

**PARÇA 65 – Psychology****Ne Öğreneceğim / Ne işime yarayacak**

Adjective Clauses

**A. Vocabulary**study (v): **Metin**

behave (v):

aim (v):

influence (v):

behavior (n):

aspect (n):

experience (n):

shape (v):

adaptation (n):

conduct (v):

variable (n):

affect (v):

develop (v):

**B. Multiple Choice****1. shape means ----.**

A) şekillendirmek B) geliştirmek

**2. aspect means ----.**

A) yön, aç B) deneyim

**3. aim means ----.**

A) etkilemek B) amaçlamak

**4. affect means ----.**

A) çalışmak B) etkilemek

**5. behavior means ----.**

A) davranış B) uyum

**C. Collocation****1. how different factors ---- behavior**

A) conduct B) influence

**2. orbit ---- the planets**

A) around B) in

**3. ---- experiments**

A) work B) conduct

Psychologists study how people think, feel, and behave. They aim to understand how the human mind works and how different factors influence behavior. One important aspect is that early experiences in childhood can shape a person's future behavior and personality. According to psychology, it is believed that people can change their behavior through learning and adaptation. Researchers often conduct experiments to see how different variables affect behavior, which helps them develop theories about the human mind.

**D. Context****1. Psychologists study how people think, feel, and behave.****2. They aim to understand how the human mind works and how different factors influence behavior.****3. One important aspect is that early experiences in childhood can shape a person's future behavior and personality.****4. According to psychology, it is believed that people can change their behavior through learning and adaptation.****5. Researchers often conduct experiments to see how different variables affect behavior, which helps them develop theories about the human mind.**

## E. Reading Comprehension

Psychologists study how people think, feel, and behave. They aim to understand how the human mind works and how different factors influence behavior. One important aspect is that early experiences in childhood can shape a person's future behavior and personality. According to psychology, it is believed that people can change their behavior through learning and adaptation. Researchers often conduct experiments to see how different variables affect behavior, which helps them develop theories about the human mind.

### True / False Questions

Psychologists focus on understanding how various factors affect human behavior.

Childhood experiences have no impact on a person's future behavior and personality.

Experiments are conducted by researchers to observe how different variables influence behavior, which aids in creating theories about the human mind.

**PARÇA 66 – Sniffing out Extinction****Ne Öğreneceğim / Ne işime yarayacak**

Various grammar points

**A. Vocabulary**

sniff out (v):

sense of smell (n):

stronger (adj):

pretty (adj):

helpful (adj):

missing (adj):

fake (n):

conservationist (n):

endangered (adj):

species (n):

wipe out (v):

fewer (adj):

in the wild (phr):

conservation (n):

breed (v):

put back (v):

hard-to-get-to (adj):

burrow (v):

deep (adj):

mud (n):

lead (v):

track down (v):

**Verilen kelimelerin Türkçe anlamları doğru olanlarda 'T', yanlış olanlarda 'F' harfini işaretleyip, yanlış olanların yanına doğrusunu yazınız.**

**1. track down:** takip etmek (T / F)**2. pretty:** az sayıda (T / F)**3. under:** üstünde (T / F)**4. fewer:** daha çok (T / F)**5. helpful:** yararlı (T / F)**6. missing:** kayıp (T / F)**7. endangered:** korunan (T / F)**8. wipe out:** kökünü kazımak (T / F)**9. lead:** yardım etmek (T / F)**10. conservation:** toprak (T / F)**11. fake:** gerçek (T / F)**12. burrow:** tünel kazmak (T / F)

**C. Collocation**

**1. a super sense ---- smell**

A) in B) of

**2. ---- helpful**

A) pretty B) fewer

**3. they burrow deep ---- mud**

A) under B) in

**D. Context**

**1. Dogs can sniff out lots of things. They have a super sense of smell. It's 10,000 to 100,000 times stronger than a person's!**

**2. And that makes dogs pretty helpful. Dogs help police find everything: from missing persons to fake money.**

**3. Now dogs are using their sense of smell to help conservationists, too. They are trying to sniff out endangered species! One of these species is the Baw Baw frog. It lives in southeastern Australia.**

**4. Since 1980, 98 percent of the frogs have been wiped out. Fewer than 1,200 of them are left in the wild. An Australian conservation group wants to help them by breeding the frogs in zoos. Then, the frogs and their tadpoles will be put back in the wild.**

**5. The first step is to find the frogs. That's not easy. They live in hard-to-get-to forests. And they burrow deep under mud, so dogs are helping.**

6. The dogs have learned the Baw Baw frogs' smell. They sniff around to find them. And they lead conservationists right to the animals.

