



**FREE
SAMPLE
SET**

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PRIVILEGE

GRADE 12

**READING
ZONE**

Grade 12



PRIVILEGE

ydspublishing

READING PASSAGE



5 How long do birds live? There is no definite answer to this question. Some **species** can live for more than 30 years while others may live for only two or three years. Birds that live longer than the expected or the usual **lifespan** of their species have often become world-famous.

10 The flamingo named Greater was one of those famous birds. Before its death in 2014, it was the world's oldest bird. Greater was 83 years old when it died at the Adelaide Zoo in Australia. It had arrived at this zoo in 1933 and was **named after** its species, Greater Flamingo. This is the most **common** and biggest species of the flamingo family.

15 Greater was a star attraction at the Adelaide Zoo. Many people went there just to see the old bird. However, in 2008, Greater had a very bad experience. It nearly died when three teenage boys, who were visitors at the zoo, beat it badly. They were able to get close to the bird because the flamingo section of the zoo was open, and
20 Greater often **approached** visitors **willingly** and let them take its pictures.

After this **brutal** attack, Greater was in great shock and wasn't able to breathe easily. Its head was seriously injured, and there was a lot of blood around its beak. The vets at the zoo hospital were
25 **concerned** about a broken bone on its head, so they thought that Greater wouldn't **survive**. Luckily, after a successful operation, it **pulled through** and had a fast **recovery**. In two months, the bird's health was back to normal.

30 In April 2013, the bird keepers noticed that Greater's health was **declining** due to old age. The old bird was suffering pain in its bones and could hardly move. They tried to cure Greater with some medicines, but they didn't help. It had also become completely blind by this time. Greater could survive for just another year and **passed away** in January the following year. Greater was the last of its species
35 in Australia at the time of its death.

INTRODUCTION TO
VOCABULARY

A Guess the meanings of the following and mark the correct choice for each.

1. **approach** (*para. 3*)

- a) to move or come near
- b) to run away from
- c) to attack

2. **concerned** (*para. 4*)

- a) glad
- b) worried
- c) tired

3. **survive** (*para. 4*)

- a) to have pain
- b) to continue to live
- c) to suffer badly

4. **pull through** (*para. 4*)

- a) to get better
- b) to become weak
- c) to be in pain due to illness

5. **decline** (*para. 5*)

- a) to get smaller
- b) to improve
- c) to become worse

B Find the correct words/phrases in the text for the definitions below.

- existing in large numbers: _____
- the length of time that an animal or plant lives: _____
- in a way that shows you are pleased to do something: _____
- to give someone or something the name of another person, thing or place (2 words): _____
- a certain type of animal or plant that has the same main characteristics: _____

➔ COMPREHENSION CHECK**C What do the underlined words in the text refer to? Mark the correct choice.**

- others** (line 4)
 - birds
 - species
- They** (line 18)
 - Three teenage boys
 - Zoos
- it** (line 26)
 - the bird
 - broken bone
- they** (line 32)
 - bird keepers
 - medicines

D Mark the following sentences T (True) or F (False).

- ___ The lifespan of birds differs according to their species. (*para. 1*)
- ___ Greater died in 2014. (*para. 2*)
- ___ In 2008, Greater attacked three boys who were visiting the zoo. (*para. 3*)
- ___ Greater was kept in a cage at the Adelaide Zoo. (*para. 3*)
- ___ There were several other Greater flamingos at the Adelaide Zoo when Greater died. (*para. 5*)

E Tick (✓) the option which could be the best title for the text.

- The Adventurous Life Story of a Flamingo
- A Bird Well-Known for Its Long Life
- A Brutal Attack on the World's Oldest Bird

F Tick (✓) the option(s) that can be inferred from the text.

- Greater was not afraid of people.
- Flamingos live longer than other birds.
- The zoo personnel did not look after Greater well enough.



G Answer the questions.

1. When did Greater begin living at Adelaide Zoo?

2. What species did Greater belong to?

3. Why did the vets at the zoo hospital think Greater would not live?

4. How long did it take Greater to fully recover after the operation?

5. Why did Greater's health decline in 2013?

H Mark the best choice.

1. **Why was Greater world-famous?**
 - a) It was attacked brutally at the zoo where it lived.
 - b) It was the world's oldest bird.
 - c) It was a bird of a very rare species.
 - d) It was the last flamingo of its species.
2. **According to the text, Greater ----.**
 - a) spent most of its life as a blind bird
 - b) had health problems throughout its whole life
 - c) was not allowed to go near visitors
 - d) attracted many visitors to the Adelaide Zoo
3. **It can be concluded from the text that Greater passed away because of ----.**
 - a) wrong medication given by the zoo bird keepers
 - b) old age, which caused health problems
 - c) blindness, which got worse in its old age
 - d) a serious head injury that it had got in 2008

MORE ABOUT VOCABULARY

I Underline the correct option in each sentence below.

