

aragraf Okuma

ancord

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 ceremonyto 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 <u>'accomplished</u>', 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.TRUE
  - B) High temperatures at a certain period during the year in Iceland definitely have something to do with the loss of the glacier.TRUE
  - C) Among other people, there were those who preferred to reach the funeral wandering all the way. TRUE >>TREKKING
  - The melting of a glacier has been commemorated by organising a real funeral with a range of attendants.NOTTRUE=FALSE
  - E) The event held to mark the melting of a glacier was not restricted to local people alone. TRUE

MOCK EXAM DENEME SINAVI

MOCK: 1.UNREAL/mizansen deneme 2. Dalga geçmek alayetmek



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 ceremonyto 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.

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

- A) in the centuries to come, all our glaciers <u>are doomed to meet the fate</u> of the <u>glacier called Okjokull be doomed/bound to do sth: bir şey yapması kesin</u> olmak yapmaya mahkum olmak
- in Iceland, people should be proud of organising 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

mggra-



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 ceremonyto 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 <mark>'accomplished'</mark>, 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.

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

A) the unprecedented carbon dioxide level in May is the only extreme event to be cited in Iceland

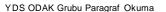
B) not everybody around us, including ours elves, is so aware of daily climate change as it is beyond our capacity to grasp

C) the pace of climate change should be clearly identified and understood byall

b) we may find a solution to climate change by first defining our share in the problem first

 memorialising a fallen glacier depends on the premise that the origin of everything we experience is our very actions

nggra-



İsmail Turasan – Angora Dil

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 <u>'accomplished</u>', 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.

Iceland has marked the melting of a glacier by holding a mock funeral to say

- 4. The main reason why they decided to install/erect a monument is to ----.
  - A) express how global warming and the decline of glaciers have affected local people, fauna and flora
  - B) emphasise what we need to do to stop global warming with the help of local researchers, scientists and politicians
  - 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) criticise those who are aware of the negative effects of climate change, yet do little to stop it

mggra—



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 Jakobs dottir. Organisers even put a bronze plaque on a rock at the site as part of the ceremonyto 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 <u>'accomplished'</u>, 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.

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

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





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 ceremonyto 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 <u>'accomplished</u>', 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.

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 lceland loses every year.
- D) the extent to which the environment is damaged can be recognised not only on a human scale but on a geological scale as well.
- E) it is not the <u>current inhabitant of the world</u> who will come to see the success of our struggle against climate change, if possible, <u>but our descendants</u>.

mggra-



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 ceremonyto 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 <u>'accomplished</u>', 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.

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

İsmail Turasan - Angora Dil

- 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

A Requiem for a Dream: bir rüyaya ağıt

\_\_pyto\_\_

ancord





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 ceremonyto 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 <u>'accomplished'</u>, 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.

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

- A) cautious TEMKINLI
- B) indifferent KAYITSIZ
- C) mocking DALGACI ALAYCI
- D) optimistic İYİMSER
- 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 ceremonyto 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 Temmuzayının 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 Baş bakanı 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.

Ybk olan/Düşen bir buzulu anıtlaştırarak, dünya çapında neyin kaybolduğunu - ya da öldüğünü - vurgulamak ve bunun insanların gurur duyması gereken bir şeyolmasa da, irlsanların 'başardığı' bir şeyolduğuna dikkat çekmek istiyorlar.

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

Alırıca, geçtiğimiz Mayıs ayında atmosferde ölçülen rekor karbondioksit seviyesine atıfta bulunarak "415 ppm CO2" olarak etiketlenmiştir. İklim değişikliğini her gün hİssetmezsiniz, 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





www.angoradil.com ① 03122402546