

Ever wondered **why sharks carry so much mystique?** Well, it's partly because **these creatures are colossal** – I'm talking about adult male great whites, stretching beyond a whopping five meters! And you know how it goes – when people spot them, the tales tend to add a few extra feet or so. **But it's not just their size that makes them intriguing; it's their whole air of mystery.**

Scientists are still scratching their heads over **the breeding habits** of these great whites. **No one's ever witnessed their birth in the wild!** Now, let's debunk a major myth about these sharks. There's this wild idea that these giants mistake surfers and divers for their usual meal—seals and sea lions. Turns out, that's way off! Richard Aidan Martin, the shark expert from the ReefQuest Centre, spills the beans. After studying how great whites hunt sea lions, he found they're not as aggressive toward humans. They're more curious than anything else. When they take a nibble out of something unfamiliar (like us or other sea creatures), they're just trying to figure things out, not aiming for a snack. Humans? Too bony for their liking. Here's the kicker – these sharks are picky eaters. Seriously! They can't just chow down on anything because their digestive systems work at a snail's pace. Eating the wrong thing could put them out of commission for days. So, they've got to be selective about what they chomp on.

1. What **contributes to the allure of sharks, especially great whites, as mentioned in the text?**

- a) Their small size
- b) Their **mysterious nature** and **enormous size**
- c) Their preference for human interaction

2. According to the passage, why **do scientists find great white sharks puzzling?**

- a) Their **aggressive** breeding habits
- b) Their **elusive sightings in the wild**
- c) Their **slow digestive** systems

elude (✓) go unnoticed <sup>4'</sup>

Ever wondered why sharks carry so much mystique? Well, it's partly because these creatures are colossal – I'm talking about adult male great whites, stretching beyond a whopping five meters! And you know how it goes – when people spot them, the tales tend to add a few extra feet or so. But it's not just their size that makes them intriguing; it's their whole air of mystery.

Scientists are still scratching their heads over the breeding habits of these great whites. No one's ever witnessed their birth in the wild! Now, let's debunk a major myth about these sharks. There's this wild idea that these giants mistake surfers and divers for their usual meal—seals and sea lions. Turns out, that's way off!

Richard Aidan Martin, the shark expert from the ReefQuest Centre, spills the beans. After studying how great whites hunt sea lions, he found they're not as aggressive toward humans.

They're more curious than anything else. When they take a nibble out of something unfamiliar (like us or other sea creatures), they're just trying to figure things out, not aiming for a snack. Humans? Too bony for their liking. Here's the kicker – these sharks are picky eaters. Seriously! They can't just chow down on anything because their digestive systems work at a snail's pace. Eating the wrong thing could put them out of commission for days. So, they've got to be selective about what they chomp on.

**3. What does the text claim about great white sharks and their interaction with humans in terms of hunting?**

- a) They mistake humans for their primary prey. → 4
- b) They are aggressive and deliberate in hunting humans.
- c) They exhibit curiosity rather than aggression towards humans.

**4. Based on the text, why are great white sharks selective about their diet?**

- a) They have a particular fondness for bony creatures.
- b) Their digestive system works slowly, affecting their feeding abilities.
- c) They prefer not to consume humans due to their taste preferences.

4

Ever wondered why sharks carry so much mystique? Well, it's partly because these creatures are **colossal** – I'm talking about adult male great whites, stretching beyond a **whopping** five meters! And you know how it goes – when people spot them, the tales tend to add a few extra feet or so. But it's not just their size that makes them intriguing; it's their whole air of mystery.

Scientists **are still scratching their heads over** the breeding habits of these great whites. No one's ever witnessed their birth in the wild! Now, let's debunk a major myth about these sharks. There's this wild idea that these giants mistake surfers and divers for their usual meal—seals and sea lions. Turns out, that's way off! Richard Aidan Martin, the shark expert from the ReefQuest Centre, spills the beans. After studying how great whites hunt sea lions, he found they're not as aggressive toward humans. They're more curious than anything else. When they take a nibble out of something unfamiliar (like us or other sea creatures), they're just trying to figure things out, not aiming for a snack.