7. Dogs are helping to track down other animals, too. Caterpillars, snow leopards, koalas and killer whales are some of them.

### E. Reading Comprehension

Dogs can **sniff out** lots of things. They have a super **sense of smell**. It's 10,000 to 100,000 times **stronger** than a person's! And that makes dogs **pretty helpful**. Dogs help police find everything: from **missing** persons to **fake** money. Now dogs are using their sense of smell to help **conservationists**, too. They are trying to sniff out **endangered species**! One of these species is the Baw Baw frog. It lives in southeastern Australia. Since 1980, 98 percent of the frogs have been **wiped out**. **Fewer** than 1,200 of them are left **in the wild**. An Australian **conservation** group wants to help **them** by **breeding** the frogs in zoos. Then, the frogs and their tadpoles will be **put back** in the wild. The first step is to find the **frogs**. That's not easy. They live in **hard-to-get-to** forests. And they **burrow deep under mud**, so dogs are helping. The dogs have learned the Baw Baw frogs' smell. They sniff around to find them. And they **lead** conservationists right to the animals. Dogs are helping to **track down** other animals, too. Caterpillars, snow leopards, koalas and killer whales are some of them.

**Why do conservationists want to help the Baw Baw frogs?**

- A) Baw Baw frogs burrow deep under mud in hard-to-get-to forests.
- B) Baw Baw frogs live in southeastern Australia.
- C) Fewer than 1,200 Baw Baw frogs are left in the wild.
- D) Conservationists want to send the Baw Baw frogs to zoos.

**PARÇA 67 – Sniffing out Extinction****Ne Öğreneceğim / Ne işime yarayacak**

Various grammar points

**A. Vocabulary**

slave (n):

sell (v):

voyage (n):

rebel (v):

take over (v):

cook (n):

let (v):

crew (n):

promise (v):

sail (v):

lie (v):

case (n):

court (n):

return (v):

build (v):

port (n):

courage (n):

will (n):

honour (v):

freedom (n):

trade (n):

share (v):

live (v):

**Verilen kelimelerin Türkçe anlamları doğru olanlarda 'T', yanlış olanlarda 'F' harfini işaretleyip, yanlış olanların yanına doğrusunu yazınız.**

**1. return:** geri dönmek (T / F)**6. honor:** onur (T / F)**2. trade:** sefer (T / F)**7. share:** paylaşmak (T / F)**3. will:** arzu (T / F)**8. take over:** devretmek (T / F)**4. voyage:** ticaret (T / F)**9. court:** köle (T / F)**5. like:** nefret etmek (T / F)**10. live:** canlı (T / F)

**C. Collocation**

**1. the route ---- was taken**

A) who B) which

**2. ---- will**

A) missing B) strong

**3. they burrow deep ---- mud**

A) under B) in

**D. Context**

**1. In 1839, 50 African slaves were put on a ship called the Amistad. The slaves were sent to Cuba. There, they would be sold.**

**2. During the voyage, the slaves rebelled and took over the ship. They killed the ship's cook and captain.**

**3. They let some of the crew live. These men promised to sail the ship back to Africa. However, the men lied.**

**4. They sailed the Amistad to New York and there, the slaves were put in jail. They took their case to court. They won and were returned to Africa.**

**5. Some people built a new Amistad. The ship left its home port in New Haven, Connecticut. It started a 16-month, 14,000-mile voyage. The ship looks just like the first Amistad. It will sail the Atlantic Ocean. It will follow the route which was taken by the first Amistad.**



6. The people on the new ship want to tell the story of the first Amistad. The story is one of courage and strong will. It also honors freedom. Seven college students from Britain and the U.S. are on the Amistad.

7. They will learn about the slave trade. They will also share information about the voyage. They will do live shows on the Internet.

