

Match the words with their synonyms.

1. unofficial (adj.)

✓ A) informal

C) lawful
yasal

B) confirmed onaylanmış

D) authorized yetkili

2. policymaker (n.)

A) middleman

C) escapist

✓ B) administrator

D) subject, konu mesele

2. özne

3. tabi tutmak expose to
maruz bırakmak

4. denek* katilimci

5. teba halk

anqora
inŞilize

anqora
inŞilize

anqora
inŞilize

anqora
inŞilize

anqora
enŞilish

çağ

3. epoch (n.)

dönem

A) age

C) stoppage

B) decade

10 yıl

D) end

1. bitmek sona ermek
2. uç /yaka
3. amaç / aim target

To this end, bu amaçla

4. peak (v.)

zirve yapmak

A) reverse tersine çevirmek

C) obstruct hamper
hinder
block

B) climax zirve

D) plunge plummet
dropanoora
inJilizceanoora
enJilish

felaket

5. depletion (n.) tüketim /bitirme

- A) reduction azaltım / indirim B) enlargement büyüme
C) dryness kuruluk D) condensation yoğunlaşma

6. catastrophe (n.)

- A) prosperity zenginlik B) blessing nimet lütuf
C) effect etki sonuç
D) disaster

implication
result
influence

nihilizm

anqora
inJilize

YÖKDİL FEN READING – Anthropocene - İsmail Turasan

7. wipe out (phr. v.)

destroy

A) ratify onaylamak

✓ B) annihilate

yok etmek

C) uphold savunmak
desteklemek
el üstünde tutmak

D) reject reddetmek

8. accelerate (v.) hizlandirmek

A) cease stop

B) impede

✓ C) quicken

D) hinder

hızlandırmak

anqora
inJilize

anqora
inJilize

anqora
inJilize

anqora
inJilize

anqora
enJilish

anqora
inJilize

9. existential (adj.) var olussal

- A) speculative → B) hypothetical
C) ontological → D) theoretical

10. suffering (n.) AC/ SIKINTI

- A) pleasure B) contentment
C) serenity D) agony

agony column
ceza kışesi

exist for nature
others
self ✓✓

Reading Passage 11

The Anthropocene is an unofficial unit of geologic time, used to describe the most recent period in Earth's history. The term is derived from the Greek word for human, *anthropos*. Scientists, academics, public intellectuals, and policymakers have been using this term to describe a new geological epoch marking an unprecedented era of human impact on the natural environment. Beginning with the Industrial Revolution in the late 18th century, carrying through the development and testing of nuclear weapons, and peaking in recent decades with rapid global warming and the catastrophic depletion of the Earth's biodiversity, the Anthropocene is often framed as an existential threat to the survival of the human species. Like some of the great environmental catastrophes of the past—such as the Chernobyl disaster in 1986 if not the mass extinction that wiped out the dinosaurs 65 million years ago—the footprint of human activity will be present in the geological record for millions of years to come. Therefore, we have every reason to be alarmed about anthropogenic climate change, pollution, and biodiversity loss, all of which have been accelerating in recent decades and do pose existential threats. We must act to address these problems locally, and we must act now. But first, we must focus on the parts of the globe where human suffering is already extreme.

1. We understand from the passage that the Anthropocene ----.

- A) is a hot topic and many public figures of the past admitted it was wrong
- B) is not formally recognized, but used extensively by various parties
- C) does not seek to dethrone the concepts of the earlier periods
- D) is deep beyond all comprehension despite all logical explanations
- E) is a somewhat controversial notion as it is of Greek origin

idea
has be of

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2. Why does the author give example of "the extinction of dinosaurs"?

- A) To exemplify how humans led to their extinction
- B) To urge readers to grasp our role in mass extinctions in the past

The main aim of the author is to.....

- C) To inform people about the history of pollution and its effect on species
- D) To illustrate the long-term effect of human presence on Earth
- E) To mould a more realistic public opinion on the Anthropocene

2/

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

- A) the way we talk about climate change and our effect on the planet is all wrong since biodiversity is increasing dangerously
- B) the Anthropocene concept reflects the irresistible desire of humans to want to put their names on everything they touch
- C) the extremely serious environmental issues of the Anthropocene are not getting the required level of priority on national and social agendas
- D) the beginning of the Anthropocene should be when humans tested the first atomic bomb, and then dropped atomic bombs
- E) most scientists agree that the collective influence of humans had been bigger before the dawn of the Industrial Revolution during the 18th century

ire
hoax

X

öncelik
precedence
attention

2

==

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4. The author's attitude towards the Anthropocene is --

A) negative and vindictive

B) serious and nostalgic

C) critical and uneasy

D) encouraging and sympathetic

E) cynical yet welcoming

neutral

2m24

Choose the best option.