1. The underlined word whopping is closest in meaning to----

- A) frightening
- B) mysterious
- ✓ C) immense

2. The underlined phrase scratching their heads is closest in meaning to----

- ✓ A) thinking hard and trying to solve a problem
- B) taking something lightly and making fun of it
- C) being stuck in the face of a dilemma

start from scratch / from the very beginning 1'

Ever wondered why sharks carry so much mystique? Well, it's partly because these creatures are colossal – I'm talking about adult male great whites, stretching beyond a whopping five meters! And you know how it goes – when people spot them, the tales tend to add a few extra feet or so. But it's not just their size that makes them intriguing; it's their whole air of mystery. Scientists are still scratching their heads over the breeding habits of these great whites. No one's ever witnessed their birth in the wild! Now, let's debunk a major myth about these sharks. There's this wild idea that these giants mistake surfers and divers for their usual meal—seals and sea lions. Turns out, that's way off! Richard Aidan Martin, the shark expert from the ReefQuest Centre, spills the beans. After studying how great whites hunt sea lions, he found they're not as aggressive toward humans. They're more curious than anything else. When they take a nibble out of something unfamiliar (like us or other sea creatures), they're just trying to figure things out, not aiming for a snack. Humans? Too bony for their liking.

3. The underlined phrase that's way off is closest in meaning to----

- A) partially acceptable, usable to some extent
- B) absolutely true, factual and valid
- C) completely incorrect, mistaken, or misinformed

= it is not the case/as such/ so

4. The underlined phrase spill the beans is closest in meaning to----

dilinin altındaki baklayı çıkartmak

- A) to explain something thoroughly as required
- B) to disclose a secret or reveal something prematurely
- C) to make a false claim regarding a crucial topic

↑

Scientists are still scratching their heads over the breeding habits of these great whites. No one's ever witnessed their birth in the wild! Now, let's debunk a major myth about these sharks. There's this wild idea that these giants mistake surfers and divers for their usual meal—seals and sea lions. Turns out, that's way off! Richard Aidan Martin, the shark expert from the ReefQuest Centre, spills the beans. After studying how great whites hunt sea lions, he found they're not as aggressive toward humans. They're more curious than anything else. When they take a nibble out of something unfamiliar (like us or other sea creatures), they're just trying to figure things out, not aiming for a snack. Humans? Too bony for their liking. Here's the kicker – these sharks are picky eaters. Seriously! They can't just chow down on anything because their digestive systems work at a snail's pace. Eating the wrong thing could put them out of commission for days. So, they've got to be selective about what they chomp on.

5. The underlined word nibble is closest in meaning to-

- 
- A) to break
- B) to bite
- C) to look

interestingly

6. The underlined phrase Here's the kicker is an English expression used to ----

- A) reveal something that is meant to be a surprise
- B) reinforce something that is explained before
- C) summarize the main ideas briefly all in all / to sum up

7. The underlined phrase chow down on is closest in meaning to----

- A) to eat a large amount of it quickly and with enthusiasm
- B) to keep away from certain foods considering dire effects
- C) to reduce the consumption of certain types of food

Turns out, that's way off! Richard Aidan Martin, the shark expert from the ReefQuest Centre, spills the beans. After studying how great whites hunt sea lions, he found they're not as aggressive toward humans. They're more curious than anything else. When they take a nibble out of something unfamiliar (like us or other sea creatures), they're just trying to figure things out, not aiming for a snack. Humans? Too bony for their liking. Here's the kicker – these sharks are picky eaters. Seriously! They can't just chow down on anything because their digestive systems work at a snail's pace. Eating the wrong thing could put them out of commission for days. So, they've got to be selective about what they chomp on.

8. The underlined phrase put them out of commission is closest in meaning to----

- A) to make inoperative
- B) to make exhausted
- C) to make satisfied

9. The underlined phrase chomp on is closest in meaning to----

- A) to avoid eating
- B) to consume in moderation
- C) to chew food noisily

eat devour / slurp

What is the source / type of the text?

- a. academic article
- b. magazine

informal

Daydreaming involves imaginative mental constructs, either recalling past experiences or envisioning scenarios never encountered. These mental images serve various purposes, offering a temporary escape from reality, helping navigate challenging situations, or fulfilling hidden desires. While previously seen as problematic, modern psychologists generally regard daydreaming as a natural and beneficial phenomenon, contrasting the past when strategies were advised to counter it, notably in educational settings during the 1960s. The frequency of daydreams corresponds to biological rhythms like temperature and hormonal changes or external stimuli such as sight, taste, smell, sound, and touch. On average, individuals daydream roughly every 90 minutes, with peaks typically occurring around midday. This imaginative process typically commences in childhood, sometime before the age of three, setting patterns for adult daydreaming. Unlike positive childhood daydreams, negative childhood daydreams may lead to anxiety and fear, persisting into adulthood. They may also hinder constructive adult mental imagery, problem-solving, creativity, and goal achievement. During childhood, daydreams might manifest outwardly, with children expressing and acting out their mental scenarios. However, around ten years old, the internalization of daydreaming begins, with individuals continuing to craft mental images internally without external expression.

