

Coral reefs, often called the "rainforests of the sea," are among the most biodiverse and productive ecosystems on Earth. Despite covering less than 0.1% of the ocean floor, they support more than 25% of all marine species. However, these vibrant underwater cities are facing an unprecedented threat: coral bleaching, a direct consequence of rising ocean temperatures. When water temperatures exceed a certain threshold, corals expel the symbiotic algae living in their tissues, causing them to turn white. **While bleached corals can sometimes recover,** prolonged high temperatures lead to **widespread coral death.** Scientists report that the frequency and intensity of bleaching events have dramatically increased over the past few decades, primarily due to human-induced climate change. The Great Barrier Reef, the world's largest coral reef system, has experienced multiple mass bleaching events, leading to significant coral loss across vast areas. This ecological collapse has dire implications not only for marine life that relies on reefs for food and shelter but also for coastal communities that **depend on them for fisheries, tourism, and shoreline protection.** Efforts to mitigate coral bleaching include reducing global greenhouse gas emissions and protecting local reef environments from pollution and overfishing. Conservationists are also exploring innovative solutions, such as developing "super corals" that are more resistant to heat stress, and conducting coral transplantation initiatives. However, experts emphasize that these local interventions, while crucial, are merely temporary solutions if the fundamental issue of climate change is not addressed on a global scale. The future of coral reefs, and the myriad species they support, hinges on urgent and collective action to curb global warming. The **silent demise** of these underwater wonders serves as a stark warning of the broader ecological crisis unfolding worldwide.

**1. According to the passage, which of the following is NOT true about coral reefs?**

- A) They cover only a tiny fraction of the ocean floor but host a large percentage of marine life.
- B) Coral bleaching occurs when corals lose the algae that live within their tissues.
- ✓ C) **They are highly resilient and can always recover** from bleaching events without lasting damage.
- D) They provide essential resources and services to both marine ecosystems and human populations.
- E) Their decline is primarily linked to an increase in global ocean temperatures.

4

3

Coral reefs, often called the "rainforests of the sea," are among the most biodiverse and productive ecosystems on Earth. Despite covering less than 0.1% of the ocean floor, they support more than 25% of all marine species. However, these vibrant underwater cities are facing an unprecedented threat: coral bleaching, a direct consequence of rising ocean temperatures. When water temperatures exceed a certain threshold, corals expel the symbiotic algae living in their tissues, causing them to turn white. While bleached corals can sometimes recover, prolonged high temperatures lead to widespread coral death. Scientists report that the frequency and intensity of bleaching events have dramatically increased over the past few decades, primarily due to human-induced climate change. The Great Barrier Reef, the world's largest coral reef system, has experienced multiple mass bleaching events, leading to significant coral loss across vast areas. This ecological collapse has dire implications not only for marine life that relies on reefs for food and shelter but also for coastal communities that depend on them for fisheries, tourism, and shoreline protection. Efforts to mitigate coral bleaching include reducing global greenhouse gas emissions and protecting local reef environments from pollution and overfishing. Conservationists are also exploring innovative solutions, such as developing "super corals" that are more resistant to heat stress, and conducting coral transplantation initiatives. However, experts emphasize that these local interventions, while crucial, are merely temporary solutions if the fundamental issue of climate change is not addressed on a global scale. The future of coral reefs, and the myriad species they support, hinges on urgent and collective action to curb global warming. The silent demise of these underwater wonders serves as a stark warning of the broader ecological crisis unfolding worldwide.

2. It can be inferred from the passage that ----.

- A) the loss of coral reefs would have minimal impact on human communities.
- B) protecting reefs from local threats is sufficient to ensure their long-term survival.
- C) coral bleaching is a natural phenomenon entirely unrelated to human activities. *muaf*
- D) the Great Barrier Reef has been spared from the worst effects of coral bleaching. *exempt from immune to*
- E) marine species rely heavily on coral reefs for their survival. *1'*

