

Iceland has marked the melting of a glacier by holding a mock funeral to say goodbye. The glacier called Okjokull is the first in the country to be lost to climate change, after the warmest July ever on record. Iceland loses about 11 billion tonnes of ice per year, and scientists have warned that there are about 400 other glaciers also at risk. The funeral was organised by local researchers but they were far from the only ones in attendance, joined by hundreds of scientists, journalists and members of the public who trekked to the site as well as the country's Prime Minister Katrin Jakobsdottir. Organisers even put a bronze plaque on a rock at the site as part of the ceremony to remember the former glacier. It is the first monument to a glacier lost to climate change anywhere in the world. By memorialising a fallen glacier, they want to emphasize what is being lost - or dying - the world over, and also draw attention to the fact that this is something that humans have 'accomplished', although it is not something people should be proud of. The plaque reads "A letter to the future: In the next 200 years all our glaciers are expected to follow the same path. This monument is to acknowledge that we know what is happening and what needs to be done. Only you know if we did it." It is also labelled "415 ppm CO₂", referring to the record level of carbon dioxide measured in the atmosphere last May. You don't feel climate change daily, it's something that happens very slowly on a human scale, but very quickly on a geological scale.

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

- A) No other glacier had been lost to climate change, before the one called Okjokull in Iceland.
- B) High temperatures at a certain period during the year in Iceland definitely have something to do with the loss of the glacier.
- C) Among other people, there were those who preferred to reach the funeral wandering all the way.
- D) The melting of a glacier has been commemorated by organizing a real funeral with a range of attendants.
- E) The event held to mark the melting of a glacier was not restricted to local people alone.

2. According to the passage, ----.

- A) In the centuries to come, all our glaciers are doomed to meet the fate of the glacier called Okjokull
- B) In Iceland, people should be proud of organizing a wakeup call for developed countries
- C) To know what is happening and what needs to be done, a monument was installed in Iceland
- D) Scientists and the country's Prime Minister were those whose active attendance was something far from expected
- E) Summer period has witnessed record low temperatures, with dire consequences on glaciers

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

- A) the unprecedented carbon dioxide level in May is the only extreme event to be cited in Iceland
- B) not everybody around us, including ourselves, is so aware of daily climate change as it is beyond our capacity to grasp
- C) the pace of climate change should be clearly identified, and understood by all
- D) we may find a solution to climate change by first defining our share in the problem first
- E) memorialising a fallen glacier depends on the premise that the origin of everything we experience is our very actions

4. The main reason why they decided to install a monument is to ----.

- A) express how global warming and the decline of glaciers have affected local people, fauna and flora
- B) emphasize what we need to do to stop global warming with the help of local researchers, scientists and politicians
- C) raise awareness about the decline of glaciers and the effects of climate change
- D) highlight the awareness of the scientists as to the ignorance of people about environmental issues
- E) criticize those who are aware of the negative effects of climate change, yet do little to stop it

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5. Considering the writer's stance, the word "accomplished" in the text is, in fact, closest in meaning to ----.

- A) improved B) required
- C) facilitated D) avoided
- E) ruined

6. According to the passage, ----.

- A) It is not uncommon to see a monument to a glacier lost to climate change in the world.
- B) The reason why the plaque is labelled "415 ppm CO₂" is to refer to extreme temperatures in May.
- C) The number of glaciers at risk is anticipated to be far lower than the amount Iceland loses every year.
- D) The extent to which the environment is damaged can be recognized not only on a human scale, but on a geological scale as well.
- E) It is not the current inhabitant of the world who will come to see the success of our struggle against climate change, if possible, but our descendants.

7. The best title of the passage could be ----.

- A) Monuments Drawing Attention to Climate Change
- B) A Requiem for the Lost Glaciers and Climate Change
- C) Iceland at Risk Due to Melting Glaciers
- D) The Invisible Threat to Humanity
- E) Struggle Against Climate Change

8. The tone of the note the plaque reads is ----.

- A) cautious B) indifferent
- C) mocking D) optimistic
- E) neutral

Iceland has marked the melting of a glacier by holding a mock funeral to say goodbye. The glacier called Okjokull is the first in the country to be lost to climate change, after the warmest July ever on record. Iceland loses about 11 billion tonnes of ice per year, and scientists have warned that there are about 400 other glaciers also at risk.

The funeral was organised by local researchers, but they were far from the only ones in attendance, joined by hundreds of scientists, journalists and members of the public who trekked to the site as well as the country's Prime Minister Katrin Jakobsdottir. Organisers even put a bronze plaque on a rock at the site as part of the ceremony to remember the former glacier. It is the first monument to a glacier lost to climate change anywhere in the world.

By memorialising a fallen glacier, they want to emphasise what is being lost - or dying - the world over, and also draw attention to the fact that this is something that humans have **'accomplished'**, although it is not something people should be proud of.

The plaque reads "A letter to the future: In the next 200 years, all our glaciers are expected to follow the same path. This monument is to acknowledge that we know what is happening and what needs to be done. Only you know if we did it."

It is also labelled "415 ppm CO2", referring to the record level of carbon dioxide measured in the atmosphere last May. You don't feel climate change daily, it's something that happens very slowly on a human scale, but very quickly on a geological scale.

İzlanda, bir buzulun erimesine veda etmek için sahte bir cenaze töreni düzenledi. Okjokull adı verilen buzul, kayıtlara geçen en sıcak Temmuz ayının ardından ülkede iklim değişikliği nedeniyle kaybedilen ilk buzul oldu. İzlanda yılda yaklaşık 11 milyar ton buz kaybediyor ve bilim insanları yaklaşık 400 başka buzulun da risk altında olduğu konusunda uyarıda bulundu.

Cenaze töreni yerel araştırmacılar tarafından organize edildi ancak törene katılanlar sadece onlar değildi; yüzlerce bilim insanı, gazeteci ve bölgeye yürüyen halkın yanı sıra ülkenin Başbakanı Katrin Jakobsdottir de törene katıldı.

Organizatörler törenin bir parçası olarak eski buzulu hatırlamak için alandaki bir kayanın üzerine bronz bir plaket bile koydular. Bu anıt, dünyanın herhangi bir yerinde iklim değişikliği nedeniyle kaybolan bir buzul için yapılan ilk anıt olma özelliğini taşıyor.

Yok olan/Düşen bir buzulu anıtlaraştırarak, dünya çapında neyin kaybolduğunu - ya da öldüğünü - vurgulamak ve bunun insanların gurur duyması gereken bir şey olmasa da, insanların 'başardığı' bir şey olduğuna dikkat çekmek istiyorlar.

Plakette şu ifadeler yer alıyor: "Geleceğe bir mektup: Önümüzdeki 200 yıl içinde tüm buzullarımızın aynı yolu izlemesi bekleniyor. Bu anıt, neler olduğunu ve ne yapılması gerektiğini bildiğimizi kabul etmek içindir. Bunu yapıp yapmadığımızı sadece siz bilebilirsiniz."

Ayrıca, geçtiğimiz Mayıs ayında atmosferde ölçülen rekor karbondioksit seviyesine atıfta bulunarak "415 ppm CO2" olarak etiketlenmiştir. İklim değişikliğini her gün hissetmezsiniz, bu insan ölçeğinde çok yavaş, ancak jeolojik ölçekte çok hızlı gerçekleşen bir şeydir.

Reading text ICELAND key:

1. D 2. A 3. E 4. C 5. E 6. E 7. B 8. E