1. The footballer had a lot of **pain / injury** after the operation on his knee.
2. Their life quality **declined / developed** fast after their father lost his job.
3. Many animal **lifespans / species** are endangered today because of climate change and habitat loss.
4. We were very distressed when my uncle **pulled through / passed away** in a car crash.
5. No one can **survive / suffer** for more than a week without having anything to eat.
6. You should take a short break when you have difficulty **surviving / breathing** during a hard workout.
7. As the train **attracted / approached** the station, my sister and I kissed our parents goodbye.
8. The professor thanked the students who **willingly / brutally** took part in his research experiments.

J Complete the sentences with the words in the box below.

pull through brutal decline approach willingly recovery

1. After the age of forty, your muscle strength and function both start to _____ even if you exercise regularly.
2. The man who was seriously injured in the crash has been in a coma for ten days, and doctors say he has little chance for _____.
3. Young children often go to sleep more _____ when parents lie down with them in their bed and read to them.
4. The company was having great financial difficulty, but it managed to _____.
5. Some dogs may be unfriendly and may get aggressive if you _____ them.
6. Children should not be allowed to watch films or TV series that contain _____ scenes with a lot of violence.

K Write the antonyms of the following words. Choose from the options given in the box. One is extra.

1. live X _____
2. improve X _____
3. kind X _____
4. rare X _____
5. calm (relaxed) X _____

brutal concerned
decline survive
common pass away

L Study the table below and then complete each sentence with a word given in the table.

VERB	NOUN	ADJECTIVE	ADVERB
expect	expectation	expected	expectedly
injure	injury	injured	--
survive	survival; survivor	--	--
will	will	willing; wilful	willingly; wilfully

1. It is the _____ of nearly all parents that their child will have the chance to go to university.
2. Many reporters tried to interview the only _____ of the plane crash at the hospital where he was taken due to the _____ on his head.
3. He was very _____ to help me move house although I hadn't asked for his help.
4. When my order didn't arrive at the _____ time, I called the salesperson with whom I had talked to when placing my order.
5. In his book *Into Thin Air*, American writer and mountaineer Jon Krakauer wrote about his _____ on Everest during the harsh storm that killed the other climbers in his group.
6. People who witnessed the car crash say it wasn't an accident; the driver _____ crashed into the car in front of him.

QUICK GRAMMAR REVIEW

See the use of 'while' in the sentence below.

"Some species can live for more than 30 years **while** others may live for only two or three years."

As seen in this sentence, 'while' can be used to connect two contrasting ideas and has the same meaning as other contrast conjunctions like *although*, *though*, *even though* and *whereas*.

Examples:

- 1) The Arctic is home to polar bears **while** Antarctica is home to penguins.
- 2) **While** most bacteria are good for our health, there are a few types that cause disease.

Note: 'While' is also used to introduce a time clause, where it means "at the same time" or "during the time". In this case, it cannot be replaced with other contrast conjunctions.

Compare the two sentences below.

While Galileo was examining Jupiter through a telescope, he discovered four of its moons. (*while expressing time*)

While Galileo had failed to complete his university education, he gained a teaching post at the University of Pisa in his late years. (*while expressing contrast*)

M Rewrite the following sentences using 'while'.

1. Though there's no cure for asthma, its symptoms can be lessened through quick-relief medications.

2. There are signs of ancient floods on Mars, yet now water only exists in icy dirt and thin clouds.

3. Home-schooling may offer many advantages for children, but it also has some drawbacks.

4. Whereas antibiotics are effective against bacteria, they do not fight infections caused by viruses.

N Read the following four sentences and choose the one in which 'while' expresses time.

1. The southern region has a hot and dry climate while the climate in the north is milder and wetter.
2. Tom spends the weekends watching football games on TV while his wife hates football.
3. While people are in prison, they can engage in creative activities like art or handicrafts.
4. Ms Taylor spent her 80s looking after her son's kids while most of her friends had already died.