Coral reefs, often called the "rainforests of the sea," are among the most biodiverse and productive ecosystems on Earth. Despite covering less than 0.1% of the ocean floor, they support more than 25% of all marine species. However, these vibrant underwater cities are facing an unprecedented threat: coral bleaching, a direct consequence of rising ocean temperatures. When water temperatures exceed a certain threshold, corals expel the symbiotic algae living in their tissues, causing them to turn white. While bleached corals can sometimes recover, prolonged high temperatures lead to widespread coral death. Scientists report that the frequency and intensity of bleaching events have dramatically increased over the past few decades, primarily due to human-induced climate change. The Great Barrier Reef, the world's largest coral reef system, has experienced multiple mass bleaching events, leading to significant coral loss across vast areas. This ecological collapse has dire implications not only for marine life that relies on reefs for food and shelter but also for coastal communities that depend on them for fisheries, tourism, and shoreline protection. Efforts to mitigate coral bleaching include reducing global greenhouse gas emissions and protecting local reef environments from pollution and overfishing. Conservationists are also exploring innovative solutions, such as developing "super corals" that are more resistant to heat stress, and conducting coral transplantation initiatives. However, experts emphasize that these local interventions, while crucial, are merely temporary solutions if the fundamental issue of climate change is not addressed on a global scale. The future of coral reefs, and the myriad species they support, hinges on urgent and collective action to curb global warming. The **silent demise** of these underwater wonders serves as a stark warning of the broader ecological crisis unfolding worldwide.

3. The phrase "**silent demise**" in the last sentence suggests that ----.

- ✓ A) the **destruction** of coral reefs is happening **unnoticed by** most people.
- B) sound pollution is a major factor in the death of corals.
- C) scientists are keeping the true extent of coral loss a secret.
- D) the bleaching process itself makes no noise.
- E) the disappearance of reefs will have little impact on the world.

Coral reefs, often called the "rainforests of the sea," are among the most biodiverse and productive ecosystems on Earth. Despite covering less than 0.1% of the ocean floor, they support more than 25% of all marine species. However, these vibrant underwater cities are facing an unprecedented threat: coral bleaching, a direct consequence of rising ocean temperatures. When water temperatures exceed a certain threshold, corals expel the symbiotic algae living in their tissues, causing them to turn white. While bleached corals can sometimes recover, prolonged high temperatures lead to widespread coral death. Scientists report that the frequency and intensity of bleaching events have dramatically increased over the past few decades, primarily due to human-induced climate change. The Great Barrier Reef, the world's largest coral reef system, has experienced multiple mass bleaching events, leading to **significant coral loss across vast areas**. This ecological collapse has dire implications not **only for marine life that relies** on reefs for food and shelter but also for coastal communities that depend on them for **fisheries, tourism, and shoreline protection**. Efforts to mitigate coral bleaching include **reducing global greenhouse gas emissions** and **protecting local reef environments** from pollution and **overfishing**. Conservationists are also exploring innovative solutions, such as developing "super corals" that are more resistant to heat stress, and conducting coral transplantation initiatives. However, experts emphasize that these local interventions, while crucial, are merely temporary solutions if the fundamental issue of climate change is not addressed on a global scale. The future of coral reefs, and **the myriad species they support**, hinges on urgent and collective action to curb global warming. The **silent demise** of these underwater wonders serves as a stark warning of the broader ecological crisis unfolding worldwide.

4. The passage mentions **all of the following as consequences of coral reef degradation EXCEPT** ----.

- A) reduced biodiversity in marine environments.
- B) negative impacts on fishing industries.
- C) increased coastal erosion due to lack of natural barriers.
- D) a significant rise in sea levels globally. *Not given*
- E) a decline in tourism revenue for coastal areas.

1

Coral reefs, often called the "rainforests of the sea," are among the most biodiverse and productive ecosystems on Earth. Despite covering less than 0.1% of the ocean floor, they support more than 25% of all marine species. However, these vibrant underwater cities are facing an unprecedented threat: coral bleaching, a direct consequence of rising ocean temperatures. When water temperatures exceed a certain threshold, corals expel the symbiotic algae living in their tissues, causing them to turn white. While bleached corals can sometimes recover, prolonged high temperatures lead to widespread coral death. Scientists report that the frequency and intensity of bleaching events have dramatically increased over the past few decades, primarily due to human-induced climate change. The Great Barrier Reef, the world's largest coral reef system, has experienced multiple mass bleaching events, leading to significant coral loss across vast areas. This ecological collapse has dire implications not only for marine life that relies on reefs for food and shelter but also for coastal communities that depend on them for fisheries, tourism, and shoreline protection. Efforts to mitigate coral bleaching include reducing global greenhouse gas emissions and protecting local reef environments from pollution and overfishing. Conservationists are also exploring innovative solutions, such as developing "super corals" that are more resistant to heat stress, and conducting coral transplantation initiatives. However, experts emphasize that these local interventions, while crucial, are merely temporary solutions if the fundamental issue of climate change is not addressed on a global scale. The future of coral reefs, and the myriad species they support, hinges on urgent and collective action to curb global warming. The **silent demise** of these underwater wonders serves as a stark warning of the

