çıkmak	Burden	Yük, iş
Mainly	Başlıca, esasen	Infrastructure	Altyapı
Proportion	Oran, orantı	Process	Süreç
Achievement	Başarı, kazanım	Revenue	Gelir, kazanç

WASTE



Waste **(1) has been considered / was considered** to be a major environmental issue in many parts of the world from the Industrial Revolution onwards. **(2) In fact / Moreover**, waste is not only an environmental concern, but it also places a **(3) heritage / toll** on the economy. On average, Europeans produce almost 500 kilograms of municipal waste each year. **(4) Thus / On the contrary** such an enormous amount of waste should be recycled. A substantial amount of waste is sent to landfills as well. Experts have been trying to find out how people change the way they produce and consume in order to produce less and less waste **(5) while / because** using all waste as a resource.

Europeans generate large amounts of waste like food and garden waste, construction and mining waste and so on. The quantity of generated waste is directly associated **(6) for / with** people's consumption and production patterns. The sheer number of products entering the market **(7) poses / eliminates** another challenge. **(8) However / Besides**, volatile demographic changes may affect the amount of waste people generate every day. The large scale of waste types and complex waste-treatment methods including illegal ones makes it rather difficult to recognize a complete overview of the waste generated and its whereabouts.

How much waste do people generate?

Some 60% of the waste generated consists of mineral waste and soil, largely **(9) emerged / emerging** from construction and demolition activities and mining. Around 10% of the total waste in Europe consists of what is known as "municipal waste" which is generated mainly by households, and to a lesser extent by small businesses, and by public buildings such as schools and hospitals.

When it comes to municipal waste, the proportion of recycled waste in the world increased from 31% in 2004 and to 41% in 2012. **(10) Despite / Owing to** these achievements, there exist large discrepancies among countries. For example, Germany, Sweden and Switzerland send less than 2% of their municipal waste to landfills, **(11) just as / whereas** Croatia, Latvia and Malta send more than 90% municipal waste to landfills.

Poor waste management contributes to climate change and air pollution, and so **(12) severely / slightly** affects many ecosystems and species. Landfills release a hazardous greenhouse gas linked to climate change **(13) rather than / as well as** contaminating soil and water.

Waste also disturbs our health and well-being in various ways. For instance, methane gases released **(14) despite / because of** waste may lead to climate change. Air pollutants may be released into the atmosphere. Freshwater sources are contaminated. Thus, crops are grown in contaminated soil and fish ingest toxic chemicals, subsequently **(15) ending / ended up** on dinner plates. Moreover, illegal activities such as illegal dumping, burning or exports may play a profound effect, **(16) for / and** it is challenging to estimate the full extent of such activities.

Waste also represents an economic burden to a society. For example, waste management costs a lot of money. **(17) Now that / Even though** establishing infrastructure for collecting, sorting and recycling waste is a long and expensive process, recycling may also generate revenue and create jobs.

EXERCISE 2: Fill in the sentences with the proper words given below

- *proportion*
- *sheer*
- *disturb*
- *existed*
- *hazardous*

1. In the UK, areas with high ---- of wealthy, educated and well-connected senior professionals and managers voted to remain in the European Union.
2. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention said that Zika had ---- in some areas of Southeast Asia for years, and only a few residents may be immune.
3. The ---- size of the hurricane Matthew has prompted people to stock up on water, food, gas and other supplies.
4. Human speech is so sensitive to interruption that a delay of one-quarter of a second can ---- a phone or video conversation.
5. It is important to keep all medications, cleaning and automotive supplies, and other ---- chemicals out of the reach of children.

EXERCISE 3: Word matching drills

MINI WORD TEST 1

1. subsequently	a. altyapı
2. pattern	b. tahmin etmek, ön görmek
3. burden	c. şekil, kalıp
4. infrastructure	d. sonra, akabinde
5. estimate	e. yük, iş

MINI WORD TEST 2

1. contaminate	a. bulunduğu yer, bölge
2. challenge	b. uyumsuzluk, zıtlık
3. whereabouts	c. büyük, devasa
4. enormous	d. kirlenmek, bulandırmak
5. discrepancy	e. zorluk, güçlük

96 - FEEDING THE WORLD

Upward	Yukarıya dönük
Except	Hariç
Catastrophic	Felaket getiren
Feed	Beslemek
Threat	Tehlike, tehdit
Tend to	Meyilli olmak
Allocate	Pay etmek, tahsis etmek
Pose	Ortaya çıkarmak
Emit	Yaymak, salmak
Precious	Değerli, kıymetli
Supply	Temin, stok
Runoff	Akarsu, atık
Fertilizer	Gübre
Manure	Gübre
Destroy	Yok etmek
Fragile	Hassas, kırılğan
Accelerate	Hızlandırmak, artırmak
Fade	Yok olmak

Crucial	Çok önemli, hayati
Driver	Etken, sebep
Extinction	Yok olma
Challenge	Zorluk
Pose	Göstermek, ortaya koymak
Pressing	Baskıcı, ciddi
Meet	Karşılama
Spread	Yayıma
Prosperity	Zenginlik
Demand	Talep
Boost	Artırmak
Require	Gerektirmek
Roughly	Yaklaşık olarak
Debate	Tartışma
Promote	Artırmak
Address	Ele almak
Conventional	Geleneksel
Commerce	Ticaret
Fierce	Şiddetli, sert
Common ground	Ortak görüş

READ FOR SPEED 1

Irrigation	Sulama	Pesticide	Böcek ilacı
Yield	Ürün, mahsul	Approach	Yaklaşım
Proponent	Tarafdar, yandaş	Solution	Çözüm
Counter	Karşı çıkmak	Wise	Zeki, akıllı
Adopt	Kabul etmek		

FEEDING THE WORLD



The number of human population has always had an upward **(1) trend / praise**, except for catastrophic times such as natural disasters and world wars. **(2) However / Thus**, feeding the populace has always been a concern. By 2050, we'll need to feed two billion

(3) more / most people. How can we do that **(4) among / without** overwhelming the planet?

(5) When / Though we think about threats to the environment, we tend to picture cars and smokestacks, not dinner. But the truth is, our need for food **(6) allocates / poses** one of the biggest dangers to the planet. Agriculture is among the greatest **(7) successors / contributors** to global warming, emitting more greenhouse gases than all our cars, trucks, trains, and airplanes combined. Farming is the thirstiest user of our precious water supplies and a major polluter **(8) so that / as** runoff from fertilizers and manure destroys fragile lakes, rivers, and coastal ecosystems across the globe.

Agriculture also **(9) accelerates / fades** the loss of biodiversity. **(10) Clearing / Cleared** areas of grassland and forests for farms, we've lost a crucial amount of habitat, **(11) making / made** agriculture a major driver of wildlife extinction. The environmental challenges posed by agriculture are huge, **(12) and / so that** they'll only become more pressing as we try to meet the growing need for food worldwide.

We will probably have had two billion more mouths to feed by mid-century more than nine billion people all together. The spread of prosperity across the world, especially in China and India, is **(13) driving / scheduling** an increased demand for meat, eggs, and dairy, boosting pressure to grow more corn and soybeans to feed more cattle, pigs, and chickens.

READ FOR SPEED 1

(14) If / Unless these trends continue, the population growth and richer diets will require us to roughly double the amount of crops we grow by 2050.

Unfortunately, the debate over how to **(15) promote / address** the global food challenge has become polarized, pitting conventional agriculture and global commerce **(16) against / as to** local food systems and organic farms. The arguments can be fierce, and like our politics, we seem to be getting more divided **(17) rather than / but for** finding common ground. Those who favor conventional agriculture talk about how modern mechanization, irrigation, fertilizers, and improved genetics can increase yields to help **(18) eliminate / meet** the demand, and they're right. Meanwhile, proponents of local and organic farms counter that the world's small farmers could increase yields plenty—and help themselves out of poverty—by adopting techniques that improve fertility **(19) without / thanks to** synthetic fertilizers and harmful pesticides. They're right too.

But it needn't be an either-or proposition. Both approaches offer badly needed solutions; **(20) neither / either** one alone gets us there. We would be wise to explore all of the good ideas, whether from organic and local farms or high-tech and conventional farms, and blend the best of both.

BOOST UP YOUR VOCABULARY

EXERCISE 1: Find the closest meaning to the highlighted expression

1. The number of human population has always had an upward trend except for **catastrophic** times such as natural disasters and world wars.

The expression “**catastrophic**” is close in meaning to:

- A) disastrous B) aiding

2. When we think about **threats** to the environment, we tend to picture cars and smokestacks, not dinner.

The expression “**threat**” is close in meaning to:

- A) assurance B) menace

3. Farming is the thirstiest user of our **precious** water supplies and a major polluter as runoff from fertilizers and manure destroys fragile lakes, rivers, and coastal ecosystems across the globe.

The expression “**precious**” is close in meaning to:

- A) invaluable B) worthless

4. Agriculture also **accelerates** the loss of biodiversity.

The expression “**accelerate**” is close in meaning to:

- A) cease B) hasten

5. If these trends continue, the population growth and richer diets will require us to **roughly** double the amount of crops we grow by 2050.

The expression “**roughly**” is close in meaning to:

- A) approximately B) apparently

READ FOR SPEED 1

EXERCISE 2: Fill in the sentences with the proper words given below

- *emitted*
- *meet*
- *fierce*
- *spread*
- *address*

1. As far as a recent study is concerned, Jordan is doing more than most countries to ---- most of its citizens' demands.
2. The environment treaty signed by a number of countries may face ---- opposition from environmentalists all over the country.
3. Experts say that ethanol is of questionable value for the environment because of the pollution that is ---- during its production.
4. The countries in Africa need to enact law so that they can ---- the problems of corruption and bribery.
5. The ---- of the Zika virus has been a huge concern in most parts of Latin America for the last six months.

EXERCISE 3: Word matching drills

MINI WORD TEST 1

1. fertilizer	a. oluşturmak
2. allocate	b. gübre
3. pose	c. artırmak
4. driver	d. pay etmek
5. boost	e. sebep

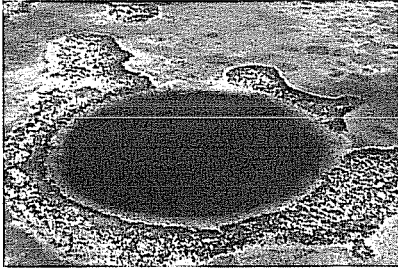
MINI WORD TEST 2

1. fade	a. akıllı
2. challenge	b. yok olmak
3. yield	c. zorluk
4. wise	d. karşı çıkmak
5. counter	e. ürün, mahsül

97 - WORLD HERITAGE SITES

Destructive	Yıkıcı, tahrip edici	Invaluable	Paha biçilmez, çok değerli
Drill	Kuyu açmak	Receive	Almak, kabul etmek
Warn	Uyarmak	Sufficient	Yeterli, kâfi
Conduct	Uygulamak, yürütmek, yapmak	Deserve	Hak etmek
Range	Değişkenlik göstermek	Contribute	Katkıda bulunmak
Unsustainable	Sürdürülemez	Livelihood	Geçim, rızık
Detrimental	Zararlı	Abandon	Bırakmak, vazgeçmek
Reveal	Göstermek, ortaya koymak	Enhance	Geliştirmek
Rely	Güvenmek	Particular to	Özgü
Jeopardize	Tehlikeye atmak		
Stretch	Uzanmak		
Relieve	Rahatlatmak, hafifletmek		
Promote	Katkıda bulunmak		
Ensure	Garantiye almak, sağlama almak		
Permit	İzin vermek		
Adverse	İstenmeyen, kötü		
Threaten	Tehdit etmek, tehlikeye atmak		

WORLD HERITAGE SITES



More than half of the world's natural World Heritage sites are at risk **(1) because of / despite** destructive industrial activities such as mining, drilling oil.

(2) To / Of 229 natural or mixed World Heritage sites, 114 are under threat.

According to a study **(3) conducting / conducted** by environmental organizations, dangers range **(4) from / for** oil and gas exploration to mining, illegal logging and unsustainable water use. **(5) Moreover / Nevertheless**, more than a fifth of natural World Heritage sites are threatened by several various detrimental activities.

The study has revealed that more than 11 million people worldwide rely **(6) on / for** World Heritage sites for food, water, shelter and medicine, **(7) but / so** any damaging development may jeopardize them. Almost 90 percent of sites provide people **(8) with / at** jobs and benefits that stretch beyond their borders. **(9) Furthermore / Even so**, the protected areas help relieve poverty and food insecurity, **(10) sustain / address** climate change and promote sustainable use of natural resources. Therefore, environmental agencies has called **(11) for / off** governments to ensure that no harmful industrial activities are permitted in World Heritage Sites.