### E. Reading Comprehension

In 1839, 50 African **slaves** were put on a ship called the Amistad. The slaves were sent to Cuba. There, they would be **sold**. During the **voyage**, the slaves **rebelled** and **took over** the ship. They killed the ship's **cook** and captain. They **let** some of the **crew** live. These men **promised** to **sail** the ship back to Africa. However, the men **lied**. They sailed the Amistad to New York and there, the slaves were put in **jail**. They took their **case** **court**. They won and were **returned** to Africa. Some people **built** a new Amistad. The ship left its home **port** in New Haven, Connecticut. It started a 16-month, 14,000-mile voyage. The ship **looks** just **like** the first Amistad. It will sail the Atlantic Ocean. It will follow the route which was taken by the first Amistad. The people on the new ship want to tell the story of the first Amistad. The story is one of **courage** and strong **will**. It also **honors freedom**. Seven college students from Britain and the U.S. are on the Amistad. They will learn about the slave **trade**. They will also **share** information about the voyage. They will do **live** shows on the Internet.

**What is this news story mainly about?**

- A) A new Amistad is a wooden sailing ship.
- B) A new Amistad left its home port in New Haven, Connecticut.
- C) A new Amistad has set sail on a 16-month trip.
- D) A new Amistad looks just like the first Amistad ship.

**Gönderim yapan kelimenin anlamını bulalım.**

1. The underlined word '**there**' in line 4 refers to -----.
2. The underlined word '**they**' in line 5 refers to -----.

PARÇA 68 – The Last Generation

Ne Öğreneceğim / Ne işime yarayacak

Various grammar points

A. Vocabulary

islands (n): **adalar**

climate change (n): **iklim değişikliği**

**cause** (v): **sebepl olmak /// bring about, give rise to, trigger, lead to, result in**

rise (v): **artmak, artış /// on the rise: artışta**

elevation (n): **yükseklik, rakım**

harm (v): **zarar, zarar vermek /// harmful: zararlı /// harmless: zararsız**

wipe out (v): **kökünü kazımak // eliminate, eradicate, terminate, exterminate**

good (n): **eşya, iyi**

bring in (v): **getirmek, içeri almak**

emission (n): **emisyon**

worse (adj): **bad - worse (daha kötü) - the worst**

join (v): **katılmak // participate / take part in**

force (n): **güç, zorlamak**

pledge (v): **söz vermek / promise**

shipping (n): **nakliye / ship: göndermek**

carbon-free (n): **karbonsuz**

power (n): **güç /// power plant: güç santrali**

sink (v): **batmak**

Verilen kelimelerin Türkçe anlamları doğru olanlarda 'T', yanlış olanlarda 'F' harfini işaretleyip, yanlış olanların yanına doğrusunu yazınız.

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 1. <b>worse</b> : daha kötü (T / F)     | 5. <b>rise</b> : artış, artmak (T / F) |
| 2. <b>force</b> : nakil, taşıma (T / F) | 6. <b>cause</b> : mal olmak (T / F)    |
| 3. <b>wife out</b> : zorlamak (T / F)   | 7. <b>harm</b> : getirmek (T / F)      |
| 4. <b>pledge</b> : söz vermek (T / F)   | 8. <b>sink</b> : batmak (T / F)        |

There are 11 countries in the Pacific Islands. But they all have one big problem, which is climate change. Climate change causes seas to rise. That is bad news for the islands because they have low elevations. They may be harmed by rising seas. The Pacific Islands like Fiji and Samoa could be wiped out. Some young islanders think that they could be the last generation to live on those islands. But the islanders are fighting the problem. Change can start with cargo ships. Most of the islands' goods are brought in on these ships. But they put out almost 3 percent of the world's carbon emissions. This makes climate change worse. So six Pacific Island countries joined forces. This was in 2019. Together, they pledged to cut carbon emissions from shipping by 40 percent by 2030. By 2050, they want zero-carbon shipping. They will do it by using carbon-free technologies. These could be powered by the wind and sun. Sea levels are rising. But hopes aren't sinking in the Pacific Islands.

### C. Context

1. There are 11 countries in the Pacific Islands. But they all have one big problem, which is climate change. Climate change causes seas to rise.

1. cümle  
there are: vardır - geniş zaman  
Pasifik Adalarında 11 tane  
ülke vardır.

3. cümle  
ana fiil: causes  
hangi tense: V1  
\*\* iklim değişikliği deniz seviyesinin  
yükselmesine sebep olur.

2. cümle  
but-ama  
all: ülkelerin hepsi  
which: one big problem  
Ama onların hepsinin büyük bir problemi  
vardır, ki bu iklim değişikliğidir

2. That is bad news for the islands because they have low elevations. They may be harmed by rising seas.

1. cümle  
Bu (denizlerin yükselmesi) kötü haberdır  
adalar için ÇÜNKÜ they (adaların) düşük  
rakımları vardır.