5. The **primary purpose** of this passage is to ----.

- A) criticize the lack of effort from conservationists to protect coral reefs.
- B) explain the scientific process behind coral photosynthesis.
- C) highlight the beauty and importance of coral reefs and the threats they face.
- D) advocate for a complete ban on all ocean-based tourism and fishing.
- E) detail the history of marine biology and ecosystem classification.

Coral reefs, often called the "rainforests of the sea," are among the most biodiverse and productive ecosystems on Earth. Despite covering less than 0.1% of the ocean floor, they support more than 25% of all marine species. However, these vibrant underwater cities are facing an unprecedented threat: coral bleaching, a direct consequence of rising ocean temperatures. When water temperatures exceed a certain threshold, corals expel the symbiotic algae living in their tissues, causing them to turn white. While bleached corals can sometimes recover, prolonged high temperatures lead to widespread coral death. Scientists report that the frequency and intensity of bleaching events have dramatically increased over the past few decades, primarily due to human-induced climate change. The Great Barrier Reef, the world's largest coral reef system, has experienced multiple mass bleaching events, leading to significant coral loss across vast areas. This ecological collapse has dire implications not only for marine life that relies on reefs for food and shelter but also for coastal communities that depend on them for fisheries, tourism, and shoreline protection. Efforts to mitigate coral bleaching include reducing global greenhouse gas emissions and protecting local reef environments from pollution and overfishing. Conservationists are also exploring innovative solutions, such as developing "super corals" that are more resistant to heat stress, and conducting coral transplantation initiatives. However, experts emphasize that these local interventions, while crucial, are merely temporary solutions if the fundamental issue of climate change is not addressed on a global scale. The future of coral reefs, and the myriad species they support, hinges on urgent and collective action to curb global warming. The silent demise of these underwater wonders serves as a stark warning of the broader ecological crisis unfolding worldwide.

6. The author's tone regarding the future of coral reefs, if global warming is not addressed, is best described as ----.

- A) optimistic
- B) indifferent
- C) cautious
- ☒ D) alarmist
- E) neutral

kaytsız  
temkinli ihtiyatlı

to caution  
to warn

**Answers to Reading Comprehension Questions**

Here are the answers to the reading comprehension questions based on the provided text about **The Silent Demise of Coral Reefs**:

1. **C) They are highly resilient and can always recover from bleaching events without lasting damage.**
  - **Explanation:** The text states, "While bleached corals can sometimes recover, prolonged high temperatures lead to widespread coral death," directly contradicting the idea that they *always* recover *without lasting damage*.
2. **E) marine species rely heavily on coral reefs for their survival.**
  - **Explanation:** The passage explicitly mentions that coral reefs "support more than 25% of all marine species" and that "ecological collapse has dire implications... for marine life that relies on reefs for food and shelter."
3. **A) the destruction of coral reefs is happening unnoticed by most people.**
  - **Explanation:** The phrase "silent demise" implies that the process of coral reefs disappearing is not widely acknowledged or felt daily by the general public, similar to how climate change is described as happening "very slowly on a human scale."
4. **D) a significant rise in sea levels globally.**
  - **Explanation:** The passage lists negative impacts on marine life, fisheries, tourism, and shoreline protection. While climate change causes sea-level rise, the text does not directly attribute a *significant rise in sea levels* as a *consequence of coral reef degradation* itself.
5. **C) highlight the beauty and importance of coral reefs and the threats they face.**
  - **Explanation:** The passage begins by describing the value of coral reefs, then details the primary threat (bleaching due to climate change) and its consequences, and finally discusses solutions, aligning with the goal of raising awareness about their importance and vulnerability.
6. **D) alarmist**
  - **Explanation:** The author uses strong language like "unprecedented threat," "dire implications," "ecological collapse," and describes the situation as a "stark warning," indicating a sense of urgency and alarm about the potential future if action is not taken.