Some of World Heritage sites is under jeopardy **(12) in spite of / due to** coal mining activities and other adverse conditions. For instance, the Grand Canyon is threatened by unsustainable water use and oil and gas concessions. David Nussbaum, chief executive of the study says that World Heritage sites **(13) comprise/ devote** about 0.5 percent of the Earth's surface and also include some of the most invaluable and unique places on the planet. **(14) Nevertheless / Therefore**, even this small portion of our planet doesn't receive sufficient attention it deserves.

These areas contribute to our economies **(15) over / through** tourism and natural resources, **(16) providing / provided** livelihoods for millions of people. They also support some of the planet's most valuable ecosystems, so we need to cooperate to ensure that they are **(17) properly / particularly** protected.

EXERCISE 2: Fill in the sentences with the proper words given below

- *relieve*
- *jeopardize*
- *livelihood*
- *ensure*
- *abandoned*

1. Increased fires, droughts, pests and disease could ---- the stability of carbon storage in newly planted forests.
2. Developing Asia has some of the world's poorest and most vulnerable populations, whose ---- is fundamentally reliant on natural resources.
3. Many pharmaceutical companies have ---- antimicrobial drug development because it is not very lucrative.
4. If we are to ---- that our children are healthy today, tomorrow and into the future, then we must demand access to healthy food them.
5. Countless studies show that many types of exercise, from walking to cycling, make people feel better and can even ---- symptoms of depression.

EXERCISE 3: Word matching drills**MINI WORD TEST 1**

1. enhance	a. hak etmek
2. adverse	b. özgü
3. unsustainable	c. geliřtirmek
4. particular to	d. sürdürülemez
5. deserve	e. istenmeyen, kötü

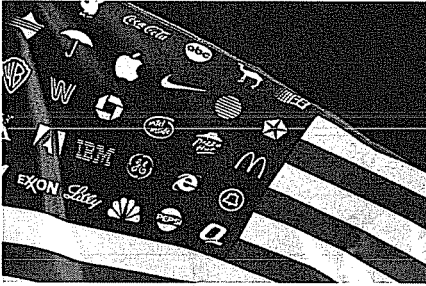
MINI WORD TEST 2

1. range	a. uygulamak, yürütmek, yapmak
2. sufficient	b. deęişkenlik göstermek
3. conduct	c. tehdit etmek, tehlikeye atmak
4. threaten	d. katkıda bulunmak
5. promote	e. yeterli, kâfi

98 - EXPLOITATION

Ongoing	Devam eden, süregelen	Assert	İleri sürmek, iddia etmek
Debate	Tartışma	Deserve	Hak etmek
Malign	Zararlı, kötü	Accuse	Suçlamak
Encouraging	Teşvik edici, cesaretlendirici	Employ	İşe almak
Apparently	Görünüşe göre	Allege	İddia etmek
Provide	Sağlamak	Intimidate	Gözünü korkutmak
Exert	Kullanmak, uygulamak	Threaten	Tehdit etmek
On behalf of	Adına, namına	Promote	Sebepl olmak, artırmak
Exploit	Sömürmek, kötüye kullanmak	Giant	Büyük, devasa
Run	İşletmek, yönetmek	Immense	Çok geniş, muazzam
Unfair	Adaletsiz, adil olmayan	Devastate	Yok etmek, ortadan kaldırmak
Inadequate	Yetersiz, az, kıt	Hazard	Tehlike
Wage	Ücret, miktar	Carry on	Devam etmek, sürdürmek
Condemn	Kınamak, eleştirmek	Utilize	Kullanmak
Violate	İhlal etmek, bozmak		
Sew	Dikiş dikmek		
Obviously	Açık olarak		
Abuse	Kötüye kullanmak		

EXPLOITATION



There is an ongoing (1) **heated / tangible** debate among people who consider globalization to have a malign influence (2) **of / on** poor nations and those (3) **which / who** find it an encouraging force. This argument focuses not just on trade, but (4) **also / rather** on multinational corporations.

Apparently, numerous famous corporations claim that they provide benefit for those (5) **having lived / living** in developing countries. (6) **Hence / However**, that is not the case. Many large corporations in the world today are unethical in some way or another (7) **though / as** they exert too much influence on their employees.

Although most of these corporations operate (8) **as if / in case** they were acting on behalf of the society, they actually exploit the poor workers in the countries where they are running their business. For example, some corporations pay unfair or inadequate wages. (9) **Rather / Indeed**, many companies are condemned for violating labor rights. To illustrate, Louis Vuitton sells a lady purse for \$200 in New York, (10) **yet / so** the female worker abroad who sews it earns only 100 cents an hour, (11) **when / which** is obviously exploitation.

(12) **In case / Whether** it is abusing the land, environment or abusing human and animal rights, these companies will do anything to make a profit. Some of the world's largest corporations have (13) **so / such** much wealth and power that their annual budgets outnumber those of most developing countries.

Nearly all multinationals like Coca Cola and Nike assert that they have to operate in (14) **respectively / fiercely** competitive environments, but that doesn't mean that they will pay less money to workers than they deserve. (15) **Besides / Nevertheless**, some companies, especially those located in China, are accused of exploiting younger workers and factories (16) **which / where** some employees are physically and verbally abused. Employees are also forced to work more than 100 hours per month of overtime (17) **without / except for** being paid additional charge.

(18) In contrast / In the meantime In Mexico, there are many factories operating on behalf of well-known companies. They employ more or less 100.000 workers. **(19) Still / For example**, they are paid as little as \$5 per day and they have to work long hours and their working conditions are no better **(20) off / on. (21) As / As if** they do not have any residence, they have to live in shacks without running water or electricity. Industrial pollution caused by factories is rather high as well. **(22) So as to / In addition to** low wages and inhuman conditions, workers cannot receive their earned wages on time. Instead, they receive their own deserved money months later. Overtime is not paid **(23) even though / in that** they have to work 14 to 16 hours a day.

To make matters worse, a few of these companies are alleged **(24) to intimidate / intimidating** workers and even hire paramilitaries to threaten resisting workers. Apart from human and financial exploitation, they also promote environmental degradation and animal killing. For instance, the giant oil company BP has led to immense environmental destruction all over the world.

(25) In addition / However, Shell has devastated the Ogoni region in Nigeria **(26) for / by** causing air pollution and environmental hazards without **(27) making up for / keeping up with** residents' losses. Another case is that the famous cosmetics brand L'Oreal is **(28) notorious / famous** for testing and killing millions of animals. **(29) Because of / Despite** increasing public concerns over animal rights, the company carries on utilizing hazardous ingredients that have been used on animals.

EXERCISE 2: Fill in the sentences with the proper words given below

- *provides*
- *violating*
- *giant*
- *malign*
- *accuse*

1. The Chinese government introduced animal welfare laws in 2015 aimed at curbing animal abuse, but activists ---- authorities of not enforcing the legislation properly.
2. In recent days, India has blamed Pakistan for ---- the cease-fire more than ten times without any reason.
3. The meeting held between the leaders of North and South Korea represents a/an ---- step towards the eventual reunification of the country.
4. Even though e-cigarette aerosol contains less ---- substances than cigarette smoke, little information is available about the safety of these new devices.
5. Rising temperatures in the world's water supplies ---- a fertile environment for bacteria, parasites and other dangerous organisms.

EXERCISE 3: Word matching drills

MINI WORD TEST 1

1. obviously	a. sebep olmak, artırmak
2. hazard	b. kullanmak
3. threaten	c. açık olarak
4. utilize	d. tehlike
5. promote	e. tehdit etmek

MINI WORD TEST 2

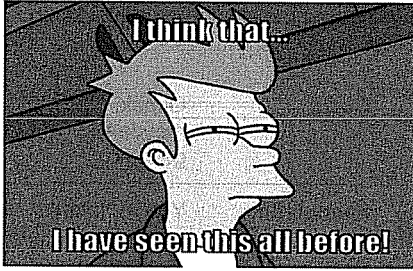
1. ongoing	a. sömürmek, kötüye kullanmak
2. inadequate	b. işletmek, yönetmek
3. exploit	c. kullanmak, uygulamak
4. run	d. yetersiz, az, kıt
5. exert	e. devam eden, süregelen

99 - WHAT IS DÉJÀ VU?

Occurrence	Olay, vaka
Call	Adlandırmak, isim vermek
Weird	Garip, tuhaf
Go through	Tecrübe etmek, yaşamak
Deal with	Üstesinden gelmek, başa çıkmak
Immensely	Çok fazla
Literally	Tam olarak
Overwhelming	Çok yoğun ve baskılı
Familiarity	Yakınlık, benzerlik
Familiar	Tanıdık, aşina
Say	Diyelim ki, örneğin
Suddenly	Aniden, birdenbire
Spot	Yer, mevki
Discuss	Tartışmak, konuşmak
Current	Mevcut, son
Note	Dikkat etmek, fark etmek
Describe	Tanımlamak
Incidence	Olay, vaka, tesadüf

Occur	Olmak, meydana gelmek
Speculation	Yorum, tahmin
Wish	Temenni etmek, dilemek
Fulfillment	Eylem, icra
Ascribe	Afetmek, yorumlamak
Mismatching	Uyumsuzluk
Assert	İddia etmek, ileri sürmek
Convert	Değiştirmek, dönüştürmek

WHAT IS DÉJÀ VU?



Most of us must have had the feeling of **(1) experiencing / having** experienced the same occurrence before. If it is so, we call it déjà vu. In **(2) such / so** a case, one has the weird feeling of **(3) going through / dealing** with the same event.

The term déjà vu is French and means, **(4) immensely / literally**, "already seen." Those who have experienced the feeling describe it as an overwhelming sense of familiarity **(5) with / for** something that shouldn't be familiar at all. Say, for example, you are traveling to England for the first time. You are touring a cathedral, and suddenly it seems **(6) as if / in case** you have been in that very spot before. **(7) So / Or** maybe you are having dinner with a group of friends, discussing some current political topic, and you have the feeling that you've already experienced this very thing - same friends, same dinner, same topic.

The phenomenon is **(8) such / rather** complex, and there are many different theories **(9) as of / as to** why déjà vu happens. Swiss scholar Arthur Funkhouser suggests that there are several "déjà experiences" and **(10) asserts / converts** that **(11) in order that / in order to** better study the phenomenon, the nuances between the experiences need to be noted. In the examples mentioned above, Funkhouser would describe the first incidence as déjà visite ("already visited") and the second as déjà vecu ("already experienced or lived through").

Since déjà vu occurs in individuals with and without a medical condition, there is **(12) much / few** speculation as to how and why this phenomenon happens. Several psychoanalysts **(13) contrast / attribute** déjà vu to simple fantasy or wish fulfillment, while **(14) other / the other** psychiatrists ascribe it to a mismatching in the brain that causes the brain to mistake the present for the past.

BOOST UP YOUR VOCABULARY

EXERCISE 1: Find the closest meaning to the **highlighted** expression

1. one has the weird feeling of **going through** the same event.

The expression “**go through**” is close in meaning to:

- A) refuse B) undergo

2. Those who have experienced the feeling describe it as an overwhelming sense of familiarity with something that shouldn't be **familiar** at all.

The expression “**familiar**” is close in meaning to:

- A) intimate B) distant

3. In order to better study the phenomenon, the nuances between the experiences need to be **noted**.

The expression “**note**” is close in meaning to:

- A) misjudge B) indicate

4. In the examples mentioned above, Funkhouser would **describe** the first incidence as déjà visite (“already visited”) and the second as déjà vecu (“already experienced or lived through”).

The expression “**describe**” is close in meaning to:

- A) illustrate B) prescribe

5. If it is so, we **call** it déjà vu.

The expression “**call**” is close in meaning to:

- A) name B) remove

READ FOR SPEED 1

EXERCISE 2: Fill in the sentences with the proper words given below

- *discussed*
- *overwhelming*
- *spot*
- *occur*
- *incidence*

1. It is highly surprising that at least 100,000 different chemical reactions ---- in the normal human brain every second.
2. Billions of dollars have been spent on cancer research in the last forty years, yet the ---- of cancer continues to increase.
3. A recent study indicates that the ---- majority of the 5.4 million Americans with Alzheimer's are 65 and older.
4. The workers had to be evacuated to a safe ---- after the factory caught fire.
5. The German government has ---- the new tax law for a long time, which is aimed at cutting pollution, particularly from heavy industry.

EXERCISE 3: Word matching drills

MINI WORD TEST 1

1. weird	a. görünmek
2. current	b. tam olarak
3. seem	c. aniden, birdenbire
4. literally	d. garip, tuhaf
5. suddenly	e. mevcut, son

MINI WORD TEST 2

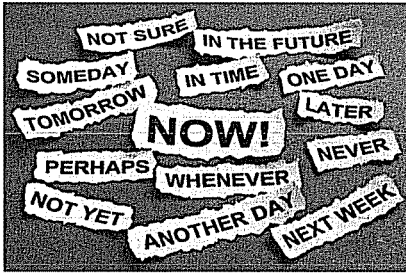
1. mismatching	a. olay, vaka
2. event	b. eylem, icra
3. ascribe	c. üstesinden gelmek, başa çıkarmak
4. deal with	d. affetmek, yorumlamak
5. fulfillment	e. uyumsuzluk

100 - WAIT BUT WHY?