2. cümle  
may be harmed: olasılık,  
be V3: pasif...  
\*\*\* Onlar (adalar) zarar görebilir  
yükselen denizlerden.  
may: can, could, might, be likely to

3. The Pacific Islands like Fiji and Samoa could be wiped out. Some young islanders think that they could be the last generation to live on those islands. But the islanders are fighting the problem.

1. cümle  
like: gibi anlamında  
örnek vermek için kullanılmıştır.  
could be wiped out: olasılık / pasif  
Fiji ve Smoa gibi Pasifik Adaları yok olabilir.

2. cümle  
that: think fiilini açıklıyor.  
\*\*\* bazı genç adalılar  
onların bu adalarda yaşayan  
son jenerasyon olabileceğini  
düşünürler (neyi)

3. cümle  
but: ama  
\*\*\* ama adalılar problemle mücadele  
ediyorlar.  
are fighting: mücadele ediyor  
present continuous

4. Change can start with cargo ships. Most of the islands' goods are brought in on these ships. But they put out almost 3 percent of the world's carbon emissions.

1. cümle  
can start: başlayabilir (olasılık)  
can: may, might, could, be likely to  
\*\*\* Değişiklik kargo gemileriyle  
başlayabilir.

2. cümle  
ana fiil: are brought: getirilir (pasif)  
\*\*\* Adaların eşyalarının çoğu bu gemilerle  
getirilir.

3. cümle  
but: ama  
they: kargo gemileri  
ama onlar hemen hemen  
dünya karbon emisyonlarının  
yüzde 3'ünü yayar/salar

Most people → Çoğu insan

5. This makes climate change worse. So six Pacific Island countries joined forces. This was in 2019. Together, they pledged to cut carbon emissions from shipping by 40 percent by 2030.

1. cümle  
this: karbon emisyonlarının yüzde  
3'ünü oluşturuyor olması.  
bu iklim değişikliğini  
daha kötü yapar

2. cümle  
so: bu yüzden altı Paifik ülkesi  
güçlerini birleştirdi.  
joined: V2 - past tense

3. cümle  
Bu 2019'da oldu.  
Bu: güçlerin birleşmesi

together: bir arada  
they (6 ülke) nakliyeden gelen karbon emisyonlarını 2030 yılına kadar yüzde 40 civarında azaltmanın sözünü verdi.

by + sayı / tarih / zaman: e kadar  
pledged: V2 - past simple  
by: tarafından, yoluyla, e kadar, civarında

6. By 2050, they want zero-carbon shipping. They will do it by using carbon-free technologies. These could be powered by the wind and sun. Sea levels are rising. But hopes aren't sinking in the Pacific Islands.

1. cümle  
2050 yılına kadar  
onlar (6 ülke) karbonsuz nakliye istiyor.

2. cümle  
will do: yapacak - gelecek zaman  
it: zero-carbon shipping  
Onlar onu karbonsuz teknolojileri kullanarak başaracaklar.

3. cümle  
these: carbon-free technologies  
could be powered: güçlendirilebilir  
olasılık (may, might, can) - pasif

4. cümle  
are rising: yükseliyor, pre cont  
deniz seviyeleri yükseliyor..

by + Ving: -erek, arak

Bunlar rüzgar ve güneşle güçlendirilebilir.

5. cümle  
Ama umutlar Pasifik Adalarında  
batmıyor / tükenmiyor...

### E. Reading Comprehension

There are 11 countries in the Pacific Islands. But they all have one big problem, which is climate change. Climate change causes seas to rise. That is bad news for the islands because they have low elevations. They may be harmed by rising seas. The Pacific Islands like Fiji and Samoa could be wiped out. Some young islanders think that they could be the last generation to live on those islands. But the islanders are fighting the problem. Change can start with cargo ships. Most of the islands' goods are brought in on these ships. But they put out almost 3 percent of the world's carbon emissions. This makes climate change worse. So six Pacific Island countries joined forces. This was in 2019. Together, they pledged to cut carbon emissions from shipping by 40 percent by 2030. By 2050, they want zero-carbon shipping. They will do it by using carbon-free technologies. These could be powered by the wind and sun. Sea levels are rising. But hopes aren't sinking in the Pacific Islands.

