

Paragraph 4a

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 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 emphasize 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.

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.
- B) High temperatures at a certain period during the year in Iceland definitely have something to do with the loss of the glacier.
- C) Among other people, there were those who preferred to reach the funeral wandering all the way.
- D) The melting of a glacier has been commemorated by organizing a real funeral with a range of attendants.
- E) The event held to mark the melting of a glacier was not restricted to local people alone.

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

- A) In the centuries to come, all our glaciers are doomed to meet the fate of the glacier called Okjokull.
- B) In Iceland, people should be proud of organizing 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

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 ourselves, 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 by all
- D) we may find a solution to climate change by first defining our share in the problem first
- E) memorialising a fallen glacier depends on the premise that the origin of everything we experience is our very actions

4. The main reason why they decided to install a monument is to ----.

- A) express how global warming and the decline of glaciers have affected local people, fauna and flora
- B) emphasize what we need to do to stop global warming with the help of local researchers, scientists and politicians
- C) 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) criticize those who are aware of the negative effects of climate change, yet do little to stop it

1.D

Paragraph 4b

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 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 emphasize 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.

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

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

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

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

- A) Monuments Drawing Attention to Climate Change
- B) Mourning 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

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

- A) cautious
- B) indifferent
- C) mocking
- D) optimistic
- E) neutral

Paragraph 5

3D printing could be a way of constructing ancient buildings while connecting the students of architecture with the craft behind the science. Using a laser scan of Bourges cathedral in France, a team led by John Ochsendorf of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology have 3D-printed thousands of bricks and are building an exact 1:50 replica. The researchers hope to use the mock-up to devise a way to gauge the stability, and thus safety, of historical buildings built of brick and stone. Building the replica using 3D printing is painstaking work, but Ochsendorf thinks the process itself may be as valuable as the mechanics uncovered. Besides the technical data obtained, for students of architecture and structural engineering, hands-on experience with the help of 3D printing has proved very effective and provided better insight into their fields.

1. Which of the following could be the best title?

- A) How to 3D print a historical structure
- B) The benefits of 3D printing in architecture
- C) Computer modelling versus hands-on experience
- D) How to rebuild a damaged cathedral
- E) A short glimpse into techniques like 3D printing

2. The writer's main aim is to ----

- A) entertain
- B) caution
- C) ridicule
- D) refute
- E) illustrate

Paragraph 6

The environmental challenges posed by agriculture are huge, and they'll only become more pressing as we try to meet the growing need for food worldwide. We'll likely have two billion more mouths to feed by mid-century - more than nine billion people. But sheer population growth isn't the only reason we'll need more food. The spread of prosperity across the world, especially in India and China, is driving an increased demand for meat, eggs and dairy, boosting pressure to grow more corn and soybeans to feed more cattle, pigs and chickens. If these trends continue, the population growth and richer diets will require us to roughly double the number of crops we grow by 2050.

3. The best title for the passage could be :

- A) The environmental problems caused by agriculture
- B) The impact of agriculture on the natural world
- C) Growing populations and their need for food
- D) Two key trends driving the demand for food worldwide
- E) The spread of prosperity across the world

4. The writer's main aim is to ----

- a) inform the reader about the rising cost of food
- b) caution China and India about their rising demand for food
- c) come up with solutions to the rising demand for food
- d) draw attention to what causes the rising demand for food
- e) raise awareness about the limited resources

BEST TITLE

PARAGRAFA UYGUN BAŞLIK BULMA

Common Expressions In Best Title Questions

1. A brief outlook
2. A concise description
3. An overall account of
4. A brief insight into
5. A short glimpse into

6. Pros and Cons
7. Pluses & minuses
8. Strengths & Weaknesses/Drawbacks
9. Achievements and shortcomings of
 The success and failure of
 The benefits and hazards of

10. How to do...
11. How can we do ...?
12. The way we can
13. Steps to be taken

14. What to do
 Where to go
 How to solve

15. Roots / Reasons for/ Several reasons for (depression)
16. The cause of / Various causes of

17. The consequences of (World War II)
18. The effect(s) of (smoking on adults)
19. The impact(s) of

THE PURPOSE / AIM OF THE AUTHOR

YAZARIN AMACI

The writer's main aim/ concern/ objective /goal/ purpose is to

- a) inform / explain / clarify how/why sth happens
- b) draw attention to / highlight / stress /emphasize
- c) ridicule / mock / criticize
- d) exemplify / illustrate
- e) persuade /convince us that sth is useful/harmful
- f) prove that sth is useful/harmful
- g) refute/ debunk a theory/myth
- h) entertain/ amuse
- i) caution / warn the reader as to the setbacks / drawbacks / shortcomings of sth

YAZARIN TUTUMUNU GÖSTEREN İFADELER

A) POSITIVE ATTITUDE

1. positive : olumlu
2. optimistic: iyimser
3. favouring: destekleyen
4. appreciating: takdir eden, beğenen
5. sympathetic : anlayışlı / aynı yönde - olumlu hisseden
6. constructive: yapıcı
7. tolerant: tahammüllü, hoşgörülü
8. caring: ilgili, önemseyen
9. hopeful: umutlu
10. sensitive: hassas, duyarlı

B) NEGATIVE ATTITUDE

1. sarcastic / derisive: alaycı
2. mocking: dalga geçen / alaycı
3. satirical / criticizing:: eleştirel
4. disapproving: tasvip etmeyen
5. prejudiced: önyargılı
biased / partial: önyargılı
6. pessimistic: kötümser
7. disappointed / frustrated: hüsrana / hayal kırıklığına uğramış /sinirli
8. suspicious: şüpheli
9. doubtful / skeptical: şüpheli
10. hesitant: tereddüt içinde
11. disrespectful: saygısız
12. confused / puzzled: kafası karışık
13. unrealistic: gerçekçi olmayan
14. indifferent / uninterested / uncaring / insensitive: kayıtsız, umursamaz
15. ignorant: önemsemeyen

C) NEUTRAL ATTITUDE

1. informative: bilgilendirici
2. realistic: gerçekçi
3. balanced: dengeli
4. impartial: tarafsız
objective: tarafsız
neutral: tarafsız
unbiased: tarafsız
5. cautious: ihtiyatlı/ temkinli
6. assured / confident: emin