READING PASSAGE



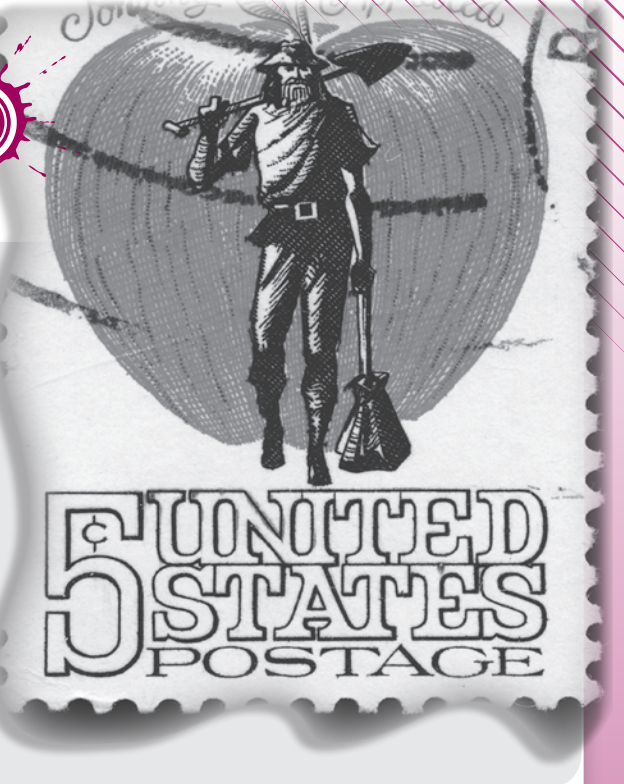
American folklore is filled with tales of **fictional** heroes like Pecos Bill and the Lone Ranger. Yet, besides those mythical characters, there are real historical **figures** whose lives and fascinating **deeds** were **mythologized** over the years. Among them, there is an apple grower, known by the popular nickname Johnny Appleseed. This man is said to have travelled on foot across the United States, planting apple trees.

Appleseed's real name was Jonathan Chapman. Chapman was widely known by the **pioneers** settling in the western lands in the 1800s. And the native Indians respected and **acknowledged** him as a 'white medicine man'. However, not much is known about Chapman's early life, except that he was born in a north-eastern state in 1774 and that his mother died soon after that. It's also said that he grew up on his father's farm, where apple trees grew.

Appleseed's **legend** begins when he planted his first apple trees in Pennsylvania in 1798. Then, he began travelling west, planting apple **orchards** as he travelled. Walking for miles every day and sleeping outdoors, he planted apple trees near new settlements, where he sold them to the pioneers. His apples, which were not **edible** due to their bitter taste, were used to make **cider**. This became a common beverage for the pioneers, especially in places where clean drinking water wasn't **available**.

By 1806, Chapman had been given his new name, and stories about him had spread among the pioneers. Most of these focused on his survival in the **wilderness**. Chapman was also known for his **eccentric** clothing: instead of a shirt, he wore a cloth bag with holes for his head and arms, and he wore no shoes. He is also said to have carried a bag of apple seeds and have had a metal pot on his head as a hat.

When Appleseed died in 1845, he had walked across three western states. And he was the owner of five square kilometres of land. Appleseed's story was first published in an article in 1871. Yet, not all the details in this article and in the ones published later were based on facts. Appleseed's legend has grown over the years through songs, stories and plays and modern-day Disney productions.

INTRODUCTION TO
VOCABULARY

A Guess the meanings of the following and mark the correct choice for each.

- fictional** (*paragraph 1*)
 - unknown
 - unreal
 - inexperienced
- figure** (*paragraph 1*)
 - a symbol showing a number
 - the shape of a person's body
 - an important person
- deed** (*paragraph 1*)
 - a title that is given to a person
 - an act or action that is done
 - an unimportant effect
- acknowledge** (*paragraph 2*)
 - to accept; to recognize
 - to dislike; to hate
 - to inspire; to encourage
- edible** (*paragraph 3*)
 - something that is unsuitable for eating
 - safe and good enough to eat
 - poisonous

B Find the correct words in the text for the definitions below.

1. to change into a myth (by adding false information): _____
2. one of the first people to settle a new country or area: _____
3. an old story passed down through generations but may or may not be true: _____
4. a natural environment, which is uninhabited, such as a forest or a wide plain or a desert: _____
5. not ordinary; strange: _____

➔ COMPREHENSION CHECK**C What do the underlined words in the text refer to? Mark the correct choice.**

1. **them** (line 7)

a) fascinating deeds	b) real historical figures
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2. **them** (line 23)

a) apple trees	b) new settlements
----------------	--------------------
3. **these** (line 28)

a) stories	b) pioneers
------------	-------------
4. **ones** (line 37)

a) details	b) articles
------------	-------------

D Mark the following sentences T (True) or F (False).

1. ___ The nickname 'Johnny Appleseed' was given to an imaginary character. (*paragraph 1*)
2. ___ The native Indians of the West thought Chapman was a medicine man. (*paragraph 2*)
3. ___ Chapman made and sold cider juice to the pioneers. (*paragraph 3*)
4. ___ The apples that Chapman grew were very delicious and sweet. (*paragraph 3*)
5. ___ Chapman was given his nickname when he was a child. (*paragraph 4*)

E Tick (✓) the option which could be the best title for the text.

1. Folk Tales of Johnny Appleseed
2. Why did John Chapman Plant Apple Trees?
3. Who Really Was Johnny Appleseed?

F Tick (✓) the option(s) that can be inferred from the text.