What is the article mainly about?

- A) How Pacific Islanders will cut shipping emissions
- B) Why Pacific Island countries put out so many emissions
- C) Why other countries are helping the Pacific Islanders
- D) How the Pacific Islands are making carbon-free technologies

Gönderim yapan kelimenin anlamını bulalım.

1. The underlined word 'that' in line 2 refers to \_\_\_\_\_
2. The underlined word 'this' in line 7 refers to \_\_\_\_\_

seas to rise  
joining forces

**PARÇA 69 – The Last Generation**

**Ne Öğreneceğim / Ne işime yarayacak**

Various grammar points

**A. Vocabulary**

- spot (v): belirlemek, saptamak, nokta, benek /// spotless: lekesiz
- believe (v): inanmak /// belief: inanç
- create (v): yaratmak /// creature: yaratık / creative: yaratıcı
- likely (adv): muhtemelen
- happen (v): olmak / occur - take place
- giant (adj): devasa, kocaman / huge, massive, enormous, colossal, gigantic
- flow (v): akmak
- break apart (v): ayrılmak, parçalamak
- get to (v): ermek, ulaşmak
- match (v): eşleştirmek
- mean (v): anlamına gelmek, kastetmek
- rare (adj): nadir
- discover (v): keşfetmek /// discovery: keşif
- because of (conj): -den dolayı /// due to, thanks to, owing to, as a result of
- cover (v): kaplamak /// uncover: üstünü açmak
- arrive (v): varmak, ulaşmak
- valuable (adj): değerli / invaluable: paha biçilemez, çok değerli

Verilen kelimelerin Türkçe anlamları doğru olanlarda 'T', yanlış olanlarda 'F' harfini işaretleyip, yanlış olanların yanına doğrusunu yazınız.

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 1. <u>spot</u> : belirlemek (T / F)           | 5. <u>break apart</u> : parçalanmak (T / F) |
| 2. <u>rare</u> : bol (T / F)                  | 6. <u>get to</u> : varmak, ulaşmak (T / F)  |
| 3. <u>giant</u> : devasa (T / F)              | 7. <u>happen</u> : kaplamak (T / F)         |
| 4. <u>less than</u> : -den daha fazla (T / F) | 8. <u>valuable</u> : değersiz (T / F)       |

nadir

↓

den daha az

more than

reach

cover

değerli

worthless

Scientists found something from Mars on Earth. It is Tissint. They gave the name Tissint to some rocks. They are meteorites from Mars. In July 2011, a fireball was spotted in the sky. Six months later, strange rocks were found in Morocco. There were about 6.8 kilograms of them. Scientists believe that Tissint was created long ago. It likely happened when a giant object hit Mars. When it hit, rocks flew into space. One of those rocks fell to Earth and broke apart when it got to here. How do scientists know that the rocks came from Mars? The chemicals in the rocks match the air from Mars. Also, the rocks are young. This means they came from a place like Mars. Rocks from the moon are much older. Finding Mars rocks is rare. It happens about once every 50 years. The last time was in 1962. Less than 109 kilograms of Mars rocks have been found. Scientists are excited about the rocks. They hope that Tissint teaches them more about Mars. Most other meteorites from Mars were on Earth for hundreds of years before they were discovered. Because of this, they were covered with chemicals from Earth. The meteorites that arrived in 2011 are still new. This means that they are cleaner than older meteorites. Scientists have a higher chance of finding something interesting from Mars on these rocks. Rocks from Mars are valuable. They sell for \$11,000 to \$22,500 an ounce. That's about 10 times more than gold.

### C. Context

1. Scientists found something from Mars on Earth. It is Tissint. They gave the name Tissint to some rocks. They are meteorites from Mars.

1. cümle  
MV: found-V2  
Bilim insanları Mars'tan gelen  
birşey Dünya'da  
buldular

2. cümle  
It: buldukları şey  
O Tissint'tir.

3. cümle  
MV: gave-V2  
Onlar bazı kayalara  
Tissint ismini verdiler

4. cümle  
They: onlar: kayalar  
Onlar Mars'tan meteordurlar.

2. In July 2011, a fireball was spotted in the sky. Six months later, strange rocks were found in Morocco. There were about 6.8 kilograms of them.