Avoid	Engellemek, önlemek
Sure-fire	Başaracağı kesin olan
Obstacle	Engel, mâni
Hurt	İncitmek, yaralamak
Maladaptive	Uyumsuz
Opportunity	Fırsat, imkân
Trivial	Önemsiz, ıvır zıvır
Profound	Derin, büyük
Estimate	Tahmin etmek, ön görmek
Milieu	Çevre, ortam
Intention	Niyet, amaç
Rebellion	İsyan, ayaklanma
Available	Mevcut
Circumstance	Koşul, şart, durum
Tend	Meyilli olmak, yatkın olmak
Consume	Tüketmek, kullanmak
Intend	Niyet etmek
Underlie	Altında yatmak, temelinde yatmak
Disengagement	İlişkinin kesilmesi

Urge	Teşvik, arzu
Indulge	İzin vermek, şımartmak
Distraction	Dikkatin dağılması
Commitment	Bağlılık, sadakat
Purpose	Amaç, hedef
Euphoric	Sevinçten havalara uçan
Lack	Eksik olmak, yoksun olmak
Responsibility	Sorumluluk
Outcome	Çıktı, sonuç
Compromise	Anlaşmaya varmak
Shift	Değiştirmek
Burden	Yük
Resentful	Dargın, alınmış
Destroy	Yok etmek, ortadan kaldırmak
Gap	Boşluk, aralık
Undermine	Kuyusunu kazmak, temelini çürütmek

WAIT BUT WHY?

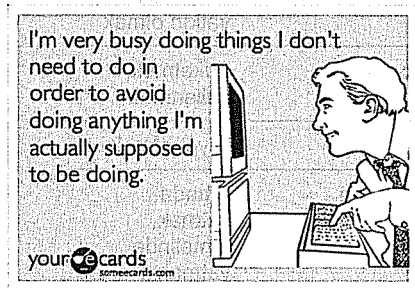


There are many ways to avoid success in life, **(1) so / but** the most sure-fire just might be procrastination. Procrastinators sabotage themselves. They put obstacles in their own path. **(2) On the other hand / Indeed**, they actually choose paths that hurt their performance.

Why would people do that? There is no single answer. Twenty percent of people identify themselves as chronic procrastinators. For them procrastination is a lifestyle, **(3) yet / thus** a maladaptive one and it cuts across all domains of their life. They file income tax returns late, miss opportunities for buying tickets to concerts, and leave their Christmas shopping until Christmas Eve, or they don't cash gift certificates or checks and don't pay bills on time. It's not trivial, **(4) because / although** as a culture we don't take it seriously as a problem. In fact, procrastination is not a problem of time management or of planning, **(5) but / despite** a profound problem of self-regulation.

Procrastinators are not different in their ability to estimate time, although they are more optimistic than others. Procrastinators are made not born. Procrastination is learned in the family milieu, but not directly. It is one response to an authoritarian parenting style. **(6) For example / Such as** having a harsh, controlling father keeps children **(7) from / on** developing the ability to regulate themselves, from internalizing their own intentions and then learning to act on them.

Procrastination can even be a form of rebellion, one of the few forms available under such circumstances. **(8) What's more / Otherwise**, under those household conditions, procrastinators turn more to friends than to parents for support, and their friends may reinforce procrastination because they tend to be tolerant of their excuses.



Procrastinators consume **(9) by far / much** higher levels of alcohol than non-procrastinators. They drink more than they intend to—a manifestation of generalized problems in self-regulation. That is over and above the effect of avoidant coping styles that underlie procrastination and lead to disengagement **(10) via / as to** substance abuse. Procrastinators tell lies to themselves such as, "I'll feel more like doing this tomorrow." Or "I work best under pressure." But in fact they do not get the urge the next day or work best under pressure. In addition, they protect their sense of self by saying "this isn't important." **(11) Another / The other** big lie procrastinators indulge is that time pressure makes them more creative. **(12) In addition / On the contrary**, they do not turn out to be more creative; they only feel that way. They squander their resources.

Procrastinators actively look **(13) for / after** distractions, particularly ones that don't take a lot of commitment on their part. Checking e-mail is almost perfect for this purpose. They distract themselves as a way of regulating their emotions such as fear of failure.

There's more than one flavour of procrastination. People procrastinate for different reasons. Researchers have identified three basic types of procrastinators. The first group of people are the arousal types, or thrill-seekers, who wait to the last minute for the euphoric rush. The second are avoiders, who may be avoiding fear of failure or even fear of success, but in **(14) either / both** case they are very concerned with what others think of them; they would rather have others think they lack effort than ability. And **(15) the other / another** group are the decisional procrastinators, who cannot make a decision. Not making a decision frees procrastinators from responsibility for the outcome of events. There are big costs to procrastination. Health is one. Just **(16) over / after** the course of a single academic term, procrastinating college students had such evidence of compromised immune systems as more colds and flu, more gastrointestinal problems; **(17) otherwise / besides**, they had insomnia. In addition, procrastination has a high cost to others as well as oneself **(18) as / even though** it shifts the burden of responsibilities onto others, who become resentful. Procrastination destroys teamwork in the workplace and private relationships.

When it comes to self-sabotage, procrastination is king. Why? Because procrastination is the gap between intention and action, and the undermining behaviour lies **(19) in / under** not closing the gap. With procrastination, we **(20) call off / put off** taking action longer than we know we should. In the case of chronic procrastination, we waste time that we can't afford to waste. We can actually wind up wasting our whole lives.

EXERCISE 2: Fill in the sentences with the proper words given below

- *gap*
- *profound*
- *burdens*
- *tend*
- *undermine*

1. Since 1970s, the United Arab Emirates has undergone a/an ---- change from a poor region of small desert principalities to a modern state with a high standard of living.
2. Families who look after parents with serious mental illness face many huge financial and emotional ----.
3. According to a study, because happiness increases with age, older people ---- to be far happier than younger people.
4. Overlooking a cancer patient's questions or concerns is likely to ---- his/her ability to deal properly with the disease.
5. In the UK, the wage ---- ranges from a high of \$13,000 a year for private universities to \$10,000 for other state schools.

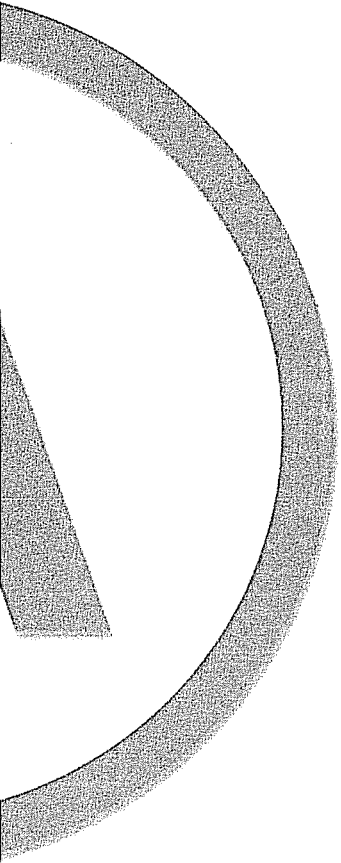
EXERCISE 3: Word matching drills

MINI WORD TEST 1

1. underlie	a. anlaşmaya varmak
2. destroy	b. fırsat, imkân
3. obstacle	c. altında yatmak, temelinde yatmak
4. compromise	d. engel, mani
5. opportunity	e. yok etmek, ortadan kaldırmak

MINI WORD TEST 2

1. sure-fire	a. teşvik, arzu
2. lack	b. engellemek, önlemek
3. urge	c. isyan, ayaklanma
4. avoid	d. eksik olmak, yoksun olmak
5. rebellion	e. başaracağı kesin olan



ANSWER
KEY

READ FOR SPEED 1

1- HOW TO COPE WITH STRESS

- 1- Since
- 2- adverse
- 3- However
- 4- For example
- 5- much
- 6- Because
- 7- Although
- 8- Due to
- 9- In order to
- 10- like
- 11- given that
- 12- should
- 13- incessantly
- 14- Nevertheless
- 15- avoid
- 16- or

BOOST UP YOUR VOCABULARY

Exercise 1

- | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1- A | 2- B | 3- A | 4- B | 5- A |
|------|------|------|------|------|

Exercise 2

- 1- intake
- 2- indispensable
- 3- incessantly
- 4- lack of
- 5- experience

Exercise 3

MINI WORD TEST 1

- | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1- C | 2- A | 3- D | 4- E | 5- B |
|------|------|------|------|------|

MINI WORD TEST 2

- | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1- B | 2- E | 3- A | 4- C | 5- D |
|------|------|------|------|------|

2- MEMORY

1. such as
2. However
3. efficiency
4. Just as
5. In addition
6. even
7. when
8. have discovered
9. adapt
10. In order to
11. reduces
12. bring about
13. whether

BOOST UP YOUR VOCABULARY

Exercise 1

- | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1- A | 2- B | 3- A | 4- B | 5- A |
|------|------|------|------|------|

Exercise 2

- 1- significantly
- 2- deficiency
- 3- increase
- 4- depend
- 5- challenge

Exercise 3

MINI WORD TEST 1

- | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1- D | 2- E | 3- B | 4- A | 5- C |
|------|------|------|------|------|

MINI WORD TEST 2

- | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1- B | 2- E | 3- D | 4- A | 5- C |
|------|------|------|------|------|

3- LANGUAGE				
1. vulnerable				
2. As				
3. so				
4. representation				
5. merging				
6. consistent				
7. Indeed				
8. therefore				
9. only if				
BOOST UP YOUR VOCABULARY				
Exercise 1				
1- B	2- A	3- A	4- B	5- A
Exercise 2				
1- vulnerable				
2- account for				
3- borrow				
4- expands				
5- rate				
Exercise 3				
MINI WORD TEST 1				
1- C	2- E	3- B	4- A	5- D
MINI WORD TEST 2				
1- E	2- D	3- B	4- C	5- A

4- VENEZUELA				
1. as				
2. so that				
3. would				
4. was				
5. of				
6. announced				
7. except for				
8. cut down on				
9. considerably				
10. Moreover				
11. has adopted				
12. For example				
13. to reduce				
14. diminish				
15. had introduced				
16. introduced				
BOOST UP YOUR VOCABULARY				
1- B	2- A	3- B	4- B	5- A
VOCABULARY IN CONTEXT				
1- overcome				
2- tasks				
3- tough				
4- impose				
5- blame				
MINI WORD TEST 1				
1- B	2- A	3- E	4- C	5- D
MINI WORD TEST 2				
1- E	2- D	3- A	4- B	5- C

5- CLIMATE CHANGE				
1. depends				
2. is absorbed				
3. is warming				
4. has risen				
5. will lead				
6. have accompanied				
7. have experienced				
8. have undergone				
9. have released				
10. come				
11. have adapted				
12. had resulted				
13. such as				
BOOST UP YOUR VOCABULARY				
Exercise 1				
1- A	2- B	3- A	4- A	5- B
Exercise 2				
1- dramatic				
2- released				
3- experienced				
4- estimated				
5- unavoidable				
Exercise 3				
MINI WORD TEST 1				
1- B	2- D	3- A	4- E	5- C
MINI WORD TEST 2				
1- A	2- D	3- B	4- E	5- C

6- THE EARTH				
1. the best				
2. though				
3. as well as				
4. Thus				
5. Among				
6. Moreover				
7. Indeed				
8. therefore				
9. which				
10. have to				
BOOST UP YOUR VOCABULARY				
Exercise 1				
1- A	2- B	3- A	4- B	5- A
Exercise 2				
1- maintain				
2- hospitable				
3- covers				
4- abundant				
5- exploiting				
Exercise 3				
MINI WORD TEST 1				
1- C	2- D	3- A	4- E	5- B
MINI WORD TEST 2				
1- B	2- A	3- D	4- E	5- C

7- AMAZON				
1. is located				
2. is described				
3. can be found				
4. are not found				
5. have used				
6. is being destroyed				
7. suffered				
8. has been lost				
9. will be destroyed				
10. has lost				
11. lost				
12. have been exposed				
12. are afraid				
13. have failed				
14. has accelerated				
15. will				
BOOST UP YOUR VOCABULARY				
Exercise 1				
1. A	2. B	3. B	4. A	5. A
Exercise 2				
1. huge				
2. vanish				
3. numerous				
4. expose				
5. covers				
Exercise 3				
MINI WORD TEST 1				
1. D	2. A	3. E	4. B	5. C
MINI WORD TEST 2				
1. E	2. C	3. A	4. B	5. D

