

Brain I have many books to read

It's amazing just how many medical myths there are (1) to choose / to be chosen from, but one part of the body seems to attract more than its fair (2) share / arrangement, and that's the brain. One of my favourite brain myths is the idea that we only use 10% of it. It's an (3) upsetting / appealing idea because it suggests the possibility that we could become so much more intelligent, successful or creative, (4) if only so that you could (5) "harness" that wasted 90%. This might inspire us to try harder, but unfortunately that doesn't mean there is any truth in it.

5. "harness" is closest in meaning to ----. use

A) scrutinize

B) attach

✓ C) exploit

D) denounce

E) exceed

6. Which of the following is true according to the text?

A) It is possible to use the wasted 90%. 4

B) There is no such thing as wasted 90%. israf edilen %90 diye bir ey yok

C) We can become more imaginative by using more of our brains. creative

D) It is unlikely for us to be motivated to work harder unless we are inspired by a possibility to use more of our brains.

E) The author of the text is an avid supporter of the idea that we only use 10% of our brains. Fan follower

One of my favourite brain myths is the idea that we only use 10% of it. First of all, it is important (7) ~~to be asked~~ / **to ask** the question – 10% of what? If it is 10% of the regions of the brain to which people are referring, this is the easiest idea to (8) **quash**. Using a technique called functional magnetic resonance imaging, neuroscientists can place a person inside a scanner and see which parts of the brain are activated (9) ~~given that~~ / **when** they do or think about something. A simple action like clenching and unclenching your hand or saying a few words requires activity (10) **in** / **of** far more than a tenth of the brain. Even when you think you are doing nothing your brain is doing rather a lot – (11) **whether** / **either** it is controlling functions like breathing and heart rate, or recalling the items on your to-do list.

8. "quash" is closest in meaning to **refute / disprove**.

A) inspect

B) overwhelm

C) deploy = use

D) condemn kırnak

E) surpass

whether / or

either / or

→ ister, ister

→ ya ya da

gâh, gâh = 3'

But maybe the 10% refers to number of brain cells. Again this doesn't work. When any nerve cells are (12) "going spare" they (13.a) either / whether degenerate and die off or they are colonised by other areas nearby. We simply don't let our brain cells (13.b) loiter. (14) They are too valuable for that. *ba ibo gzmelerine izin veremeyece imiz kadar de erli*

In fact, our brains are a huge (15) ---- on our resources. Keeping brain tissue alive consumes 20% of the oxygen we breathe, according to cognitive neuroscientists.

12. "going spare" is closest in meaning to ----.

- A) to be used  
B) to be left aside

13. "loiter" is closest in meaning to ----.

- A) work hard individually  
B) hang around idly

*idle : 2y 12k*

14. Which of the following is true according to the underlined sentence?

- A) It is impossible for us to let any single brain cell roam freely.  
B) There are such valuable brain cells that they cannot be spared unlike certain brain cells.  
C) The value of a brain cell depends on the functions it performs.  
D) It is unlikely for us to control our brain cells as they degenerate and die off or they are colonised by other areas nearby  
E) The writer probably thinks that the value of brain cells is hyperbolic.

15. Choose the best option to fill in the blank.

- A) relief +  
B) reliance +  
C) arrangement +  
D) drain  
E) beat +

*→ burden 3' consumption*

*brain drain : beyin g3w*

It is true that nature can sometimes involve some strange designs but to evolve (16) to have / having a brain ten times the size we needed would seem very odd, when its large dimensions are so costly to our survival, leading on occasion to obstructed labour, – also known as labour dystocia, which occurs when the baby does not exit the pelvis during childbirth due to being physically blocked– and the death of a mother during childbirth if no help is available.

Yet many people do (17) cling on to the idea that we only use 10% of our brains. The idea is (18) ---- prevalent ----

when the University College London neuroscientist Sophie Scott was (19) on / at a first aid course, the tutor assured the class that head injuries are not very serious because of the 10% "fact". He was not only wrong about the 10% but he was also wrong about the impact (20) on / of brain damage. Even a small injury can have huge effects on a person's capabilities. The first aid tutor probably wasn't (21) expecting instructing a professor of neuroscience on the course, but Scott put him right.

17. "cling on" is closest in meaning to ----.

- A) stick to B) turn down C) rest on

18.

- A) so / that B) such / that

21. Choose the best option to fill in the blank.

- A) taking up · x B) pulling over x  
C) allowing for x D) referring to x  
E) bargaining on expect

22. Which of the following is true according to the text?

- A) Labour dystocia is a phenomenon that occurs more often than not. = often  
B) Obstructed labour does not literally refer to an obstruction.  
C) The death of a mother during childbirth has nothing to do with the brain and thus skull size.  
D) That the brain has not evolved in time to have a bigger size is a sort of blessing for our survival.  
E) The writer thinks that the size of the brain is the epitome of nature's strange designs. example

costly to

angora  
inSilizce

angora  
enSilish