1. Jonathan Chapman was probably not married and had no children.
2. Jonathan Chapman had no money to buy shoes or normal clothes.
3. Few Americans today may recognize the name 'Jonathan Chapman'.

G Answer the questions.

1. How did Johnny Appleseed (or Jonathan Chapman) travel to the West and why?

2. At what age did Chapman begin planting apple trees in the West?

3. Why did the Indians in the West respect Chapman?

4. What did the pioneers use the apples from Chapman's orchards for?

5. Did Chapman die as a poor old man? Why / Why not?

H Mark the best choice.

1. **We can understand from the text that Jonathan Chapman ----.**

- a) wore eccentric clothes in order to attract pioneers' attention
- b) spent more than 40 years of his life in the wilderness
- c) always kept away from both the pioneers and Indians
- d) had no knowledge of growing apples before 1798

2. **Which of the following about Chapman made him a legendary figure?**

- a) Travelling on foot and planting apple trees.
- b) Wearing eccentric clothes.
- c) Serving or helping native Indians as a medicine man.
- d) Inventing a beverage that could be used as drinking water.

3. **It is clear from the text that ----.**

- a) Appleseed hardly earned any money by selling apple trees
- b) Appleseed did not become a known figure until after his death
- c) a man named Jonathan Chapman never existed
- d) the stories about Johnny Appleseed are partly true and partly false



➔ MORE ABOUT VOCABULARY

I Underline the correct option in each sentence below.

1. Vegetables are plants with parts that are **edible** / **eccentric** either cooked or raw as in salads.
2. We may often find similarities between ourselves and the **native** / **fictional** characters in novels or in films.
3. Most of the **pioneers** / **figures** who settled in Western America in the 19th century were farmers.
4. Legendary **settlers** / **figures** in folklore have always fascinated and **inspired** / **acknowledged** people.
5. Some people prefer camping in the **wilderness** / **settlements** to staying in noisy and crowded tourist destinations.
6. A dialogue is a(n) **literary** / **available** composition written in the form of a conversation between two people.
7. Lady Gaga's **mythical** / **eccentric** clothes increased the ratings of her artistic skill and made her more famous.
8. We should all **acknowledge** / **mythologize** the heroic **deeds** / **figures** of firefighters who risk their own lives in order to save the lives of others.

J Complete the sentences with the words in the box below.

eccentric **orchard** **legend** **figure** **mythologize** **acknowledge**

1. South African political leader Nelson Mandela was a very important _____ in the 20th century.
2. It is argued by some people that schools and sport clubs should _____ roller skating as a sport.
3. While hiking in the countryside, we passed through a(n) _____ and picked up apples and pears from the trees.
4. The Holi Festival, which is celebrated each year in India, is based on an ancient Hindu _____.
5. Psychologists say that there are some characteristics that distinguish a(an) _____ person from a normal person.
6. Books and films often _____ historical figures or events by combining myths and facts about them.

K Write the antonyms of the following words. Choose from the options given in the box. One is extra.

1. standard, normal X _____
2. real X _____
3. uneatable; poisonous X _____
4. not obtainable X _____

available **edible**
fictional **acknowledge**
eccentric

L Study the table below and then complete each sentence with a word given in the table.

VERB	NOUN	ADJECTIVE	ADVERB
–	legend	legendary	legendarily
mythologize	mythology; mythologist; myth	mythological; mythical	mythologically; mythically
acknowledge	acknowledgement	acknowledged; acknowledgeable	–
respect	respect; respectfulness; respectability	(dis)respectful; (dis)respectable	(dis)respectfully

1. Cerberus is a(n) _____ creature, represented as a dog with three heads in Greek _____.
2. The story of the Fountain of Youth is a(n) _____. People don't get younger by drinking its water.
3. Today's teenagers are criticised for their rude and _____ behaviour towards their elders.
4. Teaching is a very _____ job, and teachers are treated with _____ in society.
5. _____, ancient Egyptians' sun god Ra ruled all parts of the underworld, the sky and the Earth.
6. King Charles I awarded some of his land to important noblemen as a(n) _____ of their services.

QUICK GRAMMAR REVIEW

The sentence, "*This man is said to have travelled on foot across the United States, ...*" is another way of saying: *It is said that this man travelled on foot ...*

Note that both sentences are the **passive** form of: *People say that this man travelled on foot across ...*

*As seen above, an active sentence with a **main clause followed by a that noun clause** can be converted into the passive either using **It + be + V₃ + that Noun Clause** (see Quick Grammar Review of Section 7) **OR** using the following structure:

Subject of the noun clause + be V₃ + to Verb / to have V₃ / to be V_{ing} / to have been V₃ / to be V_{ing}

EXAMPLES for different tenses in the noun clause:

S. present tense:

It's said that babies understand people's emotions.

Babies are said to understand people's emotions.

Present tense verb 'be':

It is claimed that babies are sensitive to emotions.