8- HOW TO GET RESPECT				
1. However				
2. like				
3. as a result of				
4. but				
5. Many				
6. Rather				
7. numerous				
8. Regardless of				
9. If				
10. if				
BOOST UP YOUR VOCABULARY				
Exercise 1				
1- A	2- B	3- A	4- A	5- B
Exercise 2				
1- achieved				
2- impressive				
3- merely				
4- hold				
5- confidence				
Exercise 3				
MINI WORD TEST 1				
1- C	2- E	3- B	4- A	5- D
MINI WORD TEST 2				
1- C	2- D	3- E	4- A	5- B

9- AFRICA				
1. have failed				
2. Moreover				
3. But				
4. thanks to				
5. Nevertheless				
6. As well as				
7. due to				
8. yet				
9. so				
10. Though				
BOOST UP YOUR VOCABULARY				
Exercise 1				
1. A	2. B	3. A	4. B	5. B
Exercise 2				
1. fundamental				
2. gradually				
3. reduce				
4. causes				
5. density				
Exercise 3				
MINI WORD TEST 1				
1. C	2. E	3. A	4. B	5. D
MINI WORD TEST 2				
1. D	2. A	3. E	4. B	5. C

10- INVENTIONS				
1. Although				
2. have achieved				
3. various				
4. When				
5. Though				
6. invented				
7. While				
8. beneath				
9. through				
10. to introduce				
11. such				
12. As far as				
13. to come				
14. in order to				
14. devised				
15. as well as				
16. Based				
BOOST UP YOUR VOCABULARY				
Exercise 1				
1- B	2- A	3- B	4- A	5- B
Exercise 2				
1- devices				
2- assume				
3- manuscript				
4- conduct				
5- tend				
Exercise 3				
MINI WORD TEST 1				
1- D	2- A	3- B	4- E	5- C
MINI WORD TEST 2				
1- B	2- E	3- D	4- C	5- A

11- AGING				
1. even if				
2. As				
3. including				
4. But				
5. as				
6. should				
7. However				
8. since				
9. Nevertheless				
9. Furthermore				
10. which				
BOOST UP YOUR VOCABULARY				
Exercise 1				
1. A	2. B	3. B	4. A	5. A
Exercise 2				
1. struggle				
2. discovered				
3. suffer				
4. lead				
5. major				
Exercise 3				
MINI WORD TEST 1				
1. D	2. A	3. E	4. B	5. C
MINI WORD TEST 2				
1. D	2. A	3. B	4. E	5. C

12- US or CHINA				
BONUS SORU: A				
1. to have				
2. Moreover				
3. when				
4. on account of				
5. resulting in				
6. will				
7. that				
8. Although				
9. while				
10. However				
11. even if				
12. while				
13. if				
BOOST UP YOUR VOCABULARY				
Exercise 1				
1- B	2- A	3- B	4- A	5- B
Exercise 2				
1- challenge				
2- robust				
3- overtake				
4- dramatic				
5- burden				
Exercise 3				
MINI WORD TEST 1				
1- B	2- C	3- E	4- A	5- D
MINI WORD TEST 2				
1- E	2- D	3- A	4- C	5- B

13- CAN MONEY BUY HAPPINESS?				
1. Despite				
2. only if				
3. so that				
4. For instance				
5. on				
6. but				
7. In fact				
8. much				
9. who				
10. spent				
11. far				
12. necessarily				
13. will				
14. therefore				
15. no matter				
16. involved				
17. while				
BOOST UP YOUR VOCABULARY				
Exercise 1				
1- A	2- B	3- A	4- B	5- A
Exercise 2				
1- vary				
2- examine				
3- cautious				
4- evidence				
5- approaches				
Exercise 3				
MINI WORD TEST 1				
1- C	2- D	3- B	4- E	5- A
MINI WORD TEST 2				
1- D	2- A	3- E	4- C	5- B

14- LEARNING DISABILITIES				
1. is attributed to				
2. which				
3. Moreover				
4. another				
5. with				
6. while				
7. In fact				
8. Just as				
9. which				
10. Since				
11. However				
12. Unless				
13. As far as				
14. due to				
15. Although				
16. with				
17. come up with				
BOOST UP YOUR VOCABULARY				
Exercise 1				
1- B	2- A	3- A	4- B	5- A
Exercise 2				
1- diagnosed				
2- prevalent				
3- interfering				
4- average				
5- certain				
Exercise 3				
MINI WORD TEST 1				
1- D	2- C	3- B	4- E	5- A
MINI WORD TEST 2				
1- D	2- E	3- A	4- B	5- C

15- EGYPTIAN TOMB				
1. has been discovered				
2. may have been				
3. unearthed				
4. believed				
5. Wrapped				
6. remarkably				
7. identifying				
8. ruled				
9. that				
10. so				
BOOST UP YOUR VOCABULARY				
Exercise 1				
1- B	2- A	3- B	4- A	5- A
Exercise 2				
1- incredible				
2- figure out				
3- providing				
4- cover				
5- tomb				
Exercise 3				
MINI WORD TEST 1				
1- C	2- D	3- A	4- E	5- B
MINI WORD TEST 2				
1- C	2- E	3- B	4- A	5- D

16- SMARTPHONES				
1. hidden				
2. so that				
3. unveil				
4. Indeed				
5. so				
6. On the other hand				
7. ensuring				
8. even				
9. As for				
10. now that				
11. Indeed				
12. thanks to				
BOOST UP YOUR VOCABULARY				
Exercise 1				
1- A	2- B	3- B	4- A	5- B
Exercise 2				
1- violated				
2- conducted				
3- desperate				
4- allocated				
5- reach				
Exercise 3				
MINI WORD TEST 1				
1- D	2- E	3- B	4- C	5- A
MINI WORD TEST 2				
1- D	2- E	3- B	4- C	5- A

17- EBOLA VIRUS				
1. has undergone				
2. Besides				
3. Moreover				
4. also				
5. In order to				
6. because of				
7. in case				
8. whether				
9. thanks to				
10. Before				
11. by				
12. Given				
13. unless				
BOOST UP YOUR VOCABULARY				
Exercise 1				
1- A	2- B	3- A	4- B	5- A
Exercise 2				
1- drought				
2- disrupts				
3- remarkable				
4- pose				
5- outbreak				
Exercise 3				
MINI WORD TEST 1				
1- B	2- E	3- D	4- C	5- A
MINI WORD TEST 2				
1- D	2- A	3- E	4- B	5- C

18- OIL CRISIS				
1. have managed				
2. seems				
3. so				
4. another				
5. to				
6. thus				
7. have shown				
8. In fact				
9. still				
10. as				
11. As such				
12. However				
13. in				
14. surpassing				
15. above				
BOOST UP YOUR VOCABULARY				
Exercise 1				
1- A	2- B	3- A	4- B	5- A
Exercise 2				
1- surpasses				
2- volatile				
3- plunge				
4- substantial				
5- eager				
Exercise 3				
MINI WORD TEST 1				
1- B	2- D	3- A	4- E	5- C
MINI WORD TEST 2				
1- E	2- D	3- A	4- C	5- B

19- HUMANS AND INVENTIONS				
1. distinctive				
2. except for				
3. That is				
4. course				
5. have witnessed				
6. on				
7. such				
8. the better				
9. ordinary				
BOOST UP YOUR VOCABULARY				
Exercise 1				
1- A	2- B	3- A	4- A	5- B
Exercise 2				
1- gadgets				
2- impact				
3- discovery				
4- distinctive				
5- achieving				
Exercise 3				
MINI WORD TEST 1				
1- E	2- D	3- B	4- A	5- C
MINI WORD TEST 2				
1- C	2- D	3- E	4- B	5- A

20- HARMFUL EFFECTS OF COMMONLY USED ELECTRONIC DEVICES				
1. ease off				
2. considered				
3. of				
4. For example				
5. as well as				
6. also				
7. bring about				
8. once				
9. exposure				
10. given that				
11. indeed				
12. Though				
13. if				
14. when				
15. In addition				
16. has found				
17. In addition to				
18. took				
19. Moreover				
BOOST UP YOUR VOCABULARY				
Exercise 1				
1- A	2- B	3- A	4- A	5- B
Exercise 2				
1- patterns				
2- particularly				
3- caused				
4- exposure				
5- vast				
Exercise 3				
MINI WORD TEST 1				
1- C	2- A	3- E	4- D	5- B
MINI WORD TEST 2				
1- D	2- A	3- B	4- E	5- C

21- SMOKING				
1. have plummeted				
2. thanks to				
3. to				
4. Although				
5. accounts for				
6. as to				
7. to prevent				
8. If				
9. properly				
10. as well as				
11. However				
12. from				
13. released				
14. far				
15. many				
16. so that				
17. obstacle				
18. Even though				
19. would				
20. caused				
21. to rise				
22. however				
23. Unless				
BOOST UP YOUR VOCABULARY				
Exercise 1				
1- B	2- A	3- A	4- B	5- A
Exercise 2				
1- promising				
2- measure				
3- grasp				
4- yield				
5- obstacle				
Exercise 3				
MINI WORD TEST 1				
1- C	2- D	3- A	4- E	5- B
MINI WORD TEST 2				
1- D	2- C	3- A	4- E	5- B

22- MONGOLS				
1. take over				
2. another				
3. even				
4. But				
5. abruptly				
6. since				
7. led				
8. are				
9. for				
10. into				
11. unsuitable				
12. reducing				
13. from				
14. upon				
15. at				
BOOST UP YOUR VOCABULARY				
Exercise 1				
1- B	2- A	3- A	4- B	5- B
Exercise 2				
1- victories				
2- fluctuation				
3- hamper				
4- rely				
5- decreased				
Exercise 3				
MINI WORD TEST 1				
1- C	2- D	3- B	4- E	5- A
MINI WORD TEST 2				
1- C	2- A	3- B	4- E	5- D

23- EXERCISES				
1. purposeful				
2. Whether				
3. a few				
4. out				
5. separate				
6. Rather				
7. but				
8. no				
9. up				
10. far				
11. evident				
12. though				
BOOST UP YOUR VOCABULARY				
Exercise 1				
1- A	2- A	3- B	4- B	5- A
Exercise 2				
1- deliberate				
2- fallen behind				
3- linked				
4- craft				
5- experiences				
Exercise 3				
MINI WORD TEST 1				
1- D	2- C	3- E	4- A	5- B
MINI WORD TEST 2				
1- D	2- E	3- A	4- B	5- C

24- PLAYING VIDEO GAMES				
1. However				
2. even				
3. Indeed				
4. if				
5. so that				
6. relatively				
7. designed				
8. revealed				
9. some				
10. whereas				
11. a few				
12. Besides				
13. stimulates				
14. As far as				
15. on account of				
16. far				
17. counterparts				
BOOST UP YOUR VOCABULARY				
Exercise 1				
1- B	2- A	3- B	4- A	5- A
Exercise 2				
1- employ				
2- associated				
3- belief				
4- contributes				
5- explore				
Exercise 3				
MINI WORD TEST 1				
1- D	2- A	3- B	4- E	5- C
MINI WORD TEST 2				
1- D	2- C	3- E	4- B	5- A

25- MENA REGION AND ARAB SPRING				
1. as				
2. Besides				
3. since				
4. across				
5. to be				
6. Although				
7. while				
8. Moreover				
9. declined				
10. Because				
11. due to				
12. as				
13. As of				
BOOST UP YOUR VOCABULARY				
Exercise 1				
1- B	2- B	3- B	4- A	5- A
Exercise 2				
1- enable				
2- spread				
3- halt				
4- prompt				
5- massive				
Exercise 3				
MINI WORD TEST 1				
1- B	2- D	3- E	4- C	5- A
MINI WORD TEST 2				
1- E	2- D	3- A	4- C	5- B

26- HURRICANES				
1. by				
2. is referred				
3. for instance				
4. from				
5. from				
6. If				
7. on				
8. as				
9. ashore				
10. from				
BOOST UP YOUR VOCABULARY				
Exercise 1				
1- A	2- A	3- B	4- B	5- A
Exercise 2				
1- characterized				
2- generate				
3- extend				
4- host				
5- surrounded				
Exercise 3				
MINI WORD TEST 1				
1- D	2- C	3- B	4- E	5- A
MINI WORD TEST 2				
1- B	2- D	3- A	4- E	5- C

27- CYBERCRIME				
1. where				
2. so that				
3. only if				
4. Because of				
5. had been exposed				
6. as				
7. abandoned				
8. overall				
9. So				
10. Not only that				
11. as if				
12. while				
13. if				
BOOST UP YOUR VOCABULARY				
Exercise 1				
1- B	2- A	3- A	4- B	5- A
Exercise 2				
1- abandon				
2- malicious				
3- infrastructure				
4- epidemic				
5- deal				
Exercise 3				
MINI WORD TEST 1				
1- B	2- C	3- D	4- E	5- A
MINI WORD TEST 2				
1- D	2- A	3- B	4- E	5- C