1. cümle  
was spotted: saptandı -  
past / pasif (be V3)  
Temmuz 2011'de bir ateş topu  
gökyüzünde belirlendi

2. cümle  
6 ay sonra garip kayalar  
Fas'ta bulundu.  
were found: bulundu - V2 - pasif

2. cümle  
Onların yaklaşık 6.8 kilogramı vardı.  
about: some, approximately, roughly  
yaklaşık

3. Scientists believe that Tissint was created long ago. It likely happened when a giant object hit Mars. When it hit, rocks flew into space. One of those rocks fell to Earth and broke apart when it got to here.

1. cümle  
Bilim insanları Tissint'in uzun zaman  
önce oluşturulduğuna inanır  
was created: pasif - past

1. cümle  
O muhtemelen büyük bir obje  
Mars'a çarptığında oldu

3. Cümle  
It: a giant object  
Büyük bir obje çarptığında, kayalar  
uzaya saçıldı.

It: the creation of Tissint

4. Cümle  
Bu kayaların biri Dünya'ya düştü  
ve buraya ulaştığında parçalara  
aydıldı..

4. How do scientists know that the rocks came from Mars? The chemicals in the rocks match the air from Mars. Also, the rocks are young. This means they came from a place like Mars. Rocks from the moon are much older. Finding Mars rocks is rare. It happens about once every 50 years.

1. cümle  
bilim insanları kayaların  
marstan geldiğini  
nasıl biliyor?

2. cümle  
Kayalardaki kimyasallar  
Mars'taki hava ile eşleşir.

3. cümle  
Aynı zamanda kayalar  
gençtir.

4. cümle  
Bu onların Mars gibi bir yerden  
geldiği anlamına gelir.

5. cümle  
Aydan gelen kayalar çok daha  
yaşlıdır.

6. cümle  
Mars kayalarını bulmak  
zordur..

5. The last time was in 1962. Less than 109 kilograms of Mars rocks have been found. Scientists are excited about the rocks. They hope that Tissint teaches them more about Mars.

1. cümle En sonuncusu 1962 deydi.  
2. cümle have been found: present perfect, pasif 109 kilogramdan daha az Mars kayası bulundu.  
3. cümle Bilim insanları kayalarla ilgili heyecanlılar.  
4. cümle

6. Most other meteorites from Mars were on Earth for hundreds of years before they were discovered. Because of this, they were covered with chemicals from Earth.

Mars'tan gelen çoğu diğer meteor yüzlerce yıldır dünyadaydı.  
Because of this ⇒ Bundan dolayı.

7. The meteorites that arrived in 2011 are still new. This means that they are cleaner than older meteorites. Scientists have a higher chance of finding something interesting from Mars on these rocks.

8. Rocks from Mars are valuable. They sell for \$11,000 to \$22,500 an ounce. That's about 10 times more than gold.

satar/satılır

### E. Reading Comprehension

Scientists found something from Mars on Earth. It is Tissint. They gave the name Tissint to some rocks. They are meteorites from Mars. In July 2011, a fireball was spotted in the sky. Six months later, strange rocks were found in Morocco. There were about 6.8 kilograms of them. Scientists believe that Tissint was created long ago. It likely happened when a giant object hit Mars. When it hit, rocks flew into space. One of those rocks fell to Earth and broke apart when it got to here. How do scientists know that the rocks came from Mars? The chemicals in the rocks match the air from Mars. Also, the rocks are young. This means they came from a place like Mars. Rocks from the moon are much older. Finding Mars rocks is rare. It happens about once every 50 years. The last time was in 1962. Less than 109 kilograms of Mars rocks have been found. Scientists are excited about the rocks. They hope that Tissint teaches them more about Mars. Most other meteorites from Mars were on Earth for hundreds of years before they were discovered. Because of this, they were covered with chemicals from Earth. The meteorites that arrived in 2011 are still new. This means that they are cleaner than older meteorites. Scientists have a higher chance of finding something interesting from Mars on these rocks. Rocks from Mars are valuable. They sell for \$11,000 to \$22,500 an ounce. That's about 10 times more than gold.

The news story talks mainly about ----.

- A) Rocks that fell to Earth from Mars  
B) Very old rocks sent to Mars from Earth  
C) Chemicals found on rocks from Mars  
D) Scientists who study Mars

Gönderim yapan kelimenin anlamını bulalım.

1. The underlined word 'it' in line 3 refers to ----  
2. The underlined word 'they' in line 10 refers to ----

The creation of most other meteorites