Babies are claimed to be sensitive to emotions.

Present Continuous tense:

It is thought that the robbers are hiding in a village.

The robbers are thought to be hiding in a village.

Future tense:

It's expected that robots will replace human workers.

Robots are expected to replace human workers.

Simple past tense:

It is said that he based Dracula on a real person.

He is said to have based Dracula on a real person.

Past tense verb 'be':

It is said that he was a lazy student in college.

He is said to have been a lazy student in college.

Past Continuous tense:

It is said that he was sleeping at that time.

He is said to have been sleeping at that time.

Present perfect tense:

It is claimed that technology has changed our lives.

Technology is claimed to have changed our lives.

M Rewrite the following sentences.

1. It is known that while at college, Bill Gates was fascinated with computers.

Bill Gates _____ while he was a college student.

2. Researchers have found that the compound *resveratrol* in red grapes reduces the risk of eye disease.

The compound *resveratrol* in red grapes _____.

3. It is believed that a billion years ago, the Earth was spinning six times faster than it is today.

The Earth _____ a billion years ago than today.

4. Scientists claim that a French scientist invented working motion pictures before Thomas Edison did.

A French scientist _____.

N Fill in the blanks with the correct forms of the verbs in brackets.

1. Mars is claimed _____ (have) a magnetic field in the past, but it has disappeared over time.
2. Humans are expected _____ (start) forming settlements in space in a few years' time.
3. The temperatures on the Earth are claimed _____ (rise) remarkably in the last 20 years.
4. The woman who is claimed _____ (be) the murderer of her husband two years ago is in prison now.

READING PASSAGE



During his twilight years, American author Mark Twain said, “Life would be **infinitely** happier if we could only be born at the age of 80 and gradually approach 18.” Twain’s remark was only one of many complaints about **aging**, which humans have always
5 dreaded due to the **downside** of a long life. The ancient Greek poet Homer called old age “**loathsome**”, and Shakespeare **termed** it “hideous winter”. So it’s not hard to understand why there have always been hopes that something would be discovered, like magical waters, which could **do away with** old age. And since the 5th century
10 BCE, there have been **rumours** about a ‘fountain of youth’, which could **reverse** the aging process.

Even Alexander the Great was said to have been looking for a river that could turn back time during his conquest of Persia in 334 BCE. And during the 12th century CE, a mythical European king
15 known as Prester John **supposedly** ruled a country that had a river of gold and a fountain of youth. But the name linked most closely to the search for a fountain of youth is the 16th-century Spanish explorer Juan Ponce de León, who is known for leading the first European expedition to Florida coast. Though in popular culture, he was
20 supposedly searching for the Fountain of Youth, which he discovered soon after he landed near present-day St. Augustine in 1513.

It is hard to identify the natural spring in St. Augustine as Ponce de León’s fountain of youth, however. No document from the time, including the explorer’s own notes, mentions his goal to find the fountain, which
25 was a natural water spring believed to bring **eternal** youth. What he really wanted was to set up a Spanish colony on the rich lands. Actually, he may not even have set foot near St. Augustine.

And no elderly visitor drinking the spring’s water has turned any younger!

According to a theory, long after Ponce de León’s death, Spanish historians made up the tale about his search for the Fountain of Youth in order to portray him as a **gullible** man who wished to **restore**
30 his youth and declining physical strength. Yet, the story itself is so **appealing** that it survives anyway. And St. Augustine’s Fountain of Youth Park, opened in Florida in 1901, still attracts tens of thousands of visitors!
35

INTRODUCTION TO
VOCABULARY

A Guess the meanings of the following and mark the correct choice for each.

- downside** (*paragraph 1*)
 - benefit
 - pleasure
 - disadvantage
- loathsome** (*paragraph 1*)
 - extremely unpleasant
 - very exciting
 - adventurous; thrilling
- do away with** (*paragraph 1*)
 - to carry on
 - to put an end to
 - to search for
- restore** (*paragraph 4*)
 - to get rid of
 - to believe in something
 - to bring back to the earlier condition
- appealing** (*paragraph 4*)
 - threatening
 - fascinating
 - disturbing

B Find the correct words/phrases in the text for the definitions below.

1. extremely, to a great degree: _____
2. information mixed with untruth and passed around orally: _____
3. to change the direction of something to the opposite: _____
4. never-ending, endless or infinite: _____
5. naïve, can easily be fooled or persuaded: _____

COMPREHENSION CHECK**C** What do the underlined words in the text refer to? Mark the correct choice.

1. **which** (line 4)
 - a) aging
 - b) remark
2. **it** (line 7)
 - a) long life
 - b) old age
3. **which** (line 9)
 - a) hopes
 - b) something
4. **it** (line 34)
 - a) the story
 - b) the Fountain of Youth

D Mark the following sentences T (True) or F (False).