28- SAD				
1. a lot of				
2. much				
3. as				
4. might suffer				
5. though				
6. how				
7. as				
8. overall				
9. ease				
10. each				
11. preferably				
12. by				
13. their				
14. and				
15. most				
16. at				
17. may				
BOOST UP YOUR VOCABULARY				
1- B	2- A	3- A	4- B	5- B
VOCABULARY IN CONTEXT				
1- address				
2- suffered				
3- prevalent				
4- ongoing				
5- shift				
MINI WORD TEST 1				
1- E	2- A	3- B	4- D	5- C
MINI WORD TEST 2				
1- C	2- D	3- E	4- B	5- A

29- ANTIBIOTIC RESISTANCE				
1. treating				
2. caused				
3. as				
4. However				
5. when				
6. malign				
7. has become				
8. with				
9. spread				
10. If				
11. to				
12. other				
13. address				
14. only				
15. encouraged				
BOOST UP YOUR VOCABULARY				
1. A	2. B	3. B	4. A	5. B
VOCABULARY IN CONTEXT				
1. eliminated				
2. severe				
3. contributes				
4. launched				
5. encouraged				
MINI WORD TEST 1				
1. C	2. A	3. D	4. E	5. B
MINI WORD TEST 2				
1. C	2. E	3. D	4. B	5. A

30- BABY BOOMERS				
1. ever				
2. up				
3. after				
4. by				
5. however				
6. longing for				
7. since				
8. many				
9. As a result				
10. as soon as				
11. meant				
12. so				
13. for				
BOOST UP YOUR VOCABULARY				
Exercise 1				
1- B	2- B	3- A	4- A	5- B
Exercise 2				
1- average				
2- postpone				
3- explained				
4- opted				
5- plentiful				
Exercise 3				
MINI WORD TEST 1				
1- C	2- A	3- E	4- B	5- D
MINI WORD TEST 2				
1- C	2- E	3- D	4- B	5- A

31- REDUCING CAFFEINE INTAKE

1. across
2. because
3. in
4. less
5. Unfortunately
6. due to
7. experiencing
8. without
9. so
10. In fact
11. while
12. how
13. from
14. If
15. greatly

BOOST UP YOUR VOCABULARY

Exercise 1

1- A	2- A	3- B	4- A	5- A
------	------	------	------	------

Exercise 2

- 1- cognitive
- 2- addictive
- 3- reduce
- 4- allows
- 5- failed

Exercise 3

MINI WORD TEST 1

1- D	2- E	3- B	4- A	5- C
------	------	------	------	------

MINI WORD TEST 2

1- C	2- E	3- D	4- B	5- A
------	------	------	------	------

32- GENETICALLY MODIFIED FOOD

1. to understand
2. studying
3. through
4. discovered
5. This
6. Using
7. Now that
8. resistant
9. ahead of
10. with
11. another
12. enables
13. then
14. making
15. novel
16. such

BOOST UP YOUR VOCABULARY

Exercise 1

1- A	2- B	3- A	4- A	5- B
------	------	------	------	------

Exercise 2

- 1- accelerated
- 2- emerged
- 3- transmit
- 4- livestock
- 5- underlying

Exercise 3

MINI WORD TEST 1

1- D	2- A	3- B	4- E	5- C
------	------	------	------	------

MINI WORD TEST 2

1- B	2- D	3- A	4- E	5- C
------	------	------	------	------

33- HUMAN TRAFFICKING				
1. has been				
2. grave				
3. into				
4. whether				
5. away				
6. seek				
7. such				
8. However				
9. but				
10. So				
11. However				
12. As				
BOOST UP YOUR VOCABULARY				
Exercise 1				
1- B	2- A	3- B	4- A	5- B
Exercise 2				
1- witnessed				
2- pace				
3- victims				
4- grave				
5- strict				
Exercise 3				
MINI WORD TEST 1				
1- D	2- C	3- A	4- E	5- B
MINI WORD TEST 2				
1- E	2- C	3- D	4- B	5- A

34- INNOVATION IS INCREASINGLY LOCAL IN AFRICA				
BONUS SORU: A				
1. has experienced				
2. so that				
3. Moreover				
4. because of				
5. since				
6. In this way				
7. For example				
8. will				
9. which				
10. merely				
11. where				
12. Indeed				
13. in				
14. Because				
15. far				
16. to				
17. on				
18. Therefore				
19. started				
BOOST UP YOUR VOCABULARY				
Exercise 1				
1- A	2- B	3- A	4- B	5- A
Exercise 2				
1- spur				
2- remarkable				
3- durable				
4- enable				
5- regarded				
Exercise 3				
MINI WORD TEST 1				
1- C	2- D	3- B	4- E	5- A
MINI WORD TEST 2				
1- E	2- C	3- D	4- A	5- B

35- ENGULFED IN FIRE				
1. notorious				
2. had left				
3. to				
4. although				
5. in order to				
6. As				
7. in				
8. transported				
9. Another				
10. by far				
11. to have been				
12. on				
13. to				
14. to result				
15. In addition				
16. eventually				
17. despite				
18. is				
19. up to				
20. another				
BOOST UP YOUR VOCABULARY				
Exercise 1				
1- B	2- B	3- A	4- A	5- B
Exercise 2				
1- inadequate				
2- face				
3- responsible				
4- attempted				
5- death toll				
Exercise 3				
MINI WORD TEST 1				
1- D	2- E	3- C	4- A	5- B
MINI WORD TEST 2				
1- B	2- E	3- D	4- C	5- A

36- CUBAN MISSILE CRISIS				
1. confrontation				
2. from				
3. If				
4. up to				
5. about				
6. at				
7. as				
8. about				
9. around				
10. on				
11. However				
12. for				
13. as well as				
14. between				
15. to				
BOOST UP YOUR VOCABULARY				
Exercise 1				
1- A	2- A	3- B	4- A	5- B
Exercise 2				
1- unique				
2- enact				
3- reach				
4- disasters				
5- scheme				
Exercise 3				
MINI WORD TEST 1				
1- D	2- E	3- A	4- B	5- C
MINI WORD TEST 2				
1- B	2- D	3- A	4- E	5- C

37- GIRLS VS BOYS				
1. even				
2. regardless of				
3. looked				
4. using				
5. published				
6. for				
7. to outperform				
8. the other				
9. much				
10. significant				
11. in				
12. much				
13. ought to				
14. improper				
BOOST UP YOUR VOCABULARY				
Exercise 1				
1- B	2- B	3- A	4- B	5- B
Exercise 2				
1- surpassed				
2- lack				
3- provide				
4- gap				
5- consistent				
Exercise 3				
MINI WORD TEST 1				
1- C	2- D	3- B	4- E	5- A
MINI WORD TEST 2				
1- C	2- B	3- D	4- E	5- A

38- IMPERIAL AMBITIONS OF ZUCKERBERG				
1. with				
2. whom				
3. Indeed				
4. much				
5. by				
6. launch				
7. escalating				
8. has prospered				
9. for				
10. play				
11. whereas				
12. pursue				
13. Yet				
14. asset				
15. Therefore				
16. extending				
17. enabling				
18. However				
19. so that				
20. But				
21. If				
BOOST UP YOUR VOCABULARY				
Exercise 1				
1- B	2- A	3- B	4- A	5- A
Exercise 2				
1- launched				
2- unprecedented				
3- lagging				
4- transmitted				
5- ambitions				
Exercise 3				
MINI WORD TEST 1				
1- D	2- C	3- A	4- E	5- B
MINI WORD TEST 2				
1- D	2- E	3- B	4- C	5- A

39- ACHILLES HEEL OF VIRUSES

1. on
2. ranging
3. invade
4. have found
5. whether
6. against
7. what
8. why
9. while
10. whilst
11. to
12. found
13. But
14. because
15. otherwise

BOOST UP YOUR VOCABULARY

Exercise 1

1- A	2- B	3- A	4- B	5- B
------	------	------	------	------

Exercise 2

- 1- penetrate
- 2- lethal
- 3- exposed
- 4- explain
- 5- cure

Exercise 3

MINI WORD TEST 1

1- D	2- C	3- B	4- A	5- E
------	------	------	------	------

MINI WORD TEST 2

1- E	2- C	3- A	4- D	5- B
------	------	------	------	------

40- ZIKA- A DEADLY VIRUS

BONUS SORU: C

1. pandemic
2. plagues
3. emerged
4. spread
5. spotted
6. to cause
7. But
8. prime
9. with
10. occasionally
11. Though
12. nor
13. for
14. via
15. on

BOOST UP YOUR VOCABULARY

Exercise 1

1- B	2- B	3- A	4- A	5- B
------	------	------	------	------

Exercise 2

- 1- despair
- 2- cure
- 3- sharp
- 4- eradicate
- 5- spread

Exercise 3

MINI WORD TEST 1

1- B	2- D	3- A	4- E	5- C
------	------	------	------	------

MINI WORD TEST 2

1- C	2- A	3- E	4- B	5- D
------	------	------	------	------

41- FRIDAY 13				
1. in				
2. that				
3. in				
4. whole				
5. to sit				
6. as to				
7. to have killed				
8. to set off				
9. to				
10. increased				
11. because				
12. that				
13. As a result				
14. between				
15. to be arrested				
16. turning up				
17. were forced				
18. of				
19. killing				
20. but				
BOOST UP YOUR VOCABULARY				
Exercise 1				
1- B	2- A	3- A	4- A	5- B
Exercise 2				
1- disappeared				
2- average				
3- prone				
4- prove				
5- shrouds				
Exercise 3				
MINI WORD TEST 1				
1- E	2- D	3- A	4- B	5- C
MINI WORD TEST 2				
1- E	2- C	3- D	4- A	5- B

42- FLOOPY DISKS				
1. but				
2. from				
3. was released				
4. Among				
5. which				
6. those				
7. that				
8. on				
9. much				
10. also				
11. initially				
12. that				
13. even				
14. for				
15. on				
BOOST UP YOUR VOCABULARY				
Exercise 1				
1- A	2- B	3- B	4- A	5- A
Exercise 2				
1- spend				
2- rely				
3- released				
4- maintain				
5- replace				
Exercise 3				
MINI WORD TEST 1				
1- C	2- D	3- E	4- B	5- A
MINI WORD TEST 2				
1- E	2- D	3- A	4- C	5- B

43- SHOW BUSINESS

1. Just as
2. deal with
3. Yet
4. including
5. as
6. Once
7. other
8. Though
9. No matter
10. such
11. along
12. pillars
13. while
14. the other
15. or
16. as long as

BOOST UP YOUR VOCABULARY

Exercise 1

- | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1- B | 2- A | 3- A | 4- B | 5- B |
|------|------|------|------|------|

Exercise 2

1- applied

2- seek

3- ultimate

4- lucrative

5- comprises

Exercise 3

MINI WORD TEST 1

- | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1- C | 2- B | 3- A | 4- E | 5- D |
|------|------|------|------|------|

MINI WORD TEST 2

- | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1- A | 2- E | 3- B | 4- C | 5- D |
|------|------|------|------|------|

44- NEANDERTHALS

1. have discovered
2. While
3. to
4. of
5. predate
6. were built
7. as to
8. as
9. were
10. may even have taught
11. Indeed
12. simplest
13. for example
14. belonging
15. with
16. some
17. so
18. to
19. that
20. actually
21. few
22. partly
23. another

BOOST UP YOUR VOCABULARY

Exercise 1

- | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1- A | 2- B | 3- B | 4- A | 5- B |
|------|------|------|------|------|

Exercise 2

1- vanished

2- evident

3- employed

4- thrive

5- enigma

Exercise 3

MINI WORD TEST 1

- | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1- B | 2- E | 3- A | 4- C | 5- D |
|------|------|------|------|------|

MINI WORD TEST 2

- | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1- B | 2- E | 3- D | 4- C | 5- A |
|------|------|------|------|------|

45- FRIENDLY FACE OF ANXIETY				
1. Having discovered				
2. may act				
3. has suggested				
4. to surge				
5. could cause				
6. However				
7. triggering				
8. Instead				
9. by				
10. Such				
11. avoid				
12. suffer				
13. were handed				
14. have found				
15. what				
16. for				
17. only				
18. far				
19. less				
20. discovered				
21. no				
BOOST UP YOUR VOCABULARY				
Exercise 1				
1- A	2- B	3- A	4- B	5- B
Exercise 2				
1- purpose				
2- perception				
3- avoid				
4- permanent				
5- monitor				
Exercise 3				
MINI WORD TEST 1				
1- E	2- D	3- A	4- C	5- B
MINI WORD TEST 2				
1- C	2- E	3- A	4- B	5- D