## Türkçe Çeviri (Metin)

## The Silent Demise of Coral Reefs

Coral reefs, often called the "rainforests of the sea," are among the most biodiverse and productive ecosystems on Earth. Despite covering less than 0.1% of the ocean floor, they support more than 25% of all marine species. However, these vibrant underwater cities are facing an unprecedented threat: coral bleaching, a direct consequence of rising ocean temperatures. When water temperatures exceed a certain threshold, corals expel the symbiotic algae living in their tissues, causing them to turn white. While bleached corals can sometimes recover, prolonged high temperatures lead to widespread coral death.

Scientists report that the frequency and intensity of bleaching events have dramatically increased over the past few decades, primarily due to human-induced climate change. The Great Barrier Reef, the world's largest coral reef system, has experienced multiple mass bleaching events, leading to significant coral loss across vast areas. This ecological collapse has dire implications not only for marine life that relies on reefs for food and shelter but also for coastal communities that depend on them for fisheries, tourism, and shoreline protection.

Efforts to mitigate coral bleaching include reducing global greenhouse gas emissions and protecting local reef environments from pollution and overfishing. Conservationists are also exploring innovative solutions, such as developing "super corals" that are more resistant to heat stress, and conducting coral transplantation initiatives. However, experts emphasize that these local interventions, while crucial, are merely temporary solutions if the fundamental issue of climate change is not addressed on a global scale. The future of coral reefs, and the myriad species they support, hinges on urgent and collective action to curb global warming. The silent demise of these underwater wonders serves as a stark warning of the Mercan

## Resiflerinin Sessiz Sonu

Genellikle "denizlerin yağmur ormanları" olarak adlandırılan mercan resifleri, Dünya üzerindeki en biyolojik çeşitliliğe sahip ve üretken ekosistemler arasındadır. Okyanus tabanının %0,1'inden daha azını kaplamalarına rağmen, tüm deniz türlerinin %25'inden fazlasını desteklerler. Ancak bu canlı su altı şehirleri eşî benzeri görülmemiş bir tehditle karşı karşıya: yükselen okyanus sıcaklıklarının doğrudan bir sonucu olan **mercan beyazlaşması**. Su sıcaklıkları belirli bir eşiği aştığında, mercanlar dokularında yaşayan simbiyotik algleri dışarı atar ve beyazlaşmalarına neden olur. Beyazlamış mercanlar bazen iyileşebilse de, uzun süreli yüksek sıcaklıklar yaygın mercan ölümüne yol açar.

Bilim insanları, beyazlaşma olaylarının sıklığının ve yoğunluğunun son birkaç on yılda, başlıca insan kaynaklı iklim değişikliği nedeniyle önemli ölçüde arttığını bildirmektedir. Dünyanın en büyük mercan resif sistemi olan Büyük Set Resifi, birden fazla toplu beyazlaşma olayı yaşadı ve geniş alanlarda önemli mercan kaybına neden oldu. Bu ekolojik çöküş, resifleri yiyecek ve barınak için kullanan deniz yaşamı için değil, aynı zamanda balıkçılık, turizm ve kıyı koruması için onlara bağımlı olan kıyı toplulukları için de **korkunç sonuçlar** doğurmaktadır.

Mercan beyazlaşmasını hafifletme çabaları arasında küresel sera gazı emisyonlarının azaltılması ve yerel resif ortamlarının kirlilikten ve aşırı avlanmadan korunması yer almaktadır. Doğa korumacıları ayrıca ısı stresine daha dayanıklı "süper mercanlar" geliştirme ve mercan nakli girişimleri gibi yenilikçi çözümler de araştırmaktadır. Ancak uzmanlar, bu yerel müdahalelerin, ne kadar önemli olursa olsun, iklim değişikliğinin temel sorunu küresel ölçekte ele alınmadığı takdirde yalnızca geçici çözümler olduğunu vurgulamaktadır. Mercan resiflerinin ve destekledikleri sayısız türün geleceği, küresel ısınmayı durdurmak için acil ve kolektif eyleme bağlıdır. Bu su altı harikalarının sessiz sonu, dünya çapında ortaya çıkan daha geniş ekolojik krizin acı bir uyarısıdır.

denise death ent