1. ___ Mark Twain was glad that he was getting older. (*paragraph 1*)
2. ___ Stories about the presence of a fountain of youth go as far back as the 5th century BCE. (*paragraph 1*)
3. ___ It is now definite that a king named Prester John actually existed. (*paragraph 2*)
4. ___ There is no evidence that Ponce de León was searching for a fountain of eternal youth. (*paragraphs 2-3*)
5. ___ The Fountain of Youth is a popular tourist attraction in St. Augustine, Florida. (*paragraph 4*)

E Tick (✓) the option which could be the best title for the text.

1. Can You Stay Young Forever?
2. Can A Natural Spring Bring Eternal Youth?
3. The Fountain of Youth: Myth or Fact?

F Tick (✓) the option(s) that can be inferred from the text.

1. Ponce de León cannot be the first European who set foot on the coast of Florida.
2. Ponce de León was not a young man when he went on an expedition to Florida.
3. Ponce de León may have heard the rumour about the Fountain of Youth before his expedition.

G Answer the questions.

1. Why have people always feared aging?

2. How did Shakespeare describe old age?

3. What was the rumour about Alexander the Great?

4. When did the first European expedition to the present-day Florida take place? Who led the expedition?

5. Why did Spanish historians make up the story of Ponce de Leon's search for a fountain of youth?

H Mark the best choice.

1. Which of the following about Mark Twain is meant by “during his twilight years”?

- a) at the start of his career
- b) in his later years
- c) when he became 18 years old
- d) during the height of his writing career

2. Which of the following is a myth according to the information in the text?

- a) The ancient Greek poet Homer's view on old age.
- b) Alexander the Great's conquest of Persia.
- c) A spring that could restore the youth of those who drank its water.
- d) Juan Ponce de León's expedition to the present-day Florida.

3. The text clearly suggests that ----.

- a) Ponce de León discovered Florida while searching for the Fountain of Youth
- b) before Ponce de León, other European explorers may have searched for the Fountain of Youth
- c) Spanish historians did not acknowledge Ponce de León as the first explorer who landed on the Florida coast
- d) the story of Ponce de León's search for the Fountain of Youth was not known until after his death

MORE ABOUT VOCABULARY

I Underline the correct option in each sentence below.

- The school director has decided to **do away with / make up** monthly newsletters. Instead, communication with parents will be done through email, Facebook and Twitter.
- Some words, such as 'mum', and 'noon' do not change when you **restore / reverse** the letters in them.
- For me, flying is the best and easiest way of travel. However, waiting around in airports due to delays is a **downside / rumour**.
- When his wife was killed at home, the husband was **supposedly / hideously** at a business dinner in the city centre. However, he has to prove it.
- Because I had very little money left at the end of my vacation, just a single dollar became **infinitely / eternally** more important to me.
- Red, yellow and blue, and the secondary colours green, orange and purple are more **loathsome / appealing** to kids than colours like beige and shades of brown or grey.
- The young couple promised not to leave each other and wanted their love to be **gullible / eternal**.
- The symptoms of diabetes are not very noticeable in most patients, which is why the disease is **portrayed / termed** a 'silent-killer.'

J Complete the sentences with the words in the box below.

restore downside supposedly gullible reverse infinitely

- I am so disappointed in myself for having made so many mistakes in my life. I wish I could _____ the time and start all over again. Then I would do things differently.
- We wanted to have one of the rooms that had a view of the lake, but _____, they were all booked.
- We, humans, should do our best to _____ the ecosystems that we have damaged since it is impossible to replace them once they are gone.
- Currently, with a top speed of 603 km/h, Japan's SC Maglev train is _____ faster than the bullet trains either in Europe or China.
- Some shops may try to trick _____ customers into buying expensive products that are of very low quality and that are normally worth much less.
- Getting into a prestigious college like Oxford, Harvard, or MIT sounds wonderful, but the _____ is that it is very hard to be a successful student in such universities.

K Write the antonyms of the following words. Choose from the options given in the box. One is extra.

- slightly; a little X _____
- delightful, pleasant X _____
- actually, really X _____
- disgusting; dreadful X _____
- advantage X _____

eternal appealing
supposedly downside
loathsome infinitely

L Study the table below and then complete each sentence with a word given in the table.

VERB	NOUN	ADJECTIVE	ADVERB
–	infinity	infinite X finite	infinitely
reverse	reversal; reverse	(ir)reversible; reverse	irreversibly
–	eternity	eternal	eternally
appeal	appeal	appealing	appealingly

- The body is very good at repairing some of the damage in the lung cells and tissues caused by smoking, but not all of the damage is _____. In fact, the more cigarettes a person has smoked in his life, the more _____ the damage is.
- The symbol (∞), which represents the concept of _____, is often used in mathematics and physics to describe something without any limit, or something larger than any natural number.
- The side of a coin which depicts the head of a famous person is called 'heads' and the _____ side is called 'tails'.
- It may be possible to reverse some of the effects of human activity on the environment, such as pollution and harmful gas emissions, but the process of _____ is very complicated and will take years.
- Ancient Egyptians built comfortable vast tombs for the dead because they considered the tomb to be a house for a(n) _____ afterlife.
- Space films do not _____ very much to older people. However, the _____ is true for younger generations as those films have greater _____ to them.