1. What purpose do psychologists generally associate with daydreaming?

- a) Escaping reality temporarily
- b) Enhancing physical activities
- c) Controlling external stimuli

scanning tarama

2. When does daydreaming typically begin to form patterns that persist into adulthood?

- a) Around five years old
- b) Around three years old
- c) Around seven years old

1,5

—  
—  
—

cease (v)

Daydreaming involves imaginative mental constructs, either recalling past experiences or envisioning scenarios never encountered. These mental images serve various purposes, offering a temporary escape from reality, helping navigate challenging situations, or fulfilling hidden desires. While previously seen as problematic, modern psychologists generally regard daydreaming as a natural and beneficial phenomenon, contrasting the past when strategies were advised to counter it, notably in educational settings during the 1960s. The frequency of daydreams corresponds to biological rhythms like temperature and hormonal changes or external stimuli such as sight, taste, smell, sound, and touch. On average, individuals daydream roughly every 90 minutes, with peaks typically occurring around midday. This imaginative process typically **commences** in **begin** childhood, sometime before the age of three, setting patterns for adult daydreaming. **Unlike positive** childhood daydreams, **negative childhood daydreams may lead to anxiety and fear, persisting into adulthood.** They may also hinder constructive adult mental imagery, **problem-solving, creativity, and goal achievement.** During childhood, daydreams might **manifest** outwardly, with children expressing and acting out their mental scenarios. However, around ten years old, the internalization of daydreaming begins, with individuals continuing to **craft** mental images internally without external expression.

angora  
intellizce  
angora  
intellizce  
angora  
intellizce  
angora  
intellizce  
angora  
intellizce

3. How do **positive childhood daydreams affect adult behavior, according to the information provided?**

- a) They lead to a complete cessation of daydreaming.
- b) They tend to increase anxiety and fear in adulthood.
- c) They often **contribute** to problem-solving skills and constructive mental imagery.

4. What might be **inferred** about the relationship between **childhood daydreams and adult emotions?**

- a) Positive childhood daydreams result in reduced anxiety in adulthood.
- b) Negative childhood daydreams eliminate daydreaming tendencies in adults.
- c) Negative childhood daydreams tend to intensify anxiety and fear in later years.

increase  
go on = persist  
1.5'

show, display, exhibit, reveal, expose

1. zanaat
2. araç aircraft / spacecraft
3. devise /design /develop /shape /form\*

Sno, V, ip

end



While it's true that humans have an innate inclination to judge others based on their appearances, this predisposition towards snap judgments is **not necessarily an advantageous** trait. **True**, our brains

1. **come wired** to process faces from birth, and throughout development, we **tend to favor friendly-looking faces over stern ones**. However, relying solely on facial cues to assess character and status is a **flawed approach** that can lead to inaccurate assumptions and unfair stereotyping. The idea that **these immediate judgments serve as effective evolutionary tools for survival** overlooks **a critical aspect**

**of our modern social landscape**. Psychologist Alexander Todorov highlights a crucial flaw in this approach: **our encounters with strangers today vastly outnumber** those of our prehistoric ancestors. In our **interconnected, globalized world**, the swift assessment of individuals based **solely on appearances** can lead to **misguided** assumptions. Furthermore, the oversimplification of associating specific facial features with traits like trustworthiness or dominance is a problematic oversimplification. This form of judgment lacks depth and nuance, failing to consider the complexity of human behavior and character. While it might have made evolutionary sense in ancient times when quick assessments were vital for survival, in today's diverse and interconnected society, these hasty judgments can foster discrimination, perpetuate biases, and undermine genuine human connections. Relying solely on facial appearances for character evaluation often leads to erroneous conclusions, emphasizing the necessity for more nuanced and considered assessments of individuals beyond their physical appearance.