46- CAR SEATS				
1. in				
2. have been				
3. given that				
4. But				
5. as				
6. will evolve				
7. can				
8. can				
9. features				
10. to				
11. in fact				
12. offered				
13. restricting				
14. while				
15. toward				
16. using				
17. not only				
18. in which				
19. might				
20. takes				
BOOST UP YOUR VOCABULARY				
Exercise 1				
1- A	2- A	3- B	4- B	5- A
Exercise 2				
1- capable				
2- eliminate				
3- accounts				
4- versatile				
5- roughly				
Exercise 3				
MINI WORD TEST 1				
1- C	2- D	3- E	4- B	5- A
MINI WORD TEST 2				
1- C	2- D	3- B	4- A	5- E

47- ROBOTS ARE ALREADY HERE				
1. would				
2. were				
3. as				
4. would be				
5. were				
6. lacked				
7. vulnerable				
8. also				
9. That is				
10. As				
11. over				
12. However				
13. so				
14. to				
15. have transformed				
16. As				
17. Thanks to				
18. such				
19. particularly				
20. remaining				
21. eliminate				
22. by				
23. because of				
24. had better				
BOOST UP YOUR VOCABULARY				
Exercise 1				
1- A	2- B	3- B	4- B	5- A
Exercise 2				
1- conducted				
2- transformed				
3- pose				
4- exhibit				
5- recover				
Exercise 3				
MINI WORD TEST 1				
1- E	2- D	3- B	4- A	5- C
MINI WORD TEST 2				
1- D	2- C	3- E	4- B	5- A

48- HERO				
Bonus Soru: A				
1. yet				
2. foremost				
3. overcomes				
4. aspect				
5. even				
6. Indeed				
7. towards				
8. distinct				
9. as				
10. prominent				
11. as if				
12. Throughout				
13. a great deal of				
14. even if				
15. rather				
16. path				
17. thus				
18. others				
19. to possess				
20. thus				
21. as				
22. in				
23. on				
24. what				
BOOST UP YOUR VOCABULARY				
Exercise 1				
1- A	2- B	3- A	4- B	5- A
Exercise 2				
1- overcome				
2- indispensable				
3- encountered				
4- ceased				
5- persistent				
Exercise 3				
MINI WORD TEST 1				
1- B	2- D	3- E	4- A	5- C
MINI WORD TEST 2				
1- D	2- C	3- E	4- A	5- B

49- EUROPEAN ECONOMY				
1. if				
2. revealed				
3. of				
4. has remained				
5. boost				
6. would				
7. from				
8. on				
9. higher				
10. upon				
11. despite				
12. even				
BOOST UP YOUR VOCABULARY				
Exercise 1				
1- B	2- A	3- A	4- A	5- B
Exercise 2				
1- boost				
2- aid				
3- embarked				
4- infrastructure				
5- implementation				
Exercise 3				
MINI WORD TEST 1				
1- E	2- C	3- D	4- A	5- B
MINI WORD TEST 2				
1- B	2- E	3- D	4- C	5- A

50- BAIL OUT SHANGHAI				
1. that				
2. that				
3. to				
4. But				
5. if				
6. for				
7. as yet				
8. how				
9. for				
10. by				
11. will turn				
12. what				
13. cooperating				
14. To illustrate				
15. supported				
16. Instead of				
17. of				
18. devised				
19. that				
20. so				
BOOST UP YOUR VOCABULARY				
Exercise 1				
1- A	2- A	3- B	4- A	5- B
Exercise 2				
1- eligible				
2- prone				
3- foster				
4- subsidized				
5- offset				
Exercise 3				
MINI WORD TEST 1				
1- E	2- A	3- D	4- B	5- C
MINI WORD TEST 2				
1- C	2- D	3- A	4- E	5- B

51- PLANTS and AFFECTION				
1. suspected				
2. trigger				
3. whether				
4. Much as				
5. While				
6. adamantly				
7. has shown				
8. release				
9. other				
10. no				
11. of				
12. dramatic				
13. how				
14. So				
15. Unlike				
16. Instead				
BOOST UP YOUR VOCABULARY				
Exercise 1				
1- B	2- B	3- A	4- B	5- A
Exercise 2				
1- triggers				
2- detected				
3- responds				
4- visible				
5- aware				
Exercise 3				
MINI WORD TEST 1				
1- C	2- D	3- B	4- E	5- A
MINI WORD TEST 2				
1- B	2- E	3- D	4- C	5- A

52- MAIZE				
1. known				
2. but				
3. particularly				
4. as well as				
5. process				
6. while				
7. given that				
8. Indeed				
9. for				
10. Because				
11. but				
12. the other				
13. Along with				
14. Having				
15. into				
16. once				
17. of				
18. In fact				
BOOST UP YOUR VOCABULARY				
Exercise 1				
1- A	2- B	3- A	4- A	5- B
Exercise 2				
1- particularly				
2- considerable				
3- convert				
4- estimate				
5- emerged				
Exercise 3				
MINI WORD TEST 1				
1- D	2- C	3- E	4- B	5- A
MINI WORD TEST 2				
1- C	2- D	3- E	4- A	5- B

53- ASTROLOGY				
1. with				
2. have been				
3. by means of				
4. entire				
5. While				
6. other				
7. for example				
8. yet				
9. to have talked				
10. on				
BOOST UP YOUR VOCABULARY				
Exercise 1				
1- A	2- A	3- B	4- A	5- B
Exercise 2				
1- utilizing				
2- credited				
3- approximately				
4- distinct				
5- far-reaching				
Exercise 3				
MINI WORD TEST 1				
1- B	2- E	3- D	4- A	5- C
MINI WORD TEST 2				
1- D	2- C	3- A	4- E	5- B

54- COLD WAR				
1. another				
2. as				
3. about				
4. as well as				
5. in				
6. into				
7. Meanwhile				
8. in fact				
9. Yet				
10. from				
11. between				
12. as long as				
BOOST UP YOUR VOCABULARY				
Exercise 1				
1- A	2- B	3- B	4- A	5- B
Exercise 2				
1- inevitable				
2- mutual				
3- treat				
4- fueling				
5- attitude				
Exercise 3				
MINI WORD TEST 1				
1- C	2- D	3- E	4- A	5- B
MINI WORD TEST 2				
1- B	2- E	3- D	4- A	5- C

55- HUMAN IN SPACE				
1. have gazed				
2. to make				
3. ventured				
4. undertake				
5. to blast				
6. still				
7. Of				
8. adapted				
9. entirely				
10. complex				
11. as well as				
12. But				
13. even				
14. allocated				
15. all				
16. ensure				
17. intake				
18. between				
19. so that				
BOOST UP YOUR VOCABULARY				
Exercise 1				
1- B	2- A	3- A	4- B	5- A
Exercise 2				
1- undermine				
2- allocate				
3- influx				
4- range				
5- assess				
Exercise 3				
MINI WORD TEST 1				
1- D	2- E	3- A	4- B	5- C
MINI WORD TEST 2				
1- E	2- D	3- A	4- C	5- B

56- EARLY HUMANS				
1. room				
2. than				
3. as to				
4. on				
5. about				
6. thus				
7. as				
8. wander				
9. on				
10. rather than				
11. embrace				
12. As				
13. Still				
14. available				
15. as well as				
16. Once				
17. so				
18. If				
19. Take				
20. to				
21. nor				
BOOST UP YOUR VOCABULARY				
Exercise 1				
1- B	2- A	3- B	4- B	5- A
Exercise 2				
1- conflict				
2- embrace				
3- eliminate				
4- inevitably				
5- went through				
Exercise 3				
MINI WORD TEST 1				
1- E	2- A	3- B	4- C	5- D
MINI WORD TEST 2				
1- C	2- A	3- B	4- E	5- D

57- D-DAY				
1. lasted				
2. from				
3. as				
4. along				
5. designed				
6. had been liberated				
7. had defeated				
8. were considered				
9. invaded				
10. were evacuated				
11. cut off				
12. began				
13. in charge of				
14. even though				
15. was appointed				
16. rather than				
17. fake				
18. however				
19. improved				
20. concluding				
BOOST UP YOUR VOCABULARY				
Exercise 1				
1- B	2- A	3- B	4- B	5- A
Exercise 2				
1- prevented				
2- evacuate				
3- assault				
4- extensive				
5- misled				
Exercise 3				
MINI WORD TEST 1				
1- D	2- A	3- E	4- B	5- C
MINI WORD TEST 2				
1- B	2- E	3- D	4- C	5- A

58- IMMUNIZATION				
BONUS SORU: A				
1. eradicate				
2. as well as				
3. whole				
4. far				
5. has changed				
6. means				
7. consequences				
8. incidence				
9. actually				
10. whereby				
11. acquiring				
12. stimulating				
13. collectively				
14. helping				
15. by which				
16. pathogens				
17. Once				
18. on the other hand				
BOOST UP YOUR VOCABULARY				
Exercise 1				
1- B	2- A	3- B	4- A	5- A
Exercise 2				
1- lethal				
2- innate				
3- relieve				
4- associated				
5- destroyed				
Exercise 3				
MINI WORD TEST 1				
1- C	2- E	3- A	4- B	5- D
MINI WORD TEST 2				
1- E	2- A	3- B	4- C	5- D

59- SAN FRANCISCO

1. subsequent
2. could be felt
3. from
4. combating
5. much
6. Additionally
7. at
8. Despite
9. had grown
10. making

BOOST UP YOUR VOCABULARY

Exercise 1

- | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1- B | 2- B | 3- A | 4- A | 5- B |
|------|------|------|------|------|

Exercise 2

1- haphazard

2- encouraged

3- perish

4- estimates

5- destroying

Exercise 3

MINI WORD TEST 1

- | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1- D | 2- E | 3- A | 4- C | 5- B |
|------|------|------|------|------|

MINI WORD TEST 2

- | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1- D | 2- A | 3- B | 4- E | 5- C |
|------|------|------|------|------|

60- FORMULA 1

1. sanctioned
2. has been
3. though
4. can be traced back
5. emerging
6. but
7. that
8. for
9. had taken
10. refers
11. meaning
12. the other one
13. the highest
14. Most
15. throughout
16. owing to
17. to
18. has evolved
19. Moreover
20. While
21. other

BOOST UP YOUR VOCABULARY

Exercise 1

- | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1- B | 2- A | 3- B | 4- A | 5- A |
|------|------|------|------|------|

Exercise 2

1- evaluate

2- obvious

3- conform

4- achieved

5- annual

Exercise 3

MINI WORD TEST 1

- | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1- C | 2- A | 3- B | 4- E | 5- D |
|------|------|------|------|------|

MINI WORD TEST 2

- | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1- D | 2- B | 3- E | 4- C | 5- A |
|------|------|------|------|------|

61- FISH OIL				
1. to confer				
2. as well as				
3. implemented				
4. revealed				
5. into				
6. If				
7. reduce				
8. While				
9. In contrast				
10. for				
11. Besides				
12. have discovered				
13. Just as				
14. Consequently				
15. the other				
16. so that				
17. Released				
18. Consuming				
19. maintain				
20. triggers				
21. diverge				
22. in that				
23. apply				
24. held				
25. of				
BOOST UP YOUR VOCABULARY				
Exercise 1				
1- B	2- A	3- A	4- B	5- A
Exercise 2				
1- boost				
2- stable				
3- debate				
4- trigger				
5- observe				
Exercise 3				
MINI WORD TEST 1				
1- B	2- E	3- D	4- A	5- C
MINI WORD TEST 2				
1- D	2- E	3- C	4- A	5- B

62- FENG SHUI				
1. developed				
2. how				
3. with				
4. whereas				
5. believed				
6. as well as				
7. Historically				
8. being used				
9. containing				
10. on				
11. is used				
12. improve				
13. Although				
14. Once				
15. across				
BOOST UP YOUR VOCABULARY				
Exercise 1				
1- B	2- A	3- A	4- B	5- A
Exercise 2				
1- associated				
2- applied				
3- assure				
4- aspect				
5- inhabit				
Exercise 3				
MINI WORD TEST 1				
1- B	2- A	3- E	4- D	5- C
MINI WORD TEST 2				
1- E	2- A	3- C	4- B	5- D

63- CIVILIZATION				
1. As				
2. in which				
3. Moreover				
4. what				
5. without				
6. so that				
7. other				
8. as well as				
9. contributing				
10. In addition				
11. to have developed				
12. So				
13. on				
14. Because				
BOOST UP YOUR VOCABULARY				
Exercise 1				
1. B	2. A	3. A	4. B	5. A
Exercise 2				
1. expanded				
2. valuable				
3. embark				
4. maintain				
5. advanced				
Exercise 3				
MINI WORD TEST 1				
1. C	2. A	3. D	4. E	5. B
MINI WORD TEST 2				
1. B	2. E	3. A	4. C	5. D

64- RENEWABLE ENERGY				
1. As				
2. that				
3. Typically				
4. delivering				
5. dramatic				
6. from				
7. ranks				
8. show				
9. entirely				
10. published				
11. collaboration				
12. in terms of				
13. either				
14. If				
15. booming				
BOOST UP YOUR VOCABULARY				
Exercise 1				
1- A	2- B	3- A	4- A	5- B
Exercise 2				
1- installed				
2- embrace				
3- matured				
4- deliver				
5- ranging				
Exercise 3				
MINI WORD TEST 1				
1- D	2- E	3- A	4- B	5- C
MINI WORD TEST 2				
1- D	2- E	3- B	4- C	5- A