➔ QUICK GRAMMAR REVIEW

The first sentence of this text is a conditional sentence of Type II (Unreal Present).

"During his twilight years, American author Mark Twain said, "Life **would be** infinitely happier if we **could** only be born at the age of 80 and gradually approach 18."

Type II - Unreal Present - Conditional sentences express a hypothetical (imaginary / unreal) condition and its probable result. In other words, they express things that are unlikely to happen or can never happen or be true. These sentences refer to either the present or the future, although the 'if-clause' is in the simple past form. (The use of simple past tense in the 'if-clause' **does not** indicate that the condition happened in the past, but it shows that it is unlikely or unreal.

Condition:

If + s. past / past continuous / past modal (could, had to)

Probable result:

would / could / might V₁ / be V_{ing}

Examples:

- If I **had** his email address, I **could contact** him. (*But I don't have it, so I can't contact him.*)
- If you **exercised** more, you **would be able** to lose some weight. (*But you don't exercise, so you aren't able to lose any weight.*)
- He **wouldn't be sleeping** if he **didn't feel** ill. (*He is sleeping now because he feels ill*)
- I **would rent** a luxury flat if I **could afford** it. (*I won't rent a luxury flat. I can't afford it.*)
- If I **had to** finish it by noon, I **would start** now. (*But I don't have to finish it by noon, so I won't start.*)

Note: if the 'if clause' is at the beginning of the sentence, you need to use a comma after it!

M Rewrite the sentences below changing them into unreal conditionals.

- I can't see you today. I'm expecting guests at 3.
I _____.
- My wife is away on a trip, so I have to cook for the kids tonight.
If my wife _____.
- He's not watching the game because he has to do some work.
He _____.
- Since we can't go back in time, it is not possible for us to undo the things which we regret now.
If we _____.

N Put the verbs in brackets into their correct forms.

- If we _____ (live) on Mars now, we _____ (need to) wear spacesuits all the time.
- If a humanoid robot _____ (be / work) here with me, I _____ (able to) do the job very quickly
- Imagine what _____ (happen) if intelligent beings from space _____ (settle) on our Earth.
- If you _____ (sleep) for the next two years, you _____ (awaken) in a very different society.

 **TEST 5**

1. – 12. soruları aşağıdaki parçalara göre cevaplayınız.

The archaeologist Tilburg, who first visited the Eastern Island in early 1980s, warns that inappropriate behavior from tourists could harm the ancient site. She states that a lot has changed since her first visit. Back then, the island received about 2500 visitors a year; in 2018, 150,000 tourists flocked there to see the mysterious artifacts. That many annual visitors wouldn't be a lot for some destinations, but on an island with a permanent population of 5700 that relies on a generator for power and a limited water supply, those numbers can be devastating. To make matters worse, many guests act in disrespectful ways when they arrive. According to Tilburg, it's not unusual to see tourists illegally climbing on top of the statues and pretending to pick their noses for selfies, showing a lack of genuine appreciation. The island's scarce resources and delicate ecosystem have also long been a problem for the people who live there. This may have even led to the site's iconic statues as a recent study posits that the Moai were positioned in certain spots to mark precious sources of fresh water.

1. The underlined word 'flocked' in the passage is closest in meaning to ----.

- A) crowded
B) migrated
C) rushed
D) queued
E) sheltered

2. According to the passage, what can be said about the Moai?

- A) There are only a few of them in the world.
B) Tourists tend to disregard their value.
C) There have always been illegal activities surrounding their building.
D) Tilburg was the first archeologist to estimate their visitors.
E) Climbing on them can help people discover some mysteries.

3. According to the passage, ----.

- A) the location of the statues is of utmost importance to the locals
B) the ancient site attracts inappropriate behaviours
C) the tourists visiting the Moai pick their noses on purpose
D) there are some environmental problems regarding the upkeep of the statues
E) the residents on the Easter Island might have built the statues for survival needs

As a crusading journalist, Dorothy Thompson made plenty of enemies, but her most formidable foe was Adolf Hitler. She had been following Hitler's rise to power when she attempted to interview the future dictator following the Beer Hall Putsch, a failed government takeover that put Hitler in prison. Her interview request was finally approved in 1931 under strict conditions: She could only ask him three questions, which were to be submitted a full day in advance. "When I finally walked into Hitler's salon, I was convinced that I was meeting the future dictator of Germany," she wrote. "He is formless, almost faceless: a man whose countenance is a caricature; a man whose framework seems cartilaginous, without bones. He is inconsequential and voluble, ill-poised, insecure—the very prototype of the Little Man." While she misjudged his appeal, her biting character assessment stayed with the Führer. He did not initially retaliate, but the Nazi government expelled her from the country in 1934. It served as one of the first significant warnings to foreign journalists in Germany: Criticism of Hitler would no longer be tolerated.