1. an unofficial ---- of geologic time

- A) mass B) whole
C) biased D) unit

2. The term **is derived** ---- the Greek word

- A) to B) with
 C) from D) at

3. using this term **to** ---- a new geological epoch

- A) describe B) be describe
C) describing D) described

4. human **impact** ---- the natural environment

- A) in B) on
C) at D) about

affect etkilemek/ influence (v,n)

effect: etki

impact (v,n)

(of sth)

ob/sth

5)

anqora

anqora

anqora

anqora

anqora
enJilish

view
define / describe

25

5. carrying ---- the development and testing of
nuclear weapons

✓ A) through

C) into

B) about

D) towards

through hi

1. içinden geçerek tunnel / tube / veins
2. vasitesiyle by means of / via
3. in / within/ through 1960s

6. the Anthropocene is often framed --- an
existential threat

A) onto

C) to

menace
risk

B) on

✓ D) as

25 olarak
25 expected
✓3

beklendiği gibi

2 mak

7. the ---- extinction

- A) part
B) bit
✓ C) mass
D) public

9. We must act to ---- these problems

- A) overlook
B) address
C) disregard
D) legalize
- do something
deal with / cope with / overcome

8. alarmed ---- anthropogenic climate change

- A) with
B) on
✓ C) about
D) through

10. focus ---- the parts of the globe

- A) over
B) through
C) at
D) on

live ✓ upon
base

Okuma Parçası 11

1. The Anthropocene is an unofficial unit of geologic time, used to describe the most recent period in Earth's history.
2. The term is derived from the Greek word for human, *anthropos*.
3. Scientists, academics, public intellectuals, and policymakers have been using this term to describe a new geological epoch marking an unprecedented era of human impact on the natural environment.
4. Beginning with the Industrial Revolution in the late 18th century, carrying through the development and testing of nuclear weapons, and peaking in recent decades with rapid global warming and the catastrophic depletion of the Earth's biodiversity, the Anthropocene is often framed as an existential threat to the survival of the human species.
5. Like some of the great environmental catastrophes of the past—such as the Chernobyl disaster in 1986 if not the mass extinction that wiped out the dinosaurs 65 million years ago—the footprint of human activity will be present in the geological record for millions of years to come.
6. Therefore, we have every reason to be alarmed about anthropogenic climate change, pollution, and biodiversity loss, all of which have been accelerating in recent decades and do pose existential threats.
7. We must act to address these problems locally, and we must act now.
8. But first, we must focus on the parts of the globe where human suffering is already extreme.

1. Antroposen, Dünya tarihinin en yakın dönemini tanımlamak için kullanılan, resmi olmayan bir jeolojik zaman birimidir.
2. Terim, Yunanca insan anlamına gelen *anthropos* kelimesinden türetilmiştir.
3. Bilim insanları, akademisyenler, aydınlar ve politika yapıcılar bu terimi, doğal çevre üzerinde benzeri görülmemiş bir insan etkisi çağını işaret eden yeni bir jeolojik çağı tanımlamak için kullanıyorlar.
4. 18. yüzyılın sonlarında Sanayi Devrimi ile başlayan, nükleer silahların geliştirilmesinin ve test edilmesinin başarıyla gerçekleşmesiyle ve son yıllarda hızlı küresel ısınma ve Dünya'nın biyolojik çeşitliliğinin felakete tükenmesi ile zirveye ulaşan Antroposen, insan türünün hayatta kalmasına karşı genellikle varoluşsal bir tehdit olarak ifade edilir.
5. Geçmişin bazı büyük çevresel felaketleri gibi—örneğin 65 milyon yıl önce dinazorları yok eden kitlesel yok oluş değilse de 1986'daki Çernobil felaketi gibi—insan faaliyetinin ayak izi de gelecek milyonlarca yıl boyunca jeolojik kayıtlarda yer alacaktır.
6. Bu nedenle, tümü son yıllarda hızlanan ve varoluşsal tehditler oluşturan antropojenik iklim değişikliği, kirlilik ve biyolojik çeşitliliğin kaybı konusunda telaşa düşmek için her türlü nedenimiz vardır.
7. Bu sorunları çözmek için harekete geçmeliyiz ve bunu şimdi yapmalıyız.
8. Dünya'nın hâlihazırda insanların aşırı derecede acı çektiği yoğun bölgelerine odaklanmalıyız.

Match the words with their synonyms.

1. A 2. B 3. A 4. B 5. A 6. D

7. B 8. C 9. C 10. D

Reading Passage 11

1. B 2. D 3. C 4. C

Choose the best option.

1. D 2. C 3. A 4. B 5. A 6. D

7. C 8. C 9. B 10. D