1. What **might play a role in our tendency to judge others based on appearances?**

- a) The innate preference for facial symmetry
- b) The development of specific face-processing brain regions
- c) The heightened sensitivity to emotional expressions

2. What crucial **aspect of contemporary society challenges the effectiveness of immediate judgments based on appearances, according to the passage?**

- a) The decline in face-to-face interactions in modern society
- b) The increase in familiarity among individuals in globalized communities
- c) The significant rise in encounters with unfamiliar individuals in today's interconnected world

2

While it's true that humans have an innate inclination to judge others based on their appearances, this predisposition towards snap judgments isn't necessarily an advantageous trait. True, our brains come wired to process faces from birth, and throughout development, we tend to favor friendly-looking faces over stern ones. However, relying solely on facial cues to assess character and status is a flawed approach that can lead to inaccurate assumptions and unfair stereotyping. The idea that these immediate judgments serve as effective evolutionary tools for survival overlooks a critical aspect of our modern social landscape. Psychologist Alexander Todorov highlights a crucial flaw in this approach: our encounters with strangers today vastly outnumber those of our prehistoric ancestors. In our interconnected, globalized world, the swift assessment of individuals based solely on appearances can lead to misguided assumptions. Furthermore, the **oversimplification of associating specific facial features with traits like trustworthiness or dominance is a problematic oversimplification**. This form of judgment lacks depth and nuance, failing to consider the complexity of human behavior and character. While it might have made evolutionary sense in ancient times when quick assessments were vital for survival, in today's diverse and interconnected society, these hasty judgments **can foster discrimination, perpetuate biases, and undermine genuine human connections**. Relying solely on facial appearances for character evaluation often leads to erroneous conclusions, emphasizing the necessity for more nuanced and considered assessments of individuals beyond their physical appearance.

3. **What criticism does the passage make about the association between facial features and personality traits?**

- a) It argues that this association is crucial for understanding human behavior.
- b) It suggests that this association provides depth and complexity to character judgment.
- c) It asserts that this association oversimplifies the complexity of human behavior and character.

4. **What consequences does the passage suggest arise from relying solely on facial appearances for character evaluation in today's society?**

- a) Promotion of ~~genuine~~ human connections and unbiased assessments ← 4 +
- b) Creation of **discriminatory tendencies** and **reinforcement of biases** -
- c) Enhancement of diverse social interactions and nuanced judgments +

=

You know how we humans are wired to size each other up at a glance? It's in our DNA! Right from the get-go, our brains are hooked on processing faces, picking out the friendly ones from the serious ones. But here's the kicker: relying just on looks to judge someone's character or status? Total pitfall, my friend. It's like putting all your bets on a shaky horse: you're bound to make some wild guesses and unfair calls.

educated guess  
= iyı

1. The underlined phrase here's the kicker is an English expression used to ----

- A) reveal something that is meant to be a surprise
- B) reinforce something that is explained before
- C) summarize the main ideas briefly

2. The word pitfall is closest in meaning to----

- A) success
- B) mystery
- C) mistake

3. The underlined phrase putting all your bets on a shaky horse is closest in meaning to----

- A) relying solely on a shaky or unreliable factor
- B) establishing your judgements on a firm ground
- C) drawing on all the best means available

angora  
inSilizce  
angora  
inSilizce  
angora  
inSilizce  
angora  
inSilizce

Some say these quick judgments are hardwired for our survival,

like a throwback to caveman times. But hold up! Psych whiz

Alexander Todorov drops the bomb: our ancestor's encounters

with strangers were peanuts compared to our daily social

bombardment. In today's global village, sizing someone up just

by their looks? Recipe for misconceptions, big time!

4. The underlined word throwback is closest in meaning to---

- A) a memory common to all people of a nation
- B) a prediction based on the past experiences
- C) a reversion to an earlier ancestral characteristic

attribution  
reference

g d sn

5. The underlined word whiz is closest in meaning to---

- A) admirer
- B) expert
- C) opponent

6. The underlined phrase drops the bomb is closest in meaning to---

- A) to break the rules or acknowledge that you openly refuse them
- B) to do or say something that is very shocking and unexpected
- C) to behave in an aggressive way or attack someone verbally or physically

Some say these quick judgments are hardwired for our survival, like a throwback to caveman times. But hold up! Psych whiz

Alexander Todorov drops the bomb: our ancestor's encounters with strangers were peanuts compared to our daily social bombardment. In today's global village, sizing someone up just

by their looks? Recipe for misconceptions, big time!

depending on  
by looking at

7. The underlined word peanuts is closest in meaning to----

- little ✓  
A) negligible  
B) crucial  
C) moderate

too few / few and far between  
rare

90 sn.