65- PHOBIAS				
1. for example				
2. But				
3. tremendous				
4. that				
5. overcome				
6. Indeed				
7. but				
8. Just				
9. to				
10. turn down				
11. Understanding				
12. no matter				
13. triggering				
14. But				
15. of				
16. Such				
17. close				
18. at				
19. Those				
20. certain				
BOOST UP YOUR VOCABULARY				
Exercise 1				
1- B	2- A	3- A	4- B	5- A
Exercise 2				
1- exposed				
2- predisposition				
3- threat				
4- purpose				
5- make up				
Exercise 3				
MINI WORD TEST 1				
1- E	2- C	3- A	4- D	5- B
MINI WORD TEST 2				
1- C	2- E	3- B	4- A	5- D

66- BODY LANGUAGE				
1. so				
2. through				
3. has been				
4. Fortunately				
5. Instead				
6. Just as				
7. to				
8. For instance				
9. although				
10. notice				
11. as long as				
12. far				
13. no longer				
14. rather than				
BOOST UP YOUR VOCABULARY				
Exercise 1				
1- B	2- A	3- A	4- B	5- A
Exercise 2				
1- insights				
2- evaluate				
3- pursue				
4- achieved				
5- urgent				
Exercise 3				
MINI WORD TEST 1				
1- C	2- E	3- B	4- A	5- D
MINI WORD TEST 2				
1- E	2- C	3- A	4- B	5- D

67- FORGETTING MEMORY

1. process
2. Having processed
3. even
4. accuracy
5. Indeed
6. in charge of
7. at
8. robust
9. Even so
10. just
11. embarrasses
12. while
13. recalling
14. straightforward
15. on the other hand
16. as well as
17. what
18. to
19. while
20. by which
21. course
22. so that
23. retrieve
24. whenever
25. into
26. over
27. trivial
28. as
29. Although
30. whether
31. stimulated
32. prone to
33. but
34. even after
35. having spoken
36. separate
37. Rather
38. if
39. from
40. so
41. on

42. with
43. using
44. In addition
45. else
46. anyone
47. falling out

BOOST UP YOUR VOCABULARY

Exercise 1

1- A	2- B	3- B	4- A	5- B
------	------	------	------	------

Exercise 2

1- robust

2- considerably

3- respond

4- stimulated

5- massive

Exercise 3

MINI WORD TEST 1

1-D	2- E	3- A	4- B	5- C
-----	------	------	------	------

MINI WORD TEST 2

1-B	2- C	3- E	4- A	5- D
-----	------	------	------	------

68- THE IMPACT OF INTERNET ON THE MUSIC INDUSTRY

BONUS SORU 1 : A
BONUS SORU 2: C

1. whose
2. dawn
3. for
4. but
5. Though
6. Prior to
7. as
8. also
9. Developed
10. with
11. As of
12. average
13. Instead of
14. permanent
15. By
16. so
17. Thanks to

BOOST UP YOUR VOCABULARY

Exercise 1

- | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1- A | 2- B | 3- A | 4- B | 5- B |
|------|------|------|------|------|

Exercise 2

- 1- mainstream
- 2- occupy
- 3- entire
- 4- turned out
- 5- obtained

Exercise 3

MINI WORD TEST 1

- | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1- C | 2- D | 3- A | 4- E | 5- B |
|------|------|------|------|------|

MINI WORD TEST 2

- | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1- C | 2- A | 3- E | 4- B | 5- D |
|------|------|------|------|------|

69- ARISTOTLE

1. famed
2. across
3. was
4. might have finally found
5. has been leading
6. says
7. came
8. held
9. but
10. has found
11. but
12. to draw
13. as well as
14. Although
15. roughly
16. contracted
17. could have been moved
18. will
19. as to

BOOST UP YOUR VOCABULARY

Exercise 1

- | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1- B | 2- A | 3- B | 4- A | 5- A |
|------|------|------|------|------|

Exercise 2

- 1- traces
- 2- provide
- 3- unveiled
- 4- prove
- 5- largely

Exercise 3

MINI WORD TEST 1

- | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1- B | 2- E | 3- C | 4- D | 5- A |
|------|------|------|------|------|

MINI WORD TEST 2

- | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1- B | 2- C | 3- D | 4- A | 5- C |
|------|------|------|------|------|

70- ERADICATING DISEASE				
Those refers to "scientists"				
Guinea pig refers to "subject"				
1. but				
2. in				
3. developed				
4. reasoned				
5. in addition				
6. by				
7. develop				
8. Having been eliminated				
9. incidence				
10. kept				
11. eradicated				
12. Though				
13. compelling				
14. for				
15. maintained				
16. Even if				
17. for				
18. into				
19. austere				
20. on				
21. as if				
22. as				
23. When				
24. tools				
25. But				
26. address				
BOOST UP YOUR VOCABULARY				
Exercise 1				
1- B	2- B	3- A	4- A	5- B
Exercise 2				
1- eradicated				
2- carried out				
3- emerged				
4- thanks to				
5- deliberately				
Exercise 3				
MINI WORD TEST 1				
1- C	2- E	3- A	4- D	5- B
MINI WORD TEST 2				
1- B	2- C	3- E	4- A	5- D

71- HIDDEN INGREDIENTS IN FOOD				
1. at				
2. knew				
3. as				
4. In addition				
5. enhancers				
6. disguised				
7. has advanced				
8. with				
9. edible				
10. deliberately				
11. yet				
12. but				
13. in				
14. Nevertheless				
15. hindering				
16. With				
17. diminish				
18. adopt				
19. artificially				
20. so				
21. rather than				
BOOST UP YOUR VOCABULARY				
Exercise 1				
1- B	2- A	3- A	4- B	5- A
Exercise 2				
1- avoid				
2- ravaged				
3- soared				
4- adopting				
5- hinder				
Exercise 3				
MINI WORD TEST 1				
1- C	2- D	3- E	4- A	5- B
MINI WORD TEST 2				
1- D	2- E	3- A	4- B	5- C

72- FINLAND				
1. with				
2. while				
3. accounts for				
4. As for				
5. peers				
6. constitutes				
7. as well as				
8. among				
9. to have joined				
10. with				
BOOST UP YOUR VOCABULARY				
Exercise 1				
1- A	2- A	3- B	4- A	5- B
Exercise 2				
1- retain				
2- enhance				
3- managed				
4- overall				
5- except for				
Exercise 3				
MINI WORD TEST 1				
1- C	2- A	3- E	4- B	5- D
MINI WORD TEST 2				
1- D	2- C	3- E	4- A	5- B

73- BRAIN FUNCTIONS				
1. a number of				
2. unless				
3. another				
4. But				
5. No matter				
6. Anyone				
7. or				
8. consensus				
9. Once				
10. shrink				
11. Just like				
12. yet				
BOOST UP YOUR VOCABULARY				
Exercise 1				
1- A	2- B	3- B	4- A	5- B
Exercise 2				
1- consensus				
2- suffer				
3- debate				
4- led				
5- disappear				
Exercise 3				
MINI WORD TEST 1				
1- D	2- E	3- B	4- A	5- C
MINI WORD TEST 2				
1- C	2- E	3- D	4- A	5- B

74- THE SHAKIRA WASP				
1. were				
2. has resulted				
3. which				
4. including				
5. as well as				
6. causes				
7. had named				
8. being				
9. but				
10. on				
11. into				
12. does				
13. Eventually				
14. but				
15. sustain				
BOOST UP YOUR VOCABULARY				
Exercise 1				
1- B	2- A	3- B	4- A	5- B
Exercise 2				
1- shrunk				
2- beneficial				
3- enormous				
4- described				
5- conquered				
Exercise 3				
MINI WORD TEST 1				
1- C	2- E	3- D	4- A	5- B
MINI WORD TEST 2				
1- C	2- E	3- B	4- D	5- A

75- SMOKING				
1. have plummeted				
2. thanks to				
3. to				
4. Although				
5. accounts for				
6. as to				
7. to prevent				
8. If				
9. properly				
10. as well as				
11. However				
12. from				
13. released				
14. far				
15. many				
16. so that				
17. obstacle				
18. Even though				
19. would				
20. caused				
21. to rise				
22. however				
23. Unless				
BOOST UP YOUR VOCABULARY				
Exercise 1				
1- B	2- A	3- A	4- B	5- A
Exercise 2				
1- promising				
2- measure				
3- grasp				
4- yield				
5- obstacle				
Exercise 3				
MINI WORD TEST 1				
1- C	2- D	3- A	4- E	5- B
MINI WORD TEST 2				
1- D	2- C	3- A	4- E	5- B

76- DIGITAL BURNOUT				
1. has been assumed				
2. therefore				
3. in case				
4. whereas				
5. between				
6. include				
7. what				
8. Moreover				
9. since				
10. at				
11. whether				
12. affecting				
13. less				
14. to				
15. such as				
16. whose				
17. from				
18. However				
19. so				
20. clarify				
21. from				
22. what				
23. so				
24. by				
25. best				
BOOST UP YOUR VOCABULARY				
Exercise 1				
1- B	2- B	3- A	4- A	5- B
Exercise 2				
1- prove				
2- maintain				
3- triggered				
4- disrupts				
5- poses				
Exercise 3				
MINI WORD TEST 1				
1- B	2- E	3- D	4- C	5- A
MINI WORD TEST 2				
1- E	2- D	3- A	4- B	5- C

77- EARTH-LIKE SPECIES				
1. have discovered				
2. might				
3. from				
4. Each				
5. might thrive				
6. Moreover				
7. is known				
8. neither				
9. nor				
10. had				
11. as				
12. unique				
13. would				
14. To determine				
15. whether				
16. however				
17. though				
18. might				
19. as well				
BOOST UP YOUR VOCABULARY				
Exercise 1				
1- B	2- A	3- A	4- B	5- A
Exercise 2				
1- habitable				
2- measured				
3- crude				
4- make up				
5- sustain				
Exercise 3				
MINI WORD TEST 1				
1- E	2- D	3- A	4- C	5- B
MINI WORD TEST 2				
1- E	2- C	3- D	4- B	5- A

78- THE AGING PROCESS OF HUMANS

1. have outnumbered
2. may surpass
3. Driven
4. accelerate
5. to grow
6. have been
7. were
8. on
9. As well as
10. steep
11. emerging
12. coping with
13. remain
14. Because
15. increasing
16. With
17. but
18. Unless

BOOST UP YOUR VOCABULARY

Exercise 1

- | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1- B | 2- A | 3- B | 4- A | 5- B |
|------|------|------|------|------|

Exercise 2

- 1- severe
- 2- obtain
- 3- outnumbered
- 4- driving
- 5- ongoing

Exercise 3

MINI WORD TEST 1

- | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1- D | 2- C | 3- E | 4- A | 5- B |
|------|------|------|------|------|

MINI WORD TEST 2

- | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1- B | 2- E | 3- D | 4- A | 5- C |
|------|------|------|------|------|

79- BANK HOLIDAY

1. such as
2. although
3. on
4. were
5. named
6. which
7. therefore
8. observed
9. to
10. when
11. in
12. would
13. to
14. so
15. because of
16. on
17. over
18. so
19. with

BOOST UP YOUR VOCABULARY

Exercise 1

- | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1- B | 2- A | 3- B | 4- A | 5- B |
|------|------|------|------|------|

Exercise 2

- 1- basis
- 2- coincided
- 3- reduce
- 4- legislation
- 5- compelled

Exercise 3

MINI WORD TEST 1

- | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1- C | 2- D | 3- E | 4- A | 5- B |
|------|------|------|------|------|

MINI WORD TEST 2

- | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1- D | 2- A | 3- E | 4- B | 5- C |
|------|------|------|------|------|

80- BULLYING TEST				
1. over				
2. persistently				
3. On the other hand				
4. through				
5. likewise				
6. at				
7. bystanders				
8. intervene				
9. warded off				
10. indicators				
11. outbursts				
12. likely to				
BOOST UP YOUR VOCABULARY				
Exercise 1				
1- A	2- B	3- A	4- B	5- A
Exercise 2				
1- peer				
2- victims				
3- avoid				
4- harassed				
5- lack				
Exercise 3				
MINI WORD TEST 1				
1- C	2- E	3- D	4- A	5- B
MINI WORD TEST 2				
1- D	2- E	3- C	4- B	5- A

