

**Match the words with their synonyms.**

**1. assume (v.)**

- A) believe      B) disregard  
C) misunderstand      D) reject

**6. drastically (adv.)**

- A) moderately      B) exceedingly  
C) incompletely      D) gracefully

**2. broadly (adv.)**

- A) rarely      B) exactly  
C) generally      D) particularly

**7. rhythmically (adv.)**

- A) erratically      B) unevenly  
C) repeatedly      D) ferociously

**3. hibernation (n.)**

- A) liveliness      B) inactivity  
C) diligence      D) vigour

**8. tail off (phr. v.)**

- A) reduce      B) improve  
C) prolong      D) heighten

**4. doze off (phr. v.)**

- A) rise      B) hustle  
C) wake      D) catnap

**9. feverishly (adv.)**

- A) naturally      B) selflessly  
C) strictly      D) frantically

**5. steady (adj.)**

- A) strong      B) flexible  
C) movable      D) constant

**10. profound (adj.)**

- A) shallow      B) ignorant  
C) deep      D) trivial

### Hibernation

Most of us assume that animals go to sleep in autumn and wake up again in spring, when the weather warms up. But while this is broadly true, hibernation is far more complicated and mysterious than that. And it is not actually a ‘sleep’ at all. When a hedgehog dozes off in summer, for example, its body temperature of about 35°C will drop a few degrees and its breathing will be slower but remain steady and regular. During hibernation, however, its temperature plummets to about the level of the outside environment. Its metabolic rate will be 2 per cent of its normal summer activity and its heart rate will drop from 110–150 beats per minute down to anywhere between 5 and 70 beats per minute. The breathing alters drastically, too. When awake, a hedgehog breathes about 25 times a minute regularly and rhythmically. In deep hibernation, it can go two hours without a single breath and, when it does resume, it does 40–50 rapid breaths that tail off until the long gap to next time. In addition to all that, a hedgehog eats feverishly and puts on a lot of fat, which it will use as a fuel store. These are profound, long-lasting, and deep-seated changes. Whatever hibernation is, it is not a sleep.

**Source:** BBC Wildlife, 2019/12, Page 64

### 1. According to the passage, many people ----.

- A) have a close affinity with the hibernating animals such as hedgehogs
- B) believe that hibernation is almost identical to a simple state of sleep
- C) are fascinated by the fact that hibernation truly exists in the wildlife
- D) are actively seeking ways to benefit from hibernation and related processes
- E) think that hibernation is an irreversible condition in which animals struggle

### 2. When hedgehogs hibernate, they ----.

- A) are very dependent on the weather
- B) seem to follow a regular routine
- C) can regulate their bodily functions
- D) are likely to move nesting sites
- E) can produce an anti-freezing compound

### 3. It can be inferred from the passage that ----.

- A) rodents can be roused by warm winter days and refuse to go into hibernation
- B) the metabolic rate of animals may be high despite the freezing temperatures
- C) sleep like hibernation has a positive effect if the breathing is steady and regular
- D) when hibernating, hedgehogs elevate their body temperatures to keep warm
- E) hedgehogs need a lot of caloric intake in order to survive through winter

### 4. The passage is mainly about ----.

- A) the science behind hibernation
- B) delayed development and hibernation
- C) true hibernators and sleep
- D) the early onset of hibernation
- E) hibernation and the example of hedgehogs

**Choose the best option.**

- 1. the weather warms ----**
- A) over      B) up  
C) out      D) in
- 2. far ---- complicated**
- A) more      B) much  
C) some      D) many
- 3. temperature plummets ----**
- A) to      B) on  
C) at      D) in
- 4. the level ---- the outside environment**
- A) out      B) over  
C) in      D) of
- 5. heart rate will drop from 110–150 beats per minute ---- to anywhere**
- A) near      B) towards  
C) down      D) beneath
- 6. In ---- hibernation**
- A) low      B) superficial  
C) deep      D) wide

- 7. two hours without a ---- breath**
- A) single      B) specific  
C) sole      D) simple
- 8. In ---- to all that**
- A) further      B) compared  
C) likewise      D) addition
- 9. puts on a lot of ----**
- A) height      B) fat  
C) meat      D) water
- 10. deep - ---- changes**
- A) used      B) set  
C) seated      D) arranged

### Okuma Parçası 5

Çoğumuz, hayvanların sonbaharda uyuduğunu ve havaların ısınmasıyla ilkbaharda tekrar uyandığını varsayar. Ancak bu genel olarak doğru olsa da, kış uykusu bundan çok daha karmaşık ve gizemlidir. Ve aslında hiç de bir "uyku" değildir. Örneğin, bir kirpi yazın uyukladığında, yaklaşık 35°C'lik vücut ısısı birkaç derece düşecek ve nefes alması daha yavaşlayacak, ancak sabit ve düzenli kalacaktır. Ancak kış uykusu esnasında vücut sıcaklığı dış ortamın sıcaklık düzeyine göre düşer. Metabolik hızı normal yaz aktivitesinin yüzde 2'si kadar olacak ve kalp atış hızı dakikada 110-150 atıştan dakikada 5 ila 70 atışa yakın bir düzeye düşecer. Solunum da büyük ölçüde değişir. Uyanıkken, bir kirpi dakikada yaklaşık 25 kez düzenli ve ritmik olarak nefes alır. Derin kış uykusunda, tek bir nefes almadan iki saat yaşayabilir ve nefes almaya devam ettiğinde de, bir sonraki uzun aralığa kadar azaltarak 40-50 kez hızlı nefes alır. Tüm bunlara ek olarak, bir kirpi hararetle yemek yer ve yaktı deposu olarak kullanacağı çok fazla yağ alır. Bunlar derin, uzun süreli ve köklü değişimlerdir. Kış uykusu ne olursa olsun, uyku değildir.

**Match the words with their synonyms.**

1. A    2. C    3. B    4. D    5. D    6. B  
7. C    8. A    9. D    10. C

**Reading Passage 05**

1. B    2. C    3. E    4. E

**Choose the best option.**

1. B    2. A    3. A    4. D    5. C    6. C  
7. A    8. D    9. B    10. C