

**Match the words with their synonyms.**

**1. unofficial (adj.)**

- A) informal      B) confirmed  
C) lawful        D) authorized

**2. policymaker (n.)**

- A) middleman    B) administrator  
C) escapist      D) fantasizer

**3. epoch (n.)**

- A) age            B) decade  
C) stoppage     D) end

**4. peak (v.)**

- A) reverse        B) climax  
C) obstruct      D) plunge

**5. depletion (n.)**

- A) reduction     B) enlargement  
C) dryness       D) condensation

**6. catastrophe (n.)**

- A) prosperity    B) blessing  
C) effect         D) disaster

**7. wipe out (phr. v.)**

- A) ratify         B) annihilate  
C) uphold        D) reject

**8. accelerate (v.)**

- A) cease         B) impede  
C) quicken      D) hinder

**9. existential (adj.)**

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

**10. suffering (n.)**

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

**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

**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
- 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

**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

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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

**Source:** Foreign Policy, 2021/02 Spring, Pages: 72-74

**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

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

- A) through        B) about
- C) into             D) towards

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

- A) onto             B) on
- C) to                D) as

**7. the ---- extinction**

- A) part             B) bit
- C) mass            D) public

**8. alarmed ---- anthropogenic climate change**

- A) with             B) on
- C) about            D) through

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

- A) overlook        B) address
- C) disregard       D) legalize

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

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

**Okuma Parçası 11**

Antroposen, Dünya tarihinin en yakın dönemini tanımlamak için kullanılan, resmi olmayan bir jeolojik zaman birimidir. Terim, Yunanca insan anlamına gelen *antropos* kelimesinden türetilmiştir. Bilim insanları, akademisyenler, aydınlar ve politika yapımcılar bu terimi, doğal çevre üzerinde benzeri görülmemiş bir insan etkisi çağını işaret eden yeni bir jeolojik çağı tanımlamak için kullanıyorlar. 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. Geçmişin bazı büyük çevresel felaketleri gibi—örneğin 65 milyon yıl önce dinozorları 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. 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. Bu sorunları çözmek için harekete geçmeliyiz ve bunu şimdi yapmalıyız. 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