8. The underlined phrase Recipe for misconceptions is --

A) a metaphorical phrase indicating that a particular situation or action is likely to result in misunderstandings or false beliefs.

B) an idiomatic expression used to describe a situation or course of action that is likely to end in failure, chaos, or significant problems

C) a plan, strategy, or set of actions that, when followed or executed, is expected to lead to a positive or desired outcome.

9. The underlined phrase big time! --- the highest level in a career great success

A) used in its literal meaning

B) denotes something positive in the text

C) is an example of sarcasm

And don't get me started on linking facial features to personality traits! Yeah, it's a thing, but it's a super-simplified view of who we are. Trustworthiness because of baby-faced looks?

Dominance due to a chiseled jaw? Come on! It's like judging a book by its cover without flipping a single page.

1. The underlined phrase it's a thing is an English expression used as ----

A) a way of confirming that something exists, is relevant, or is recognized, even if it might seem unconventional or unexpected  
it is non-sense

B) a straightforward phrase used to dismiss or discredit something as being without sense, logic, or reason

C) an informal expression used to downplay the significance or importance of something

it is not a big deal

2. The underlined phrase judging a book by its cover ----

A) refers to the decline or loss of respect, trust, or favorable reputation that someone or something previously held fall into disrepute

make ends meet

B) describes the ability to cover one's expenses or manage one's finances to meet basic needs, especially when facing financial challenges or constraints

C) suggests that forming conclusions without considering deeper or more substantial aspects can lead to misunderstandings or incorrect assumptions about the true nature or value of something or someone

↑

**Back in the day**, quick assessments might've **saved our skins**, but in our **diverse world today**, it's a whole different ball game. Relying solely on looks can sour connections, fuel biases, and **slam the door on** real human bonds. **It's high time we ditched the surface-level** evaluations and got real about understanding folks beyond just what meets the eye.

3.The underlined phrase Back in the day is ----

*in the years/decades to come*

A) denotes a duration or span that includes upcoming years or an unspecified time in the future

*for the time being*  
B) indicates a temporary state of affairs until a different arrangement or circumstance occurs.

C) a way to nostalgically reminisce about events, trends, or experiences that occurred in the past, often suggesting a sense of longing or fondness for that particular time.

3.The underlined phrase saved our skins is ----

A) an idiomatic expression used informally to convey that someone or something saved or protected someone from danger, trouble, or harm

B) a phrase commonly used to inform people about an upcoming event and to request that they reserve that specific date on their calendars or schedules *save the date*

C) is an expression used to describe a situation where someone or something prevents a potential disaster, resolves a problem, or provides a solution that rescues a situation from turning into a failure or crisis *save the day*  
*günü kurtarmak, durumu idare etmek*

**Back in the day**, quick assessments might've **saved our skins**, but in our diverse world today, it's a whole different ball game.

**Relying solely on looks** can **sour** connections, **fuel** biases, and **slam the door on** real human bonds. **It's high time we ditched the surface-level** evaluations and got real about understanding folks beyond just what meets the eye.

4. The underlined phrase **slam the door on** is ----

A) a phrase that suggests **embracing and acting upon** the possibilities and opportunities **available in the current moment without delay**, rather than waiting for the future or hesitating due to uncertainties **seize the day/moment / carpe diem**

a catch-22 situation

B) a no-win situation where attempting to resolve one problem creates another problem, making it impossible to find a solution

✓ C) an idiom used figuratively to indicate shutting down or putting an end to an opportunity, possibility, or option, usually **without leaving any room for reconsideration** or further **discussion**

5. The underlined phrase **It's high time we ditched the surface-level** is closest in meaning to----

A) implies that the time has come for a **change**, emphasizing that the action or behavior being discussed should have been stopped or ended earlier, and there's a pressing need to do so now **it is high time we deserted/abandoned**

✓ B) implies that it is **long overdue** to abandon or move away from superficial or **shallow** approaches or perspectives.

C) indicates a strong necessity or urgency to **gain something** that has been lacking or missing, emphasizing the significance of **acquiring a specific attribute**

**it is high time we acquired/ learnt**

↑  
=