4. According to the passage, ----.

- A) Hitler was Thompson's biggest enemy among few others
B) Beer Hall Putsch put Hitler behind bars
C) the Führer was protecting Hitler
D) Hitler was under surveillance as he became more powerful
E) the journalists in the 1930s could not ask Hitler more than three questions

5. Which of the following can be said about Dorothy Thompson?

- A) She was banned from her own country because she was brave enough to criticize Hitler.
B) She fought with the Führer about what she wrote following the interview.
C) She wrote a book about Hitler, which she called 'The Little Man'.
D) She made a rather reprimanding description of Hitler upon seeing him in person.
E) She was involved in the takeover to put Hitler in prison so she could talk to him.

6. The underlined word 'retaliate' in the passage is closest in meaning to ----.

- A) depart
B) avoid
C) revenge
D) endure
E) conclude

Pet owners quickly learn to become vigilant about seemingly innocuous things that could prove harmful to their cats and dogs. Human treats like chocolate or caffeine are notoriously bad for a pet's stomach; walking hazards like lawn chemicals, standing water, and gum can all prompt a visit to the vet. You might not realize another common threat is lurking in laundry baskets, though, where cats sometimes like to relax. Dryer sheets used to reduce static cling can harm a pet's health. The sheets are infused with chemicals activated by the heat of a dryer. Benzyl acetate, camphor, and chloroform are often present, and all of them can present problems for pets who either come in contact with the sheets or ingest them. Symptoms can be local, like skin irritation, or systemic, including pulmonary edema and kidney issues. The tough fabric of the sheet itself also poses a problem, because it won't break down in an animal's digestive tract. Surgery is sometimes needed to remove blockages caused by these types of materials.

7. **It is clear in the passage that pets ----.**

- A) encounter hazardous materials on a daily basis
- B) like to scare their owners by swallowing harmful chemicals
- C) tend to hang out especially in the laundry rooms
- D) pay a visit to the vet for mostly big issues like poisoning
- E) pose a problem as they emit benzyl acetate, camphor or chloroform

8. **The underlined word 'vigilant' in the passage is closest in meaning to ----.**

- A) responsible
- B) carefree
- C) dangerous
- D) watchful
- E) inattentive

9. **It can be concluded from the passage that ----.**

- A) it is hardly challenging for pet owners to realize the danger with dryer sheets
- B) the texture of the dryer sheets is less of a problem than the chemicals it has
- C) the chemicals activated in dryer sheets can cause blockages in all pets
- D) dryer sheets are only harmful to cats who relax long hours in laundry baskets
- E) one can notice something is wrong with their pets by looking at their skin

Blood is always in high demand around the world. It is estimated that about 17.2 million units of blood are transfused every year from 13.2 million donors in the US. Though this is a lot, blood has a limited shelf life, and there is always a need of fresh supply. "Recruiting donors is a universal problem," Hema Budaraju, the product director of health at Facebook, says. So, starting this June, when someone in Chicago, New York City, San Francisco, Baltimore, or Washington, DC indicates on Facebook that they would like to be a blood donor, nearby blood centers will be able to send them notifications for local blood drives. The feature is intended to help blood centers address chronic and seasonal shortage in their blood supplies. While everyone in the US is now able to sign up to be a blood donor, only people living in those five cities will get notifications for upcoming blood drives. Others will have to wait a few months to start getting Facebook blood requests. Signing up doesn't guarantee that a user can donate; it's simply an indication that the person would like to. People still need to check with their local blood donation centers to verify that they're eligible to give blood.

10. **One can infer from the passage that ----.**

- A) the blood reserve should be constantly refreshed
- B) having enough donors and blood supply is a problem exclusive to US
- C) local blood drives would be sufficient after the Facebook initiative
- D) only five cities will be able to benefit from the blood drives
- E) blood request notifications will directly lead to donations

11. **The author's purpose in writing this passage is to ----.**

- A) promote more blood donations as there is more need in certain cities
- B) inform people of five cities that they can more easily donate blood now
- C) explain how through Facebook blood needs will be available to possible donors
- D) discredit blood donation centers as they are becoming unnecessary
- E) convince people that blood donation is a necessary act in big cities

12. **The underlined word 'shortage' in the passage is closest in meaning to ----.**

- A) abundance
- B) deficiency
- C) change
- D) increase
- E) discount