81- FRAGRANCE				
1. such as				
2. that				
3. unique				
4. To understand				
5. even				
6. alike				
7. took over				
8. that				
9. mainly				
10. mixed				
11. however				
12. whether				
13. what				
14. while				
15. mentioned				
16. whether				
17. and				
18. from				
19. in contrast				
20. ultimately				
BOOST UP YOUR VOCABULARY				
Exercise 1				
1- B	2- B	3- A	4- A	5- B
Exercise 2				
1- massive				
2- evoke				
3- spread				
4- essential				
5- utilize				
Exercise 3				
MINI WORD TEST 1				
1- C	2- E	3- D	4- A	5- B
MINI WORD TEST 2				
1- D	2- E	3- A	4- C	5- B

82- YELLOW PLAGUE				
1. occupies				
2. Still				
3. both				
4. have been				
5. each				
6. mild				
7. however				
8. will				
9. has dipped				
10. from				
11. reported				
12. that				
13. at				
14. to				
15. has increased				
16. would				
17. to				
18. but				
19. Even so				
20. Once				
21. much				
22. less				
23. used to				
24. and				
BOOST UP YOUR VOCABULARY				
Exercise 1				
1- B	2- A	3- A	4- B	5- A
Exercise 2				
1- eradicated				
2- spark				
3- plummeted				
4- depleting				
5- averted				
Exercise 3				
MINI WORD TEST 1				
1- B	2- D	3- A	4- E	5- C
MINI WORD TEST 2				
1- C	2- E	3- A	4- B	5- D

83- IKEBANA				
1. originated				
2. had achieved				
3. of				
4. However				
5. can be traced				
6. in				
7. for				
8. such				
9. As				
10. in				
11. so that				
12. Thus				
13. As				
14. had to be combined				
15. among				
BOOST UP YOUR VOCABULARY				
Exercise 1				
1- B	2- A	3- B	4- A	5- B
Exercise 2				
1- responsible				
2- patterns				
3- spread				
4- emergence				
5- accompanied				
Exercise 3				
MINI WORD TEST 1				
1- E	2- D	3- A	4- C	5- B
MINI WORD TEST 2				
1- C	2- D	3- E	4- B	5- A

84- CAN GAIT REVEAL PERSONALITY?				
1. might				
2. Either				
3. have been studying				
4. suggest				
5. to ask				
6. other				
7. had been edited				
8. each other				
9. To illustrate				
10. such				
11. as				
12. although				
13. into				
14. either				
15. while				
16. with				
17. Furthermore				
18. whether				
19. published				
20. yet				
21. to be				
22. the other				
23. of				
24. unless				
25. Otherwise				
BOOST UP YOUR VOCABULARY				
Exercise 1				
1- B	2- A	3- B	4- B	5- A
Exercise 2				
1- recognized				
2- accurate				
3- attempt				
4- samples				
5- address				
Exercise 3				
MINI WORD TEST 1				
1- C	2- D	3- E	4- A	5- B
MINI WORD TEST 2				
1- B	2- D	3- A	4- E	5- C

85- BYZANTINE EMPIRE				
1. spanned				
2. so				
3. would				
4. As				
5. into				
6. While				
7. off				
8. derives				
9. Located				
10. had established				
11. In fact				
12. to survive				
13. less				
14. much				
15. from				
16. with				
17. exert				
18. even				
BOOST UP YOUR VOCABULARY				
Exercise 1				
1- A	2- B	3- B	4- A	5- B
Exercise 2				
1- flourished				
2- aspects				
3- territory				
4- exerts				
5- stability				
Exercise 3				
MINI WORD TEST 1				
1- D	2- E	3- A	4- B	5- C
MINI WORD TEST 2				
1- E	2- C	3- A	4- B	5- D

86- CLIMATE CHANGE				
1. since				
2. dire				
3. still				
4. However				
5. at				
6. if				
7. for example				
8. to				
9. by				
10. up to				
11. so				
12. but				
BOOST UP YOUR VOCABULARY				
Exercise 1				
1- A	2- B	3- B	4- A	5- A
Exercise 2				
1- vulnerable				
2- significant				
3- consequences				
4- dropping				
5- rise				
Exercise 3				
MINI WORD TEST 1				
1- E	2- D	3- A	4- C	5- B
MINI WORD TEST 2				
1- C	2- E	3- D	4- B	5- A

87- BREXIT				
1. that				
2. only				
3. Even so				
4. promised				
5. The other				
6. without				
7. unanimous				
8. can				
9. as if				
10. However				
11. for fear that				
12. loss				
13. if				
14. Despite				
15. off				
16. Another				
17. instead				
18. may				
19. to				
BOOST UP YOUR VOCABULARY				
Exercise 1				
1- B	2- A	3- A	4- B	5- A
Exercise 2				
1- endorsing				
2- repeal				
3- refused				
4- extend				
5- establishing				
Exercise 3				
MINI WORD TEST 1				
1- D	2- C	3- E	4- B	5- A
MINI WORD TEST 2				
1- D	2- A	3- C	4- E	5- B

88- THE INCAS				
1. flourished				
2. their				
3. by far				
4. such				
5. for				
6. spectacular				
7. has revealed				
8. date				
9. However				
10. expand				
11. all				
12. conquered				
13. Each				
14. with				
15. As for				
16. over				
17. however				
18. invading				
BOOST UP YOUR VOCABULARY				
Exercise 1				
1- A	2- A	3- B	4- A	5- B
Exercise 2				
1- imposed				
2- occupy				
3- exploit				
4- harsh				
5- uninterrupted				
Exercise 3				
MINI WORD TEST 1				
1- E	2- C	3- D	4- B	5- A
MINI WORD TEST 2				
1- E	2- B	3- A	4- D	5- C

89- VOLKSWAGEN SCANDAL				
1. has taken				
2. stood				
3. was discovered				
4. far				
5. had placed				
6. has been marketing				
7. so that				
8. seemed				
9. efficient				
10. In addition				
11. was revealed				
12. is allowed				
13. has spread				
14. since				
15. Over				
16. However				
17. only				
18. could be				
BOOST UP YOUR VOCABULARY				
Exercise 1				
1- B	2- A	3- B	4- A	5- A
Exercise 2				
1- compensate				
2- meet				
3- promote				
4- impact				
5- peers				
Exercise 3				
MINI WORD TEST 1				
1- C	2- A	3- E	4- D	5- B
MINI WORD TEST 2				
1- E	2- C	3- B	4- A	5- D

90- CAM				
1. abbreviated				
2. includes				
3. but				
4. on				
5. between				
6. but				
7. with				
8. for example				
9. in that				
10. of				
11. from				
12. some				
13. with				
14. using				
15. recognizes				
16. focusing				
17. expressed				
18. which				
19. in				
20. originating				
21. include				
22. on				
23. to encircle				
24. by far				
25. but				
BOOST UP YOUR VOCABULARY				
Exercise 1				
1- B	2- A	3- A	4- B	5- B
Exercise 2				
1- considerable				
2- overall				
3- numerous				
4- originate				
5- approach				
Exercise 3				
MINI WORD TEST 1				
1- B	2- D	3- E	4- C	5- A
MINI WORD TEST 2				
1- C	2- A	3- E	4- B	5- D

91- COMMUNICATION				
1. whom				
2. In order to				
3. are to				
4. Since				
5. so as to				
6. in that				
7. In fact				
8. did				
9. survive				
10. on account of				
11. While				
12. pass on				
13. is				
14. is				
15. throughout				
16. thanks to				
BOOST UP YOUR VOCABULARY				
Exercise 1				
1- B	2- A	3- B	4- B	5- A
Exercise 2				
1- recover				
2- put off				
3- depict				
4- virtue				
5- through				
Exercise 3				
MINI WORD TEST 1				
1- D	2- A	3- E	4- C	5- B
MINI WORD TEST 2				
1- C	2- A	3- D	4- E	5- B

92- WHY SIRI WHY?				
1. commonly				
2. with				
3. using				
4. originally				
5. into				
6. uses				
7. by				
8. each				
9. key				
10. In addition				
11. only				
12. distinct				
13. tend				
14. at				
15. worst				
16. such				
BOOST UP YOUR VOCABULARY				
Exercise 1				
1- B	2- A	3- A	4- B	5- A
Exercise 2				
1- determine				
2- finite				
3- virtual				
4- tasks				
5- recognize				
Exercise 3				
MINI WORD TEST 1				
1- C	2- A	3- D	4- E	5- B
MINI WORD TEST 2				
1- E	2- C	3- D	4- A	5- B

93- CRAVING FOR FOOD				
1. resist				
2. in that				
3. conducted				
4. due to				
5. For example				
6. severe				
7. to				
8. suffering				
9. when				
10. So				
11. to				
12. had to				
13. rather than				
14. to emerge				
15. while				
16. reflecting				
17. Furthermore				
18. on				
19. with				
20. suppressed				
BOOST UP YOUR VOCABULARY				
Exercise 1				
1- B	2- A	3- A	4- B	5- A
Exercise 2				
1- severe				
2- maintain				
3- conducted				
4- resist				
5- result				
Exercise 3				
MINI WORD TEST 1				
1- A	2- D	3- E	4- C	5- B
MINI WORD TEST 2				
1- B	2- D	3- E	4- C	5- A

94- WHAT IS THE ZIKA VIRUS?

1. many
2. could
3. against
4. residing
5. Because
6. has been
7. so
8. However
9. to
10. Even though
11. to contribute
12. with
13. But
14. if
15. Further

BOOST UP YOUR VOCABULARY

Exercise 1

- | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1- B | 2- A | 3- B | 4- A | 5- B |
|------|------|------|------|------|

Exercise 2

- 1- malnourished
- 2- exposure
- 3- through
- 4- urged
- 5- outbreak

Exercise 3

MINI WORD TEST 1

- | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1- D | 2- A | 3- E | 4- B | 5- C |
|------|------|------|------|------|

MINI WORD TEST 2

- | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1- C | 2- E | 3- D | 4- A | 5- B |
|------|------|------|------|------|

95- WASTE

1. has been considered
2. In fact
3. toll
4. Thus
5. while
6. with
7. poses
8. Besides
9. emerging
10. despite
11. whereas
12. severely
13. as well as
14. because of
15. ending
16. and
17. Even though

BOOST UP YOUR VOCABULARY

Exercise 1

- | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1- B | 2- A | 3- B | 4- B | 5- A |
|------|------|------|------|------|

Exercise 2

- 1- proportion
- 2- existed
- 3- sheer
- 4- disturb
- 5- hazardous

Exercise 3

MINI WORD TEST 1

- | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1- D | 2- C | 3- E | 4- A | 5- B |
|------|------|------|------|------|

MINI WORD TEST 2

- | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1- D | 2- E | 3- A | 4- C | 5- B |
|------|------|------|------|------|

96- FEEDING THE WORLD

1. trend
2. thus
3. more
4. without
5. when
6. poses
7. contributors
8. as
9. accelerates
10. clearing
11. making
12. and
13. driving
14. if
15. address
16. against
17. rather than
18. meet
19. without
20. neither

BOOST UP YOUR VOCABULARY

Exercise 1

- | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1- A | 2- B | 3- A | 4- B | 5- A |
|------|------|------|------|------|

Exercise 2

1- meet

2- fierce

3- emitted

4- address

5- spread

Exercise 3

MINI WORD TEST 1

- | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1- B | 2- D | 3- A | 4- E | 5- C |
|------|------|------|------|------|

MINI WORD TEST 2

- | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1- B | 2- C | 3- E | 4- A | 5- D |
|------|------|------|------|------|

97- WORLD HERITAGE SITES

1. because of
2. of
3. conducted
4. from
5. Moreover
6. on
7. so
8. with
9. Furthermore
10. address
11. for
12. due to
13. comprise
14. Nevertheless
15. through
16. providing
17. properly

BOOST UP YOUR VOCABULARY

Exercise 1

- | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1- A | 2- B | 3- A | 4- B | 5- A |
|------|------|------|------|------|

Exercise 2

1- jeopardize

2- likelihood

3- abandoned

4- ensure

5- relieve

Exercise 3

MINI WORD TEST 1

- | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1- C | 2- E | 3- D | 4- B | 5- A |
|------|------|------|------|------|

MINI WORD TEST 2

- | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1- B | 2- E | 3- A | 4- C | 5- D |
|------|------|------|------|------|

98- EXPLOITATION

1. heated
2. on
3. who
4. also
5. living
6. however
7. as
8. as if
9. indeed
10. yet
11. which
12. whether
13. such
14. fiercely
15. besides
16. where
17. without
18. In the meantime
19. Still
20. off
21. As
22. In addition to
23. even though
24. to intimidate
25. In addition
26. by
27. making up for
28. notorious
19. Despite

BOOST UP YOUR VOCABULARY**Exercise 1**

1-B	2- A	3- B	4- A	5- B
-----	------	------	------	------

Exercise 2

1- accuse

2- violating

3- giant

4- malign

5- provide

Exercise 3**MINI WORD TEST 1**

1- C	2- D	3- E	4- B	5- A
------	------	------	------	------

MINI WORD TEST 2

1- E	2- D	3- A	4- B	5- C
